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A

HISTORY

OF THE LATE

SIEGE of GIBRALTAR.

WITH

A DESCRIPTION and ACCOUNT of that GARRISON,

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIODS.

BY

JOHN DRINKWATER, afterwards Bethune

CAPTAIN IN THE LATE SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, OR ROYAL MANCHESTER VOLUNTEERS, AND AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER.

FOURTH EDITION.

——————VOLATILE FERRUM
SPARGITUR, ARVA NOVA NEPTUNIA CÆDE RUBESCUNT.

VIRG.



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M,DCC,XC.

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luſtre on Your Majeſty's Arms, could not, I apprehended, however feeble the execution, ſo properly appear under any other auſpices.

THAT Your Majeſty may never be leſs faithfully ſerved, nor leſs ſucceſsful againſt the Enemies of Your Crown and People, is the ſincere and fervent wiſh of

YOUR MAJESTY'S

much obliged and moſt devoted

Subject and Servant,

John Drinkwater.

PREFACE.

THE following Hiſtory (as I have preſumed to call it) is compiled from obſervations daily noted down upon the Spot, for my own ſatisfaction and improvement; aſſiſted by the information and remarks of ſeveral reſpectable Characters, who alſo were Eye-witneſſes of the tranſactions therein recorded.

DISAPPOINTED in my expectations of ſeeing this ſubject undertaken by an abler Pen, nothing leſs than a conviction that an accurate detail of this extraordinary Siege might be uſeful, both in a military and hiſtorical view, could have induced me, at this late period, to publiſh.

IN the proſecution of this deſign, one principal difficulty has occurred. The work is addreſſed to two claſſes of Readers: thoſe whoſe principal object in the peruſal of it was entertainment, I apprehended, might find the relation too minute and circumſtantial; and that,

that, from the inſertion of many particulars, which thoſe of the Military Profeſſion would greatly blame an author for preſuming to curtail, or omit.

With the former, it is hoped that the neceſſary connexion of ſome Events (which at firſt may appear trivial) with the great buſineſs of the Hiſtory, will be ſome apology; and I have endeavoured to diverſify the narrative, by ſuch Anecdotes and Obſervations as will occaſionally relieve or awaken the attention. To the latter I ſhall not attempt any apology. The late Siege of Gibraltar afforded many inſtances of very ſingular exertions in the Art of Attack and Defence, the minutiæ of which cannot be without their utility to thoſe Officers who make a ſcience of their profeſſion; and they muſt be ſenſible, that without pointed exactneſs, this Deſign could not have been accompliſhed.—In ſhort, it muſt be remembered, that the Hiſtory of this Siege is not that of a *Month*, or of a *Year*, but that it embraces a period of near FOUR YEARS, exhibiting a ſeries of operations perhaps unparalleled.

THE Plans, I preſume, will be found tolerably correct; and, with the Views, are ſuch as will be ſufficiently illuſtrative of the narration.

To MAJOR VALLOTTON, the Governor's Firſt Aide-de-Camp, and Lieut. HOLLOWAY, Aide-de-Camp to the Chief Engineer, I have particular pleaſure in this opportunity of returning thanks for the favour of many kind communications; alſo to other Officers of Rank, whoſe names I have not their permiſſion to inſert. I muſt alſo acknowledge having derived conſiderable aſſiſtance, in the two introductory Chapters, from the Hiſtory of the Herculean Straits.—Great additions have however been introduced; and I flatter myſelf upon the whole, that thoſe Chapters will not prove an unacceptable part of the Work, ſince they will render it as complete a GENERAL HISTORY OF GIBRALTAR as moſt Readers will require.

ADVER-

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

SECOND EDITION.

IT was my wiſh to render this Work as complete, at the firſt, as my abilities and information would permit: I omitted therefore no material circumſtance, which, previous to the publication, came within my knowledge. Some improvements, however, have ſince occurred; and, though the omiſſion of them in the former Edition by no means affects the general object of the Hiſtory, I thought it my duty to inſert them in this.

I AM chiefly indebted to the candid criticiſm of ſome reſpectable Friends, for whatever corrections in the ſtyle there may be in the preſent Volume; nor could I, without diſreſpect to them, and indeed to my Readers in general, neglect an opportunity of rendering the narrative more perfect and agreeable.

THE

THE kind reception with which this attempt has been favoured by the Public, was, I muſt confeſs, beyond my moſt ſanguine expectation. It is in compliance with their judgement, that I have been tempted to venture upon a Second Edition. I ſend it forth, however, with all that diffidence which a conſciouſneſs of my own powers ought to inſpire; and, however flattering ſuch ſucceſs may be to a young Author, I truſt, I ſhall not be found ſo ignorant of myſelf, as to be unreaſonably elated, or attribute to my own merits what I am certain is rather to be aſcribed to the intereſting nature of the ſubject.

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A HISTORY OF THE LATE SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR.

CHAPTER I.

General hiſtory of Gibraltar, ſince it was firſt noticed.—Fortified under the Saracen empire.—Reduction of the fortreſs by Ferdinand, of Caſtile.—Retaken by the Moors.—Finally recovered by the Chriſtians.—Taken by the Engliſh.—Beſieged by the Spaniards in 1705; *afterwards in* 1727.—*Succeſſion of Governors to the preſent time.*

GIBRALTAR is ſituated in Andaluſia, the moſt ſouthern province of Spain. The Rock is ſeven miles in circumference, forming a promontory three miles long; and is joined to the continent by an iſthmus of low ſand: the ſouthern extremity lies in 36° 2′ 30″ N. lat. and in 5° 15′ W. long. from the meridian of London.

HISTORIANS, from very early periods, have noticed Gibraltar, or *Mons Calpe*, by a well-known mythological fiction, denominating it, and *Mons Abyla*, on the oppoſite coaſt of Africa, the *Pillars of Hercules*. It does not however appear that the hill was ever inhabited by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, or Romans, who in the firſt ages of navigation viſited the bay, and built cities in its neighbourhood; or that it ever engaged the attention of thoſe intrepid and ſucceſsful Barbarians who ſo violently ſubverted the Roman

 empire,

empire, and eſtabliſhed a new government in Spain. The period when it began to be remarkable for the natural ſtrength of its ſituation, ſeems well aſcertained to be in the beginning of the eighth century, when the Saracens (then become a powerful nation in the eaſt, and along the coaſt of Africa) invaded Spain, and ſoon after made themſelves maſters of the whole country.

THE Gothic kingdom, which had exiſted in Spain for 300 years, was, previous to the invaſion of the Saracens, diſtracted with inteſtine diviſions: the nation in general were become effeminate, totally neglecting the military diſcipline of their anceſtors: and their monarch Roderic, a profligate prince, not a little accelerated their ruin, by raviſhing the daughter of Count Julian, a nobleman of great wealth and influence, and governor of Ceuta, in Africa. Count Julian, to avenge the diſhonour done to his family, combined with other diſcontented chiefs, who had long complained, and were ripe for a revolt. The tyrant was however too powerful for whatever oppoſition they alone could raiſe; the Count therefore ſecretly retired with his family into Africa, and acquainting Mouſa (the Saracen governor of the weſtern provinces) with the divided ſtate of the empire, promiſed, if he would attempt to dethrone Roderic, to aſſiſt him with his own intereſt, and that of his friends.

MOUSA, cautious and prudent, communicated the project to his ſovereign the Caliph Al Walid Ebn Abdalmalic, who agreed to try the practicability of it: and, to inſpect more accurately the ſtate of affairs, ſent over a ſmall detachment. One hundred horſe, and four hundred foot, were accordingly embarked in the year 711, under the command of Tarif Ebn Zarca, attended by Count Julian, and other Gothic noblemen: this ſmall force ſoon paſſed the Herculean Straits, and landed on the coaſt near the preſent town of Algeziras, where finding no oppoſition, and the country almoſt defenceleſs, the

Saracen

Saracen general ravaged the neighbouring towns, and returned laden with ſpoils, to report the ſucceſs of his firſt expedition.

MOUSA, elated with the flattering proſpect, the following year aſſembled an army of 12,000 men, and Tarif was appointed to the chief command. Having ſupplied himſelf with proviſions and ſtores, Tarif once more embarked on the rapid Strait, and landed on the iſthmus between *Mons Calpe* and the continent. The object of this invaſion being of a more ſerious nature than that of the former, he determined to ſecure an intercourſe with Africa, by eſtabliſhing a poſt on the coaſt; and, preferring the ſtrong natural ſituation of *Mons Calpe*, gave orders to erect a caſtle on the face of the hill, which might anſwer the original purpoſe, and alſo cover his retreat, in caſe he ſhould be unfortunate in his future operations. The ſuperior part of this once magnificent pile at preſent remains; and, from an inſcription diſcovered over the principal gate, before it was pulled down, the period of its being finiſhed is aſcertained to be about the year of our Lord 725.

TARIF, leaving a garriſon at the foot of *Mons Calpe* (which was now called by the Saracens, in compliment to their general, *Gibel-Tarif*, or the mountain of Tarif, and thence GIBRALTAR) marched into the country, and ſurpriſed many towns, amongſt which was Heraclea, or Carteia, ſituated on the coaſt of the bay, about four miles diſtant from *Gibel-Tarif*.

KING RODERIC, receiving intelligence of Tarif's approach, aſſembled a numerous body of troops to oppoſe his progreſs. Both armies met, after ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, near Xeres, in Andaluſia, and a bloody conflict enſued. The victory was for a long time doubtful; but the Gothic army being raw and undiſciplined, and part diſaffected and joining the Saracens, Tarif at length prevailed, and by this victory was left in poſſeſſion of the whole kingdom.

THE Goths, or Spaniards as we will now call them, were driven by the rapid conqueſts of the invaders into the provinces of Aſturias, Biſcay, &c. where, like the ancient Britons, they maintained a ſtrenuous and reſpectable oppoſition. By degrees they re-aſſumed their former diſcipline and valour, while their conquerors declined into luxury and effeminacy: they made ſeveral excurſions from the mountains, recovering, after many obſtinate actions, great part of the northern provinces. This ſucceſs encouraged them to attempt the total rejection of the Arabic yoke. Meaſures were concerted among the chiefs, to act with union and with vigour. The Infidels were attacked and routed in ſucceſſive engagements; and the kingdoms of Aſturias, Galicia, Leon, Navarre, and Caſtile, erected under different monarchs.

GIBRALTAR, during theſe tranſactions, increaſed in importance, though not in an equal degree with the neighbouring city of Algeziras, which had been built, poſterior to Gibraltar, on the oppoſite ſhore of the bay, and was then become a fortreſs of great magnificence and ſtrength. This celebrated city ſeems totally to have obſcured Gibraltar in the hiſtories of thoſe times, ſince very trifling mention is made of the latter, till the beginning of the fourteenth century, when we learn, that Ferdinand, king of Caſtile, in the courſe of his conqueſts, firſt took it (with a ſmall detachment) from the Infidels.

GIBRALTAR could not at this period be very ſtrong, as it fell ſo eaſy a prey to the Chriſtians, whoſe army had been, and at that time was employed in the ſiege of Algeziras. It does not however appear that Ferdinand was equally ſucceſsful in his operations againſt that city; for we find, in the year 1316, the Moors of Grenada applying to the Emperor of Fez for ſuccour: and, to facilitate their reception,

reception, Algeziras, and other cities on the coaſt, were put into the hands of the Africans. We may therefore conclude, that Ferdinand was obliged to withdraw from before Algeziras, and that he afterwards directed his force againſt the Infidels in a more vulnerable part, which induced them to apply for the aſſiſtance juſt mentioned.

GIBRALTAR continued in the poſſeſſion of the Spaniards till 1333, when Abomelique, ſon of the Emperor of Fez, was diſpatched with further aſſiſtance to the Mooriſh king of Grenada, and landing at Algeziras, immediately laid ſiege to Gibraltar, whilſt the Grenadians were making diverſions elſewhere. Alonzo XI was then on the throne of Caſtile; and intelligence was immediately ſent to inform him of the deſcent of the Africans. He was, however, prevented from marching to the relief of Gibraltar by a rebellion in his kingdom, and by the approach of Mahomet, king of Grenada, towards his frontiers. Abomelique commenced his attack on the caſtle with great judgement and bravery, and the Spaniſh Governor Vaſco Perez de Meyra defended it with equal obſtinacy; but Perez having embezzled the money which was advanced to victual the garriſon, the troops and inhabitants ſuffered great diſtreſs; and no proſpect of relief offering, he was compelled, after five months ſiege, to ſurrender.

ALONZO having quelled the rebellion, and obliged Mahomet to retire, was then marching to his aſſiſtance, and was advanced within a ſhort diſtance of Gibraltar, when he was informed of the capitulation. He was reſolved, nevertheleſs, to attempt its recovery before the Moors could victual and repair it: he accordingly proceeded on his route, and encamped before the town five days after it had ſurrendered. Alonzo parted his army into three diviſions; the main body occupied the iſthmus, the ſecond he ſent by boats to the red ſands, and the third climbed up the north of the hill above the town. Several ſerious attacks had been made on the caſtle, when Mahomet,

king

king of Grenada, joining Abomelique's forces, their combined army encamped in the rear of the Spaniards, extending acroſs the iſthmus from the bay to the Mediterranean. This poſition hemmed in the beſiegers, debarred them from foraging, and cut off their communication with the country. Alonzo, though thus critically ſituated, ſtill maintained the ſiege; but at length, driven to great difficulties for want of proviſions, and hearing that ſome of his diſaffected ſubjects, taking advantage of his abſence, were again in arms, he hearkened to an accommodation, and was permitted to retire with his army.

To BE thus diſgracefully compelled to raiſe the ſiege, did not agree with the ambitious and impatient temper of Alonzo: he ſecretly meditated a new attack, whenever an opportunity ſhould occur; and this intention was not a little ſtrengthened by his ſucceſs in the year 1343-4, when Algeziras was taken, after a moſt memorable ſiege. In 1349, the tumults and civil wars in Africa afforded him the opportunity he waited for: great preparations were therefore made for this expedition, which was not eſteemed of inferior conſequence to the preceding ſiege of Algeziras, as the Moors, ſince the loſs of that city, had paid great attention to the completion of the works, and to the rendering of the place conſiderably ſtronger, by additional fortifications: the garriſon was alſo numerous and well provided, and of their choiceſt troops.

ALONZO encamped before Gibraltar in the beginning of 1349, and immediately laid waſte the delightful groves, gardens, and houſes of pleaſure, which were erected in its neighbourhood. The ſiege was commenced with great bravery; and though the camp of the Caſtilians was much haraſſed by the flying ſquadrons of Grenadian horſe, yet the caſtle, in the courſe of ſeveral months, was almoſt reduced to a capitulation. At this critical period, a peſtilential diſorder

diſorder ſwept away numbers of the beſiegers, and, among the reſt, Alonzo, who died, much lamented, on the 26th of March, 1350; and the Spaniards immediately afterwards raiſed the ſiege.

THE deſcendants of Abomelique continued in quiet poſſeſſion of Gibraltar till 1410, when Juſaf III, king of Grenada, availing himſelf of the inteſtine diviſions which prevailed among the African Moors, took poſſeſſion of the place. The inhabitants, however, not reliſhing the government of their new maſters, unanimouſly revolted the following year againſt the Grenadian Alcaide, drove him with his garriſon out of the town, and wrote to the Emperor of Morocco, to be taken again under his protection. The Emperor diſpatched his brother Sayd, with 1000 horſe and 2000 foot, to their aſſiſtance. The King of Grenada, being informed that Sayd had garriſoned the caſtle, marched with an army, and ſending his fleet round to the bay, appeared before the place in 1411. Sayd advanced to meet him, but, being worſted in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, was obliged to retreat within the caſtle, and being cloſely beſieged, and reduced to great diſtreſs for want of proviſions, was at laſt compelled to ſubmit.

IN 1435, Henry de Guzman Count de Niebla formed a deſign of attacking Gibraltar by land and ſea; but, imprudently ſkirmiſhing with the garriſon, from his gallies, before his ſon John de Guzman arrived with the land-forces, he was defeated, and forced to a precipitate retreat; in which confuſion he himſelf loſt his life, and many of his followers were killed and drowned.

IN 1462, a civil war breaking out in Grenada, great part of the garriſon of Gibraltar was withdrawn, to aſſiſt one of the competitors for the crown: the governor of Tarifa had intelligence of this by a Moor, who had left the town, and embraced the Chriſtian faith.

An

An army was accordingly aſſembled from the neighbouring garriſons, and Gibraltar was beſieged. The inhabitants defended it with great reſolution; but freſh troops joining the beſiegers, the garriſon ſurrendered to John de Guzman, Duke de Medina Sidonia, (ſon of the unfortunate Count de Niebla) who, hearing that the place was reduced to great diſtreſs, haſted to the camp, and arrived juſt in time to be preſent when the Moors capitulated. From this period it has remained in the hands of the Chriſtians, after having been in the poſſeſſion of the Mahometans 748 years. The news of this conqueſt was ſo acceptable to Henry IV, of Caſtile and Leon, that he added it to his royal titles, and gave it for arms, * *Gules*, a caſtle, *proper*, with a key pendent to the gate, *or*, (alluding to its being the key to the Mediterranean); which arms have ever ſince been continued. Pedro de Porras was appointed governor; but the ſucceeding year King Henry made a journey to Gibraltar, and ſuperſeded him, giving the command to Don Bertrand de la Cueva, Count Lederma, who placed the truſt in the hands of Stephano Villacreces: the Duke de Medina Sidonia, however, afterwards recovered, and enjoyed it, till the reign of Ferdinand and Iſabella in 1502, when it was annexed to the crown.

In the year 1540, Piali Hamet, one of Barbaroſſa's captains, ſurpriſed and pillaged Gibraltar, making priſoners many of the principal inhabitants; but being met on his return by ſome gallies from Sicily, the Corſairs were all killed, or taken, and the priſoners redeemed.

In the reign of Charles V, the fortifications of the town were moderniſed, and ſeveral additions made by Daniel Speckel, the Emperor's engineer; after which the garriſon was thought to be impregnable.—From this time there appears a chaſm in the hiſtory of

* See the vignette in the title-page.

of the garriſon till the year 1704, when Gibraltar was wreſted (moſt probably for ever) from the dominion of Spain, by the Engliſh, under Sir George Rooke. This Admiral had been ſent into the Mediterranean, with a ſtrong fleet, in the ſpring of 1704, to aſſiſt Charles arch-duke of Auſtria in obtaining the crown of Spain; but, his inſtructions being limited, nothing of importance was done. Senſible of the reflexions that would fall on him, for being inactive with ſo powerful a fleet, he held a council of war, on the 17th of July, 1704, near Tetuan, where ſeveral ſchemes were propoſed, particularly a ſecond attack upon Cadiz, which however was found impracticable for want of a ſufficient body of land-forces. At length it was reſolved to make a ſudden and vigorous attempt on Gibraltar.

THE 21ſt of the ſame month, the fleet arrived in the Bay; and 1800 men, Engliſh and Dutch, commanded by the Prince of Heſſe D'Armſtadt, were landed on the iſthmus. The Prince then ſummoned the garriſon; but the Governor refuſing to ſurrender, preparations were made for the attack. By day-break on the 23d, the ſhips appointed to cannonade the town, under Admirals Byng and Vanderduſſen, with thoſe that were deſtined to batter the New mole, commanded by Captain Hicks, were at their ſeveral ſtations. The Admiral made the ſignal to begin the cannonade, which was performed with great vivacity and effect, ſo that the enemy, in five or ſix hours, were driven from their guns, eſpecially from the New-mole head. The Admiral, conſidering that by gaining that fortification the town might ſooner be reduced, ordered Captain Whitaker, with the armed boats, to poſſeſs himſelf of it; but Captains Hicks and Jumper, who lay next the mole, puſhed aſhore with their pinnaces, before the reſt came up; whereupon the Spaniards ſprung a mine, which blew up the fortifications, killed 2 lieutenants and 40 men, and wounded 60. The aſſailants nevertheleſs kept poſſeſſion

of the work, and being joined by Captain Whitaker, advanced and took a ſmall baſtion*, half-way between the mole and the town. The Marquis de Salines, who was governor, being again ſummoned, thought proper to capitulate: hoſtages were therefore exchanged, and the Prince of Heſſe, on the 24th, took poſſeſſion of the gates.

NOTWITHSTANDING the works were very ſtrong, mounting 100 pieces of ordnance, well appointed with ammunition and ſtores; yet the Garriſon, at moſt, conſiſted only of 150 men, excluſive of the inhabitants. The Marquis marched out with all the honours of war, and the Spaniards who choſe to remain were allowed the ſame privileges they had enjoyed under King Charles II. The loſs of the Engliſh in this attack was, 2 lieutenants, 1 maſter, 57 ſailors, killed; 1 captain, 7 lieutenants, 1 boatſwain, 207 ſailors, wounded.

THE Prince of Heſſe remained governor; and as many men as could well be ſpared from the fleet, were left as a garriſon. Sir George afterwards ſailed for Tetuan, to wood and water. This being performed, he ſteered up the Mediterranean, and on the 13th of Auguſt, off Malaga, engaged the French fleet, under the command of Count de Toulouſe. The action was long and warm; but many of the Engliſh ſhips, having expended a great quantity of ammunition in taking Gibraltar, were ſoon obliged to quit the line; which gave the enemy a decided ſuperiority. The engagement ended in a drawn battle; and Sir George returned to Gibraltar, where he ſtayed eight days to refit; and then ſupplying the Prince with what men and proviſions he could ſpare, ſailed thence on the 4th of September, N.S. on his way home, leaving 18 men of war, under the command of Sir John Leake, at Liſbon, to be in readineſs to ſuccour the garriſon, if there ſhould be occaſion.

THE

* The preſent eight-gun battery.

THE Courts of Madrid and Paris were greatly concerned at the loſs of ſo important a fortreſs as Gibraltar, and, conſidering its recovery of the laſt conſequence to the cauſe, the Marquis de Villadarias, a grandee of Spain, was ordered to beſiege, and endeavour to retake it. The Prince, appriſed of their intentions, and being further informed that they were to be aſſiſted by a naval force from Toulon, ſent advice to Sir John Leake, requeſting aſſiſtance and ſupplies. Sir John prepared for this duty; but in the mean time a fleet of French ſhips arrived, and landed ſix battalions, which joined the Spaniſh army. After diſembarking their reinforcements, the French ſquadron proceeded to the weſtward, leaving only ſix frigates in the Bay.

ON the 11th of October, the Marquis opened his trenches againſt the town; and ſoon after, Sir John arrived with 20 ſail of Engliſh and Dutch ſhips: hearing, however, that the Enemy were preparing to attack him with a ſuperior force, he thought it moſt eligible immediately to return and refit, that he might be in a better condition to ſupply and aſſiſt the garriſon, in a ſecond expedition, for which he had very prudently directed preparations to be made at Liſbon in his abſence. The 25th Sir John again put to ſea; and on the 29th unexpectedly entering the Bay, ſurpriſed three frigates, a fire-ſhip, two Engliſh prizes, a tartan, and a ſtore-ſhip. He then landed the reinforcements, and ſupplied the garriſon with ſix months proviſions and ammunition, at the ſame time detaching on ſhore a body of 500 ſailors to aſſiſt in repairing the breaches which had been made by the enemy's fire. The arrival of the Admiral was very opportune and critical; for that very night the Marquis had reſolved to attack the place by ſea and land at five different points; for which purpoſe he had aſſembled 200 boats from Cadiz, &c.

THOUGH diſappointed in their deſigns, the Spaniards ſtill entertained hopes of taking the fortreſs; and ſuppoſing the troops would

be leſs on their guard while the fleet was in the Bay, they formed the deſperate ſcheme of ſurpriſing the garriſon, though the Britiſh Admiral was before the town. The 31ſt of October, 500 volunteers took the ſacrament, never to return till they had taken Gibraltar. This forlorn party was conducted by a goat-herd to the ſouth ſide of the rock, near the cave-guard (at that time called the paſs of locuſt-trees). Fortune, in the beginning, ſo far favoured the enterpriſe, that they mounted the rock, and lodged themſelves unperceived the firſt night in St. Michael's cave; the ſucceeding night they ſcaled Charles the Vth's wall; ſurpriſed and put to death the guard at Middle-hill, where afterwards, by ropes and ladders, they got up ſeveral hundreds of the party who had been ordered to ſuſtain them; but being diſcovered, a ſtrong detachment of grenadiers marched up immediately from the town, and attacked them with ſuch ſpirit, that 160 of them were killed, or driven over the precipice, and a colonel and 30 officers, with the remainder, taken priſoners. Theſe brave, but unfortunate adventurers, were to have been ſupported by a body of French troops, and ſome feints were to have been made below to engage the attention of the garriſon; but the commanding officers diſagreeing, they were left to their fortune.

Sir John Leake was not idle whilſt he remained in the Bay, but was continually alarming the enemy on their coaſts. The 22d of November he had information, by one of his cruiſers, that a ſtrong ſquadron was fitting out at Cadiz, which would be ſoon ready for ſea; and receiving further intelligence, that a convoy, fitted out from Liſbon for the relief of Gibraltar, was on their way, he prepared to join them off Lagos, in order to protect them paſt Cadiz; but was confined within the Straits by a weſterly wind. The Prince, in the mean time, redoubled his exertions to prevent the enemy's deſigns, who flattered themſelves, that on the arrival of their fleet from Cadiz, Sir John would be obliged to retire, and the garriſon ſurrender

render to their united attacks. Their fire was continued with additional vivacity, many cannon in the place were diſmounted, and the works were materially injured in different parts.

AFFAIRS were in this ſituation, when part of the long-wiſhed-for ſuccours arrived on the 7th of September; and two days following, the remainder came in with near 2000 men, with proportionable ammunition and proviſions. They ſailed from Liſbon under convoy of four frigates, and thought themſelves ſafe on diſcovering, off Cape Spartel, a fleet of men of war, under Engliſh and Dutch colours: expecting to meet Sir John, with the combined fleet, at the entrance of the Straits, they endeavoured to join them, but fortunately were becalmed: they then hoiſted out their boats to tow the ſhips, when, perceiving the men of war extend themſelves in form of a half-moon, in order to ſurround them, they began to ſuſpect ſome deception, and accordingly made a private ſignal, which totally fruſtrated the Enemy's meaſures, who were thereby diſcovered, and, ſtriking their falſe colours, endeavoured to fall upon the tranſports; but theſe latter, being lighter veſſels, eſcaped by their oars, and, night coming on, ſteered for the Bay, with the loſs only of two tranſports. It was now thought no longer neceſſary to detain the fleet in the Bay, or on the coaſt; eſpecially when Monſieur Pointis was ſo near, with a ſuperior force. Sir John accordingly arrived at Liſbon the latter end of the year.

THE Spaniſh General being reinforced with a conſiderable body of infantry, on the 11th of January 1705, made an attack with 60 grenadiers on the works at the extremity of the King's lines; but, two officers and ſeveral others being killed, the reſt retreated. This repulſe did not, however, diſcourage him; for early the ſucceeding day, the attack was renewed by 5 or 600 grenadiers, French and Walons, ſupported by 1000 Spaniards, under Lieut. Gen. Tuy.

Their

Their diſpoſition was to ſtorm a breach which had been made in the Round tower, at the extremity of the King's lines, and another in the intrenchment on the hill. The retrenchment which covered the latter breach, with part of the intrenchment joining the precipice of the rock, was defended at night by a captain, three ſubalterns, and 90 men; but it was cuſtomary for the captain to withdraw, with two ſubalterns and 60 men, at day-break. The Round tower was defended by 180 men, commanded by a lieutenant-colonel. The Marquis, by deſerters from the garriſon, had obtained intelligence of the ſtrength of theſe poſts, and concerted his attack accordingly. The detachment for the upper breach mounted the rock at dead of night, and concealed themſelves in the clefts till the captain had withdrawn. They then advanced to the point of the intrenchment, and, throwing grenades on the ſubaltern and his party, obliged them to retreat. At the ſame time 300 men ſtormed the Round tower, where Lieut. Col. Barr made a vigorous defence, though the enemy, having paſſed the breach above, annoyed him on the flank with great ſtones and grenades: obſerving, however, the Spaniards marching down to cut off his retreat from the town, he retired, and by getting over the parapet of the King's lines, deſcended into the covert way, where the Engliſh guards were poſted. By this time the garriſon was alarmed; all the regiments aſſembled at their proper poſts; and Captain Fiſher endeavoured to ſtop the progreſs of the enemy with 17 men, but was repulſed, and himſelf taken priſoner. Lieut. Col. Moncal, at laſt, with 4 or 500 men, charged them with ſuch bravery, that they were repulſed, and the tower was retaken after it had been in their poſſeſſion upwards of an hour. Soon after this attack, ſix companies of Dutch troops, and 200 Engliſh ſoldiers, were received by the garriſon, with proviſions and ſtores.

The Spaniards and French were ſtill obſtinately bent on the recovery of Gibraltar. The Marquis de Villadarias was ſuperſeded by the Marſhal

Marſhal Teſſé, a French general; and Monſieur Pointis was directed to co-operate with the Marſhal, in blocking up the port with his fleet. The Marſhal joined the army with four freſh battalions, beſides eight companies which had been ſent before. The ordnance, which from conſtant uſe had been greatly injured, were totally exchanged; and the works, as they then ſtood, were put in the beſt repair.

The Engliſh Miniſtry had been informed of the enemy's new arrangements; and, ſenſible of the importance of Gibraltar, ordered a reinforcement, under Sir Thomas Dilkes and Sir John Hardy, to join Admiral Sir John Leake at Liſbon. The junction being effected, and his own fleet refitted, Sir John, on the 6th of March, ſailed with 28 Engliſh, 4 Dutch, and 8 Portugueſe men of war, having on board two battalions. Happily for the beſieged, the inceſſant rains about this period had retarded the Marſhal's operations, and greatly diſtreſſed Monſieur Pointis, eight of whoſe ſhips were forced from their anchors by the ſtrong weſterly wind, and obliged, on the 9th, to drive aloft. Thus were they ſituated when the Britiſh Admiral entered the Straits, and about half paſt five, on the morning of the 10th, was almoſt abreaſt of Cabrita Point. The few remaining ſhips of the French fleet on his approach put to ſea; and Sir John, diſcovering five ſail making out of the Bay, and a gun fired at them from the garriſon, concluded that the town was ſafe, and immediately gave chace. Three French ſhips of the line were taken, and the Admiral's ſhip, and another, run aſhore and burnt. Sir John afterwards looked into Malaga, where the ſhips that had been driven from the harbour had taken ſhelter; but, hearing the report of the guns, they had made the beſt of their way to Toulon. Sir John, finding the purſuit of them in vain, returned to Gibraltar, which was now ſo well ſupplied, that Marſhal Teſſé withdrew his troops from the trenches, and formed a blockade; drawing an intrenchment acroſs the iſthmus, to prevent the garriſon from ravaging the country.

In the courſe of this ſiege, the enemy did not loſe fewer than 10,000 men, including thoſe who died of ſickneſs, &c. The garriſon loſt about 400.

The Prince of Heſſe remained in the place while the batteries were repaired: he made alſo ſome additions to the fortifications, and left the garriſon much ſtronger than it was before the ſiege. The Prince then joined the Arch-duke Charles at Liſbon, where the combined fleet of England and Holland were aſſembled, to ſupport that Prince in obtaining the crown of Spain.

As the Arch-duke was reſolved to try his fortune with the Earl of Peterborough, in Valencia and Catalonia, the Prince of Heſſe was ſent back to Gibraltar, to prepare part of the garriſon to embark, and ſoon after was followed by the fleet; upon whoſe arrival, the Arch-duke was received by the garriſon as lawful ſovereign of Spain. Having taken on board the Engliſh guards, and three old regiments, leaving only two new battalions in the town (as there was no danger to be apprehended from the enemy), they proceeded, on the 5th of Auguſt, for Valencia. His Majeſty then appointed Major-general Ramos, who had been preſent during the ſiege, governor of Gibraltar; and ſent with him about 400 men for its greater ſecurity. General Ramos afterwards reſigned his government, and was ſucceeded by Colonel Roger Elliot; during whoſe government, Gibraltar was made a free port, by a ſpecial order from her Majeſty, Queen Anne.

The following was the Governor's Manifeſto on the occaſion.

"By the Hon. Roger Elliot, Colonel of one of her Majeſty's regiments of foot, and Governor of the city and garriſon of Gibraltar.

"Whereas

" WHEREAS Her Majeſty of Great-Britain, &c. hath been graciouſly pleaſed, by Her warrant to me, dated 19th February laſt, to confirm Her former declarations for the freedom of this port, and to regulate and command me, not to permit any duty or impoſition whatſoever to be laid or received for any ſhip or veſſel, or for any goods, wares, merchandiſe, or proviſions, imported or exported out of this port; but that the ſame be free and open for all ſhips and veſſels, goods, wares, merchandiſe, and proviſions: Theſe are to make known and publiſh Her ſaid Majeſty's Royal will and pleaſure; and all perſons concerned are hereby ſtrictly required to take notice thereof, not preſuming to demand or receive any duty or impoſition whatſoever for any ſhip or veſſel, or for any goods, wares, merchandiſe, or proviſions, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril.

" GIVEN at Gibraltar, April 1706."

COLONEL CONGREVE was commandant before 1714. He was ſucceeded by Colonel Cotton. In 1720 Gibraltar ſeems to have been threatened by the Spaniards. Ceuta, a Spaniſh fortreſs in Barbary, had then been beſieged many years by the Moors; and a formidable force, commanded by the Marquis de Leda, was aſſembled in Gibraltar Bay, under pretence of relieving it, but with a ſecret intention of firſt ſurpriſing Gibraltar; for which purpoſe they had procured ſcaling-ladders, &c. &c. This armament was not fitted out ſo ſecretly, but the Britiſh Miniſtry had timely notice, and, ſuſpecting ſome fineſſe, diſpatched orders to Colonel Kane, governor of Minorca, immediately to embark a part of his garriſon, and repair to Gibraltar, under convoy of the fleet in the Mediterranean. On his arrival he found Gibraltar in a very critical ſituation; the garriſon conſiſting only of three weak battalions, commanded by Major Hetherington, who, except Major Batteroux, was the only

field-officer in the place. Many officers were abſent, only fourteen days proviſions in the ſtores, and many Spaniards in the town, with a fleet before its walls. Such was the feeble poſture of affairs when he opportunely arrived with 500 men, proviſions, and ammunition. The Britiſh Commodore acted afterwards in ſo ſpirited a manner, that the Marquis de Leda was obliged to ſail for Ceuta, though he continued of opinion that the garriſon might have been taken by a general aſſault.

This ſcheme proving abortive, Gibraltar remained unmoleſted till the latter end of the year 1726, when the Spaniards, who had kept a watchful eye on the garriſon, aſſembled an army in the neighbourhood of Algeziras. The 20th of January following, they encamped on the plain below St. Roque, and began to erect a battery on the beach to protect their camp. Admiral Hopſon was then at anchor in the Bay, with a very formidable fleet; but, as he had not received any intelligence of hoſtilities having commenced between the Courts of Great-Britain and Madrid, he was with reluctance compelled to overlook the tranſporting of proviſions, artillery, and ammunition, from Algeziras, (where they had formed their dépôts,) to the camp. Brigadier Kane, who had been a ſecond time ordered from Minorca to Gibraltar, lay alſo under ſimilar embarraſſments with the Admiral. The operations of the enemy, however, tending towards a direct attack upon the garriſon, he thought it prudent to order the Spaniards out of the town, and forbid their gallies anchoring under his guns.

It muſt be underſtood that Gibraltar had undergone conſiderable alterations ſince the ſiege of 1705: ſeveral works had been erected on the heights above the lines, which were diſtinguiſhed by the name of Willis's batteries; the Prince's lines were alſo extended to the extremity of the rock; and an inundation was formed out of the moraſs that was in front of the grand battery.

The

THE Count de Las Torres commanded the Spaniſh forces, amounting to near 20,000 men; and ſoon after his camp was formed, he advanced within reach of the garriſon. The Brigadier thereupon diſpatched a parley, to deſire "That he would withdraw "from the range of his guns, otherwiſe he ſhould do his utmoſt "to force him." The Count anſwered, "That, as the garriſon "could command no more than they had power to maintain, he "ſhould obey his Catholic Majeſty's orders, and encroach as far as "he was able." Notwithſtanding this inſult, the Brigadier waved commencing hoſtilities, till the Spaniards, by their proceedings, ſhould oblige him, in defence of his command.

IN the beginning of February, Brigadier Clayton, the lieutenant-governor, arrived with reinforcements, on board Sir Charles Wager's fleet; and a council of war was immediately ſummoned, but the reſult was a determination not to fire upon the Spaniards. The 10th of February, the enemy brought materials for batteries, to the old wind-mill, on the neutral ground; upon which the Lieutenant-governor again collected the ſenſe of the Admirals and Field-officers; when in the ſecond council it was unanimouſly agreed, that the Spaniſh General had made open war, in encroaching ſo far on the liberties of the garriſon. This being their opinion, Brigadier Clayton ſent a parley to the Count, to know the reaſon of his breaking ground: to which the Count replied, that "he was on "his Maſter's ground, and was not anſwerable to any other perſon "for his conduct." As this anſwer directly indicated the hoſtile intentions of the Spaniards, the Lieutenant-governor, in the evening, withdrew the out-guard, and, the ſucceeding day in the afternoon, opened the Old mole and Willis's batteries on their workmen. They perſiſted, nevertheleſs, in carrying on the work; and at night a large party marched down to the Devil's tower, where they immediately broke ground, and began a communication with their other

work. This party were greatly annoyed in marching to their poſt, but were ſoon under cover of the rock, where the guns could not be depreſſed to bear upon them.

NUMBERS of the enemy deſerted to the garriſon, by whom, on the 17th, the Lieutenant-governor was informed that they were conſtructing a mine, in a cave under Willis's, with an intention, if poſſible, to blow up that battery. The engineers, on this intelligence, reconnoitred the cave; which, after ſome difficulty, they diſcovered, with a ſentry at the entrance; and a party was immediately ſtationed to annoy the communication with muſquetry. On the morning of the 22d, the Count opened on the garriſon, with 17 pieces of cannon, beſides mortars. The day following, Brigadier Kane left the garriſon, to detach a reinforcement from Minorca. In the mean time Sir Charles Wager and Admiral Hopſon, with the fleet under their command, were conſtantly diſtreſſing the enemy, by intercepting their homeward-bound ſhips; and the prizes which were brought into the Bay, greatly benefited the beſieged. The 3d of March, the enemy opened a new battery of 22 guns on the Old mole, and town; and on the 8th, another of 15 guns, bearing alſo upon the Old mole, which, it ſeems, proved a troubleſome battery to the weſtern flank of their approaches.

THE Lieutenant-governor continued a conſtant and well-directed fire from all the batteries that bore upon their works: but the ordnance in general, being old, were burſting daily on the batteries; by which accidents the garriſon experienced more caſualties than from all the fire of the enemy. The 27th, Col. Middleton's regiment arrived, alſo ſix companies and a half of Col. Hay's, with two engineers, a captain of artillery, and ſeveral bombardiers, gunners, and matroſſes; with 140 recruits for the other regiments.

THE

THE Admirals, the 2d of April, formed the deſign of bombarding Algeziras, whence the enemy were conſtantly ſupplied with various articles of ammunition; but the ſhips, after getting under way, were becalmed, and obliged to come to anchor; after which the navy never gave themſelves any further concern about annoying them in that quarter. On the 10th, Colonel Coſby arrived in the Solebay, with 500 men, from Minorca; and two days following, the Admirals ſailed to the weſtward, leaving Commodore Davies behind, with ſix men of war and the ſloops. Sir Charles did not return during the ſiege. The 16th, the Lieutenant-governor ordered two ſerjeants, with ten men each, to advance from the ſpur-guard, under the rock, and along the cauſeway, and alarm the enemy in the trenches; giving them directions to retire when they found their guards ſufficiently alarmed, when he intended to ſalute them with grape, &c. from Willis's, and the lines. Theſe orders were executed, and the enemy inſtantly beat to arms; but the bombardier appointed to give the ſignal to the batteries, firing too ſoon, the enemy ſaw through the deſign, and retired without any conſiderable loſs.

LORD PORTMORE, the governor, arrived, the 21ſt, with a battalion of guards, and another of the line; alſo Colonel Watſon, of the artillery, with ſeveral Noblemen as volunteers. The 26th, the Count opened a new battery, againſt Willis's, and the extremity of Prince's lines. Their batteries now mounted 60 cannon, beſides mortars. In the beginning of May, the garriſon had intelligence that the enemy deſigned an aſſault: precautions were accordingly taken, and the guns on the lower defences loaded with grape. The Spaniards added ſtill to their approaches, and raiſed various communications to and from their advanced batteries. Towards the 16th and 20th, their firing abated; but their engineers proceeded in advancing their trenches. On the 31ſt, a veſſel arrived with

with 375 barrels of powder from Liſbon. June the 3d, the Sole-bay came in, with a further ſupply of 980 barrels of powder, and 500 thirteen-inch ſhells, from Mahon. The firing continued till the 12th, when, about ten at night, Colonel Fitzgerald, of the Iriſh brigade, beat a parley, and, being admitted into the garriſon, delivered letters to Lord Portmore, from the Dutch Miniſter at the Court of Madrid, with a copy of the preliminaries of a general peace; whereupon a ſuſpenſion of arms took place, and all hoſtilities ceaſed on both ſides.

THE garriſon loſt, in the whole, about 300 killed and wounded; and 70 cannon, with 30 mortars, burſt during the ſiege. The enemy's caſuals could never be aſcertained. In killed, wounded, &c. it was computed they loſt near 3000 men.

WHEN Lord Portmore and the Count agreed to a ceſſation, the Spaniards of courſe were compelled to forſake the mine under Willis's: their parties, however, taking poſſeſſion of it a ſecond time, his Lordſhip conſidered it as a breach of the articles of ceſſation, and repreſented it accordingly. The Count afterwards withdrew: the works were diſmantled and levelled, and the troops retreated to their different cantonments.

THE Spaniards during this ſiege never made the leaſt attempt to cut off the communication by ſea; ſo that the garriſon was regularly ſupplied with proviſions and faſcines from Barbary, and had a regular correſpondence with England.

IN 1728, the Parliament of Great-Britain addreſſed his Majeſty King George II, to take effectual care, in the treaty then pending, to preſerve his undoubted right to Gibraltar, and the Iſland of Minorca. Overtures had been made by his Majeſty George I, to

reſtore

reſtore the former to Spain, if the Parliament would have conſented to ſuch reſtitution; but the Miniſter, finding an oppoſition, declined the buſineſs. In 1730, Lieut. Gen. Sabine was governor of Gibraltar. The Spaniards during his government erected the forts and lines acroſs the iſthmus, about a mile from the garriſon, which effectually prevent any communication with the country, and, as we have experienced, are of conſiderable advantage in caſe of a ſiege. The weſtern fort, called St. Philip's, entirely commands the beſt anchorage on the ſide of the Bay next the garriſon. Lieut. Gen. Columbine ſucceeded General Sabine, and he was ſucceeded by Lieut. Gen. Hargrave.

General Bland was appointed governor in 1749, at which time a general relief of troops took place. The eſtabliſhment at that period was, four battalions of infantry, and a company of artillery. Lord George Beauclerk, and the Hon. General Herbert, were ſeverally commandants in the abſence of General Bland; and in 1753 Lieut. Gen. Fowkes was deputed governor. Lord Tyrawley ſucceeded him, in whoſe abſence the Earl of Panmure was commandant. Earl Home was afterwards governor, and died there in 1761. During the government of this nobleman, about the year 1760, an incident occurred, which, as it alarmed the garriſon very much at that time, is deſerving of notice. Two Britiſh regiments had been a very conſiderable time on that ſtation, and, from the continuance of the war, ſaw little proſpect of being relieved. Amongſt theſe a conſpiracy was formed, by ſome diſaffected perſons, to ſurpriſe, plunder, and maſſacre the officers, and in ſhort all whom they judged to be averſe to their deſigns. After ſecuring the money which was intended for the payment of the troops, they meant to purchaſe for themſelves a ſecure retreat, by ſurrendering this ſo much wiſhed-for fortreſs into the hands of Spain. The numbers who joined the conſpirators were not fewer than 730. An accidental quarrel, in a wine-houſe,

wine-houſe, defeated this dangerous project, and produced a diſcovery. Reed, a private in the ſeventh regiment, was executed on the grand parade, as the ringleader; and ten others were condemned. After the death of Lord Home, Colonel Tovey and Major-general Parſlow were each commandants, till the Hon. Lieutenant-general Cornwallis was appointed governor. During this General's abſence from the garriſon, Colonel Irwin was commandant; and on General Cornwallis leaving Gibraltar a ſecond time, Major-general BOYD, lieutenant-governor, commanded. In this General's government, the garriſon was conſiderably ſtrengthened with three new baſtions on the ſea-line, and additional improvements at the ſouthward.

IN 1776, the RIGHT HON. GENERAL GEORGE AUGUSTUS ELIOTT was appointed Governor of that important fortreſs, and joined his command in 1777.

IN 1787, General Eliott, who had been honoured in 1783 with the Order of the Bath for his glorious defence of Gibraltar, returned to England; and Major-general O'Hara was appointed commandant during his abſence.*

* Vide page 345.

CHAP-

CHAPTER II.

Deſcription of the Rock, with the fortifications and town of Gibraltar.—Remains of Mooriſh architecture.—Natural Curioſities.—Climate.—Vegetation.—Fiſh; and whence ſupplied with cattle, &c.—Military eſtabliſhment.—Deſcription of the Bay.—Algeziras.—Some accounts of the ancient city of Carteia.—St. Roque.—Concluſive remarks.

AS the Hiſtory which is to be the ſubject of the following pages, will be more in detail than the preceding narrative, it may on ſome accounts be neceſſary, and cannot on any, I flatter myſelf, be diſagreeable, to preſent the reader with a ſhort deſcription of this celebrated Rock, and the fortifications which have been erected for its defence.

THE Promontory, or rock, at the foot of which ſtands the town, is upwards of 1300 feet in height; projecting into the ſea ſeveral miles from the continent, to which it is connected by an iſthmus of low ſand. This appearance makes it not improbable that *Mons Calpe* has, in former ages, been totally ſurrounded by the ſea. The north front of the peninſula, which preſents itſelf to the main land, is of various heights. The breadth of the iſthmus, at the foot of the rock, is about 900 yards; but it grows conſiderably wider towards the country. Acroſs this Iſthmus, (which, with Gibraltar and the oppoſite coaſt, forms the bay) the Spaniards have drawn a fortified line at about a mile's diſtance from the garriſon, extending 1700 yards, and embracing both ſhores: a fort of maſonry is erected at each extremity, mounting 23 or 24 guns each; they are of different forms, and are called St. Philip and St. Barbara. The former of

theſe forts commands the beſt and the uſual anchoring-place of our ſhipping and ſmall craft, and, by forming a croſs-fire with fort St. Barbara on the neutral ground, prevents all communication between the garriſon and the country.

THE Rock, as I have mentioned before, is upwards of 1300 feet perpendicular above the level of the ſea; and is ſeparated by a ridge from north to ſouth, dividing it into two unequal parts. The weſtern front or diviſion is a gradual ſlope, interſperſed with precipices; but the oppoſite ſide, looking to the Mediterranean, and the north front, facing the Spaniſh lines, are both naturally very ſteep, and totally inacceſſible. It is this peculiar circumſtance which forms the chief ſtrength of Gibraltar.

THE Town is built at the foot of the north-weſt face of the hill, and is fortified in an irregular manner. The communication with it from the iſthmus, is by a long narrow cauſeway (ſerving as a dam to an inundation), which is defended by a curtain, with two baſtions, mounting 26 pieces of cannon, a dry ditch, covered way, and glacis well mined. Theſe, with the cauſeway are warmly flanked by the King's, Queen's, and Prince's lines; works cut in the rock with immenſe labour, and ſcarped to be almoſt inacceſſible. Above the lines are the batteries at Willis's, and others at different heights, until they crown the ſummit of the rock, where ſeveral batteries are erected for cannon and mortars. Theſe batteries, the loweſt of which is upwards of 400 feet above the neutral ground, mount between 50 and 60 pieces of heavy ordnance, and entirely command the iſthmus below. Excluſive of what are here mentioned, additional works of a ſingular nature were projected in 1782, which, with others in the lines, on a ſimilar plan, that are (1789) executing under the direction of Major-general O'Hara, will render Gibraltar (almoſt) impregnable in that quarter. The Old mole, to the weſt

of

of the Grand battery, forms alſo a very formidable flank, and, with the lines, a croſs-fire on the cauſeway and neutral ground. This battery has been found ſo great an annoyance to the beſiegers, that, by way of diſtinction, it has long been known under the appellation of the Devil's tongue. Indeed, the ordnance in the lines, upon the Grand battery, and the Old mole, all together, exhibit ſo formidable an appearance to a ſpectator on the cauſeway, that the entrance into the garriſon is called by the Spaniards, the *Mouth of fire*.

FROM the Grand battery, along the ſea-line, looking towards the Bay, the town is defended by the North, Montague's*, Prince of Orange's, KING's, and South baſtions; the line-wall or curtains between which, mount many cannon and mortars. Montague's, Prince of Orange's, and King's baſtions, have been erected lately. The latter is a very complete piece of fortification, commanding the Bay from New to Old mole heads, and mounting twelve thirty-two pounders, and four ten-inch howitzers in front, ten guns and howitzers on its flanks, and has caſemates for 800 men, with kitchens and ovens for cooking. Montague's is much ſmaller, mounts only 12 pieces of cannon, but has a caſemate for 200 men, communicating with the Old mole. In 1782 the engineers began a cavalier upon this baſtion for two guns; but it was not finiſhed till after the grand attack in September. Another work of this nature was likewiſe erected in the beginning of the blockade, for five guns, on the north baſtion of the Grand battery. The town on the ſea-line is not leſs protected by natural defences, than by fortifications. A ſhoal of ſharp rocks extends along the front far into the Bay, and prevents ſhips of large burthen from approaching very near the walls.

* Theſe baſtions and the connecting curtains were ſo much injured in the laſt ſiege, that it was thought neceſſary to ſtrengthen this part of the town, by an extenſive line of new works, projecting ſome diſtance into the ſea, the foundations of which were laid in 1788. Some additions are alſo in contemplation for the Grand battery and Land-port.

FROM the South baſtion (which is conſiderably higher than the reſt of the works, in order to protect the town from the eminences on the red ſands) a curtain extends up the face of the hill, and concludes, at an inacceſſible precipice, the works of the town. In this curtain is the South-port gate, before which, and the ſouth baſtion, is a dry ditch, with a covered way and glacis. At the eaſt end, on the declivity of the hill, above the gate, is a large flat baſtion, connected with the curtain, and mounting 13 guns, bearing on the bay, &c. This work is covered by a demy-baſtion that joins the precipice. Above the precipice, an old Mooriſh wall is continued to the ridge of the rock; in the front of which a curtain with loop-holes and redans (built in the reign of the Emperor Charles V, and called after his name) extends to the top, effectually cutting off all communication in that quarter. Between the Mooriſh and Charles the Vth's walls, is the ſignal-houſe; whence, on a ſerene and clear day, the guard have almoſt an unbounded view of the Mediterranean, and can juſt obſerve a part of the Atlantic ocean over the Spaniſh mountains. Signals formerly were made at this poſt, on the appearance of top-ſail veſſels from eaſt and weſt; but ſoon after the commencement of the late war, we diſcovered that the Spaniſh cruiſers were more frequently informed of the approach of our friends by our ſignals, than by their own. The ſignals were therefore diſcontinued.

THE above comprehends a general deſcription of the fortifications of the town, avoiding too minute a detail of each work. I ſhall therefore proceed in deſcribing, in the ſame general manner, the the works to the ſouthward.

FROM the South baſtion a line-wall is continued along the beach to the New mole, where an irregular fort is erected, mounting 26 guns. This line-wall is divided by a ſmall baſtion of eight guns; and in

in its rear is a retired work, called the Princeſs of Wales's lines; in which are ſeveral ſtrong batteries for the ſea. Near the South baſtion, though without the town, is a wharf called Ragged Staff, where the ſupplies for the garriſon are uſually landed, being convenient from its vicinity to the victualling-office and ſtores. The communication to this quay, is by ſpiral wooden ſtairs, and a draw-bridge opening into the covert-way; in front of which is a ſmall work of maſonry, mounting two guns. At the foot of the ſtairs is the baſon, where ſhipping take in water. Two tanks are alſo appropriated to this purpoſe, near the Eight-gun baſtion.

In the New mole there is depth of water ſufficient for a ſhip of the line to lie along-ſide the wharf, and heave down. At the mole-head is a circular battery for heavy metal, joined to the New-mole fort by a ſtrong wall, fraiſed; having a banquet for muſquetry, with two embraſures opening towards the Bay. This mole, with the Old mole at Waterport, were built for the accommodation of trading-veſſels: the former however is generally ocupied by men of war; and the latter, not having more than ſix feet at low water, only admits ſmall craft to the wharfs: merchantmen of large burthen are obliged therefore to anchor about half or three quarters of a mile from Waterport, in ſeven or eight fathoms. But in time of war this anchorage is commanded by the Spaniſh forts: they are conſequently, in caſe of a rupture with Spain, under the neceſſity of removing to the ſouthward of the New mole, where the ground is ſo rocky and foul, that they are often in imminent danger during the ſtrong ſoutherly winds. From the New-mole fort, to the north end of Roſia Bay, the rock is difficult of acceſs; nevertheleſs a parapet is continued, and batteries are erected, as ſituations dictate. The works at Roſia are ſtrong, and act as flanks to each other. They are cloſe along the beach, which is low, and have a retired battery of eight guns in the rear.

THE Rock continues to aſcend from the ſouth point of Roſia Bay, by Parſon's Lodge (behind which, upon an eminence, is a new battery, *en barbet*, on traverſing carriages), to Camp-guard, and Buena Viſta; ſo called from the beautiful proſpect of the Bay, and neighbouring kingdoms of Barbary and Spain, which is there preſented to a ſpectator. A line-wall is raiſed, notwithſtanding the rock being inacceſſible, with cannon at different diſtances. At Buena Viſta there are ſeveral guns *en barbet*, which have great command; and the hill towards Europa is ſlightly fortified, which gives it the appearance, at a diſtance, of an old caſtle repaired. The rock then deſcends by the Devil's Bowling-green, ſo named from the irregularity of its ſurface, to Little Bay. At this poſt, which is totally ſurrounded with precipices, there is a barbet battery, flanking the works to the New mole: thence the rock continues naturally ſteep for a conſiderable diſtance, when the line-wall and batteries recommence, and extend in an irregular manner to Europa Point, the ſouthern extremity of the garriſon, though not the ſouthern point of Europe. The rock from this point is regularly perpendicular to Europa advance, where a few batteries, and a poſt at the Cave-guard, terminate the works. The fortifications along the ſea-line at Europa do not however conſtitute the principal ſtrength of that part of the garriſon. The retired and inacceſſible lines of Windmill-hill have great command, and being ſituated within muſquet-ſhot of the ſea, are very formidable, and of great conſequence in that quarter.

THE preceding deſcription, it is hoped, will be ſufficiently explanatory, with the aſſiſtance of the annexed Engravings; which, though the ſcale of the garriſon-plan, for obvious reaſons, is very minute, will yet point out the improvements that have been made within theſe few years. The new baſtions on the ſea-line were planned, and executed, by and under the direction of the preſent

Chief

Chief Engineer, Major-general Sir William Green, Bart. Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Boyd, K.B.* laid the foundation-ſtone of the King's baſtion, in the abſence of General Cornwallis, the governor. The garriſon alſo underwent conſiderable alterations whilſt he commanded: Windmill-hill was fortified, and other changes were effected at the ſouthward. The improvements on the northern front were carried on under the direction of Sir George Auguſtus Eliott, K.B. ſince he was appointed to the government. The communication, or gallery leading to St. George's Hall, above Farringdon's battery; Queen's-lines battery, and communication; two works of the ſame nature, which extend under the Queen's battery (Willis's†), and in the rock above Prince of Heſſe's baſtion; are all ſo ſingularly contrived, and of ſo formidable a nature, that all *direct* attacks by land, henceforward, may be conſidered as quixotiſm and inſanity.

BEFORE the interior part of the place is deſcribed, it will not be improper to conclude the deſcription of its outer works, by inſerting an abſtract of the guns, howitzers, and mortars, mounted upon the different batteries. The original, from which this was copied, was taken in the beginning of March, 1783.

Nature of Ordnance.	Cannon. Prs. 32 & 26	24	18	12	9	6	4 & 3	Mortars. Inch 13	10	8	5½ 4½ 4	Howitzers. Inch 10	8	5½
Serviceable Ordnance, *mounted*,	77	122	104	70	16	25	38	29	1	6	34	19	9	.
Field Artillery, . . .	.	.	.	4	.	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Serviceable Ordnance, *diſmounted*,	.	27	9	.	.	.	15	.	2	7	31	.	.	.
	77	149	113	74	16	31	61	29	3	13	65	19	9	4

Total ſerviceable in the garriſon, 663 pieces of artillery.

THE Town is built on a bed of red ſand, ſimilar to thoſe eminences without South-port, which originally extended from Land-port

* See page 29c.

† The Gallery under the Queen's battery has been continued by General O'Hara, and now communicates with the Prince's lines: it is called the Union Gallery.

port to the foot of the aſcent to the ſouth barracks. The buildings, before the town was deſtroyed in the late ſiege, were compoſed of different materials, principally of tapia;* though, ſince the Engliſh have been in poſſeſſion of Gibraltar, many have been built of the rock-ſtone, plaſtered, and blue-waſhed on the outſide, to break the powerful rays of the ſun, which otherwiſe would be too glaring, and prejudicial to the eyes. The modern houſes were in general covered with tiles; but the flat terraced roofs remained in thoſe erected by the Spaniards, and in ſome, the mirandas or towers, whence the inhabitants, without removing from home, had a beautiful and extenſive proſpect of the neighbouring coaſts.

Of the buildings that are moſt deſerving notice, the old Mooriſh caſtle is the moſt conſpicuous. This antique ſtructure is ſituated on the north-weſt ſide of the hill, and originally conſiſted of a triple wall, the outer incloſure deſcending to the water's edge: but the lower parts have long ſince been removed, and the Grand battery and Waterport fortifications erected on their ruins; and the firſt, or upper wall, would long ago have ſhared the ſame fate, had it not been found of ſervice in covering the town from the Iſthmus, in caſe of a ſiege. The walls ſtanding at preſent form an oblong ſquare, aſcending the hill, at the upper angle of which is the principal tower, where the Governor or Alcaide formerly reſided. The ruins of a Mooriſh moſque, or place of worſhip, can be traced within the walls; as alſo a neat moriſque court, and reſervoir for water: but the latter cannot, without great difficulty, be diſcovered by a ſtranger. A large tower on the ſouth-eaſt wall has long been converted into a magazine for powder; and in different places quarters were fitted up, before the late ſiege, for officers and two companies of ſoldiers. This caſtle

* A cement conſiſting of mortar made of ſand, lime, and ſmall pebbles, which being well tempered, and wrought together in a frame, acquires great ſtrength and ſolidity.

caſtle was erected, as I have mentioned before, by the Saracens or Moors, on their firſt invading Spain; and the preſent venerable remains are inconteſtable proofs of its magnificence, whilſt it continued in their poſſeſſion.

THE other principal buildings are the Convent, or Governor's quarters; the Lieut. Governor's houſe, which is a modern ſtructure; the Admiralty-houſe, formerly a monaſtery of white friars; the Soldiers barracks, Victualling-office, and Store-houſe. Beſides theſe, there are the Spaniſh church, the Ataraſana, or galley-houſe, and ſome other buildings, formerly of note, but now in ruins from the fire of the Spaniards during the late ſiege.*

AT the ſouthward, are the South Barracks and the Navy Hoſpital. The former a ſtately building, delightfully ſituated, with a parade in front, and two pavilions detached; the whole capable of quartering 1200 men, and officers proportionate. The latter a capacious pile, well adapted to the purpoſe for which it was intended: it has an area in the centre, with piazzas and a gallery above, by which the ſick may enjoy the ſun, or ſhade, as they think proper: there are apartments for 1000 men, with pavilions at each wing for the accommodation and convenience of the ſurgeons and their attendants. This hoſpital was originally erected for the navy, in caſe a Britiſh fleet ſhould be ſtationed in the Mediterranean; but, on the Spaniards bombarding the town in 1781, the Governor removed into it the ſick of the garriſon. At ſome diſtance, in the front of the barracks, are two powder-magazines, in which the ſupplies from England are uſually depoſited, before they are diſtributed to the other magazines. Theſe laſt conclude the chief, I might ſay almoſt the only buildings remaining on the rock after the late ſiege; and

 their

* Since the peace of 1783, the greateſt part of the town has been rebuilt, and (which is rather to be regretted) on the old foundations.

their preſervation was owing to their being kept in conſtant repair by workmen purpoſely appointed for that duty.

BESIDES the remains of Mooriſh architecture which have already been mentioned, the following have been eſteemed not unworthy of notice. Within the town we find the Galley-houſe, and part of the Spaniſh church; alſo the Bomb-houſe, adjoining the line-wall: and at the ſouthward, ruins of Mooriſh buildings are diſcernible on Windmill-hill, and at Europa. The former are ſituated on an eminence, but no antiquarian can determine to what uſe they were appropriated: ſome are of opinion they were burying-vaults for perſons of rank; others ſuppoſe them a priſon; whilſt, in the garriſon, the whole is generally known by the name of the Inquiſition. At Europa, oppoſite the guard-houſe, may be traced the remains of a building erected by the Moors, but uſed by the Spaniards as a chapel, and called Nueſtra Senora del Europa. Along the water's edge, without the fortification, are alſo ſeveral ruins of Mooriſh walls; and towards Europa advance is a Mooriſh bath, called by the garriſon, the Nuns well. It is ſunk eight feet deep in the rock, is 72 feet long, and 42 feet broad, and, to preſerve the water, has an arched roof, ſupported by pillars. To the left of this bath is a cave, under Windmill-hill, known by the name of Beef-ſteak cave; which was a common reſidence for many of the inhabitants, during the late ſiege.

THE hill abounds in cavities, that ſerve as receptacles for the rain. None, however, is ſo ſingular and worthy of notice as St. Michael's cave, on the ſide of the hill, in a line with the ſouth barracks, about 1100 feet above the level of the ſea. At the entrance are the remains of a ſtrong wall. The mouth is only five feet wide; but on deſcending a ſlope of earth, it widens conſiderably; and, with the aſſiſtance of torches, the openings of ſeveral ſmaller

caves

caves are diſcovered. The outer cave is about 200 feet long, and 90 broad. The top appears to be ſupported by pillars of vaſt magnitude, formed by the perpetual droppings of petrifying water, the whole bearing great reſemblance to the inſide of a gloomy Gothic cathedral.

THE ſeveral gradations in the progreſs of theſe petrifactions are eaſily diſcovered. In ſome may be obſerved ſmall capitals, deſcending from the roof, whilſt proportionable baſes riſe underneath: others again are formed of very ſmall diameter; and a third claſs, immenſely large, ſeem to ſupport the roof of this wonderful cavern. Few ſtrangers viſit Gibraltar but are conducted to view this cave; and numbers, with the aſſiſtance of ropes and torches, have attempted to explore the depth; however, after deſcending about 500 feet, they have been obliged to return, by the groſs vapours which iſſued from beneath. It was in this cave that the Spaniards concealed themſelves in the ſiege of 1727, when a party of them, unperceived, got into the garriſon, at the Cave-guard, near Europa advance, but afterwards failed in their enterpriſe.

THERE are ſeveral other caves on different parts of the hill, in which the water poſſeſſes the ſame petrifying qualities. One under Middle-hill, called Pocoroca, was fitted up, previous to the bombardment, for the Governor's reception; but was afterwards converted into a powder-magazine, being very convenient for the batteries on the heights.

AMONGST the natural curioſities of Gibraltar, the petrified bones, found in the cavities of the rocks, have greatly attracted the attention of the curious. Theſe bones are not found in one particular part, but have been diſcovered in various places at a conſiderable diſtance from each other. From the rocks

near Roſia Bay, (without the line-wall) great quantities of this curious petrifaction have been collected, and ſent home for the inſpection of naturaliſts. Some of the bones are of large diameter; and, being broken with the rock, the marrow is eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed. Colonel James, in his deſcription of Gibraltar, mentions an entire human ſkeleton being diſcovered in the ſolid rock, at the Prince's lines; which the miner blew to pieces: and in the beginning of the late blockade, a party of miners, forming a cave at Upper All's-well, in the lines, produced ſeveral bones that were petrified to the rock, and appeared to have belonged to a large bird: being preſent at the time, I procured ſeveral fragments; but in the bombardment of 1781, they were deſtroyed with other ſimilar curioſities.

THE hill is remarkable for the number of apes about its ſummit, which are ſaid not to be found in any other part of Spain. They breed in inacceſſible places, and frequently appear in large droves with their young on their backs, on the weſtern face of the hill. It is imagined they were originally brought from Barbary by the Moors, as a ſimilar ſpecies inhabit *Mons Abyla*, which, on that account, is generally called Ape's-hill. Red-legged partridges are often found in coveys: woodcocks and teal are ſometimes ſeen; and wild rabbits are caught about Europa and Windmill-hill. The garriſon-orders forbid officers to ſhoot on the weſtern ſide of the rock; parties however often go in boats round Europa Point to kill wild pigeons, which are numerous in the caves.

EAGLES and vultures annually viſit Gibraltar from Barbary, in their way to the interior parts of Spain. The former breed in the craggy parts of the rock, and, with the hawk, are often ſeen towering round its ſummit. Moſchetoes are exceedingly troubleſome towards the cloſe of ſummer; and locuſts are ſometimes found.

found. The ſcorpion, centipes, and other venomous reptiles, abound amongſt the rocks and old buildings; and the harmleſs green lizard, and ſnake, are frequently caught by the ſoldiers, who, after drawing their teeth, treat them with every mark of fondneſs.

With regard to the climate of Gibraltar, the inhabitants breathe a temperate and wholeſome air, for moſt part of the year. The ſummer months of June, July, and Auguſt, are exceſſively warm, with a perpetual ſerene and clear ſky: the heat is however allayed, in a great meaſure, by a conſtant refreſhing breeze from the ſea, which uſually ſets in about ten in the forenoon, continuing till almoſt ſun-ſet; and, from its invigorating and agreeable coolneſs, is emphatically called the Doctor. The cold in winter is not ſo exceſſive as in the neighbouring parts of the country. Snow falls but ſeldom, and ice is a rarity: yet the Grenadian mountains in Spain, and the lofty mountains in Africa, have ſnow lying on them for ſeveral months. Heavy rains, high winds, and moſt tremendous thunder, with dreadfully-vivid lightning, are the attendants on December and January. The rain then pours down in torrents from the hill, and, deſcending with great rapidity, often choaks up the drains with large ſtones and rubbiſh, and ſometimes does great injury to the works; but theſe ſtorms never are of long duration: the ſky ſoon clears up; the heavy clouds diſperſe; the cheering ſun appears, and ſufficiently compenſates for the horrors of the preceding night. It is during this ſeaſon that the water that ſerves the garriſon for the enſuing ſummer is collected. The aqueduct, which conducts it to the Fountain in the centre of the town, is extremely well executed; and was conſtructed by a Jeſuit, when the Spaniards were in poſſeſſion of Gibraltar. It is erected againſt the bank of ſand, without South port, beginning to the ſouthward of the eight-gun baſtion, and, collecting the rain-water that filters through the ſand, conducts it to the South port, and thence to the

the Fountain. The water, thus ſtrained and purified, is remarkably clear and wholeſome.

THE appearance of the Rock is barren and forbidding; as few trees or ſhrubs, excepting palmettos, are to be ſeen on the face of the hill: yet it is not entirely deſtitute of vegetation; wild herbs, of different kinds, ſpring up in the interſtices of the rocks, when the periodical rains ſet in, and afford ſome triſling nouriſhment to the bullocks, ſheep, and goats, that browſe upon the hill. The firſt rains generally fall in September, or October, and continue at intervals to refreſh the garriſon till April or May. When they ceaſe, and the powerful rays of the ſun have withered the little verdure that appeared on the hill, nothing offers to the eye but ſharp uncouth rocks, and dried palmetto-buſhes. The ſoil collected in the low ground is however extremely rich and fertile, producing variety of fruits and vegetables. Colonel James, in his elaborate hiſtory of Gibraltar, enumerates no leſs than 300 different herbs, which are to be found on various parts of the rock. Gibraltar conſequently muſt be an excellent field of amuſement to a botaniſt.

THE garriſon, before the blockade of 1779, was chiefly ſupplied with roots and garden-ſtuff from the gardens on the neutral ground, which, being on a flat, could almoſt conſtantly (even in ſummer) be kept in a ſtate of vegetation. The proprietors of theſe gardens were obliged totally to relinquiſh them when the Spaniards erected their advanced works: from that period General Eliott encouraged cultivation within his own limits, by every poſſible indulgence. Many plots at the ſouthward were incloſed with walls, the ground cleared of ſtones and rubbiſh, and ſoil collected from other parts: ſo that with aſſiduity and perſeverance, after ſome time, the produce, during the winter ſeaſon, was ſo increaſed as to be almoſt equal to the conſumption; and probably, in the ſpace of a few years, the

garriſon

garriſon may be totally independent, in this article, of any aſſiſtance from the neighbourhood.

GIBRALTAR, by being nearly ſurrounded by the ſea, is exceedingly well ſupplied with fiſh: the John-doree, turbot, ſoal, ſalmon, hake, rock-cod, mullet, and ranger, with great variety of leſs note, are caught along the Spaniſh ſhore, and in different parts of the Bay. Mackarel are alſo taken in vaſt numbers during the ſeaſon, and ſhell-fiſh are ſometimes brought from the neighbouring parts.—The Moors, in time of peace, ſupply the garriſon with ox-beef, mutton, veal, and poultry, on moderate terms; and from Spain they procure pork, which is remarkable for its ſweetneſs and flavour. Fruits of all kinds, ſuch as melons, oranges, green figs, grapes, pomegranates, &c. are brought in abundance from Barbary and Portugal: and the beſt wines are drank at very reaſonable prices.

THE preſent military eſtabliſhment* of Gibraltar conſiſts of ſix companies of artillery, nine regiments of the line, and a company of artificers, commanded by engineers; compoſing an army of upwards of 4000 men, officers included. Before the late bombardment, the troops were quartered in the barracks at the ſouthward, and in quarters fitted up out of the old Spaniſh buildings in town. The officers were diſtributed in the ſame manner; but in caſe of reinforcements, and that government quarters were not ſufficient for their accommodation, billet-money was allowed in proportion to rank, and the officers hired lodgings from the inhabitants.

THE regiments, on their arrival in the garriſon, are entitled to ſalt proviſions from the ſtores, in the following proportion. One ration for each ſerjeant, corporal, drummer, and private, conſiſting of

* 1ſt of January 1790.

of 7 lb. of bread, delivered twice a week, beef 2 lb. 8 oz. pork 1 lb. butter 10 oz. peaſe half a gallon, and groats 3 pints: every commiſſioned and warrant officer, under a Captain, receives two rations, a Captain three, a Major and Lieutenant-Colonel four, a Colonel ſix. In times of profound peace, officers generally receive a compenſation in money for their proviſions, or diſpoſe of them to the Jews, of whom there are great numbers in the garriſon, who are always ready to purchaſe, or take them in barter. The troops are paid in currency, which, let the exchange of the garriſon be above or below *par*, never varies to the non-commiſſioned and privates. A ſerjeant receives weekly, as full garriſon-pay, one dollar, ſix reals, equal to nine-pence ſterling, *per diem*; a corporal, and drummer, one dollar, one real, and five quartils, in ſterling about ſix-pence, *per diem*; and a private, ſeven reals, or four-pence half-penny ſterling, *per diem*. Officers receive their ſubſiſtence according to the currency: thirty-ſix pence *per* dollar is *par*. During the late bombardment, the exchange, for a conſiderable time, was as high as forty-two pence, by which thoſe gentlemen who were under the neceſſity of drawing for their pay, loſt ſix-pence in every three ſhillings; and it ſeldom was lower than forty pence whilſt the ſiege continued. The coins current in Gibraltar are thoſe uſed in Spain. All accounts are kept in dollars, reals, and quartils: the two former, like the pound ſterling, are imaginary; the latter is a copper coin.

THE Bay of Gibraltar, formed by the headlands of Cabrita and Europa Points, is commodious, and ſeems intended by nature to command the Straits: there are opportunities, however, when a fleet may paſs unobſerved by the garriſon; for ſuch is the impenetrable thickneſs of the miſts, which uſually prevail during the eaſterly winds, that many ſhips have baffled the vigilance of the cruiſers, and gone through unnoticed: the ſouth-weſterly winds, particularly

particularly at the equinox, are alſo often attended with ſuch thick and rainy weather, that veſſels have paſſed through and got into the Bay without being ſeen.

SINCE Gibraltar has been in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, the Spaniards have erected, in different parts of the Bay, ſeveral batteries and forts for the protection of their ſmall craft in war, and to prevent their coaſt from being annoyed. At Cabrita, which is a bold rocky point, are a barbet-battery and watch-tower, whence, during the blockade, ſignals of flags by day, and lights at night, were made to inform the Spaniſh cruiſers at Algeziras, &c. of the approach of any veſſel towards the Bay. Theſe watch-towers are diſtributed, at ſhort diſtances, along the coaſt for a conſiderable extent, to alarm the country, in caſe of a viſit from the Algerines, or when any other extraordinary circumſtance happens. To the northward of Cabrita are two others, with a fort at the northernmoſt tower, which is called San Garcia: the point on which the latter are erected, projects, with a long reef of dangerous ſhoals and rocks, conſiderably into the Bay. The town and iſland of Algeziras, with their batteries, then appear in view.

ALGEZIRAS lies oppoſite to Gibraltar, about 5½ miles acroſs the Bay; and, ſince the late ſiege, has greatly increaſed in conſequence and wealth. The town was built and fortified by the Saracens about the year 714, two years after their eſtabliſhment at Gibraltar. It is remarkable for being the place where thoſe invaders firſt diſembarked, when they ſo rapidly overturned the Gothic empire in Spain; and, as well as Gibraltar, was erected to preſerve a communication with Africa. Whilſt the Moors maintained their conqueſts, it conſequently became a city of great importance and ſtrength. We find, during the ſucceſſive wars which took place between the Moors and the Spaniards, Algeziras was frequently

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beſieged by the Kings of Caſtile; and, when Gibraltar ſo eaſily fell into the hands of the Chriſtians in 1310, this city reſiſted all their efforts. At length, after a moſt obſtinate ſiege in 1344, Algeziras was compelled to ſurrender to the victorious arms of Alonzo XI. The ſiege continued twenty months, and moſt of the Potentates in Europe intereſted themſelves in the event, by ſending ſuccours to the Chriſtian beſiegers. The Engliſh, under the Duke of Lancaſter, the Earls of Derby, Leiceſter, Saliſbury, and Lincoln, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their gallantry and conduct during this memorable conteſt. It is worthy of remark, that cannon are ſaid to have been firſt made uſe of in this ſiege, by the Moors againſt the aſſailants; and the Engliſh, profiting by the knowledge gained on this occaſion, afterwards uſed them at the glorious battle of Creſſy. The Spaniards continued maſters of the town till 1369, when the Moors of Grenada ſurpriſed the city; but being unable to retain it, they demoliſhed the works, and carried away the inhabitants captives.

WHILST the Moors kept poſſeſſion of Gibraltar, which was now in its turn become a city of importance, the Spaniards never attempted to rebuild Algeziras; and ſtill leſs did they eſteem it an object worthy their attention, after Gibraltar fell into their hands. The town, therefore, remained in ruins and deſolate, excepting a few fiſhermen's huts, till the Spaniards, in the beginning of the preſent century, thought proper, after the ceſſion of Gibraltar to Great-Britain, to repeople and ſecure it by a few batteries towards the ſea, which alſo might occaſionally protect their cruiſers in time of war. Since that period, from the conſtant intercourſe and trade which ſubſiſted between it and Gibraltar before the war of 1779, Algeziras is become a town of ſome conſequence and wealth; and, as a late writer has juſtly expreſſed, "like a phœnix, has riſen "out of its own aſhes, after being for ages in ruins."

THE

THE New Town is built to the northward of the old city (whoſe venerable ruins ſtill remain), and is defended to the ſouthward by a battery of nine or ten guns, erected on an iſland ſome diſtance from the ſhore. To the northward of the town is another battery of ſix guns, and a little farther, on an eminence, one of 22, which was raiſed by Admiral Barcelo, when he was apprehenſive of an attack from Sir George Rodney in 1780. Between the iſland and the town, ſmall craft find tolerable ſhelter; but ſhips of war, or of large burthen, anchor to the northward. The lands round the town are of late much cultivated, and, with the ſhipping, form, in the ſpring, a pleaſantly-variegated and beautiful proſpect to a ſpectator at Gibraltar. A detachment or regiment of infantry is conſtantly on duty here, who, with thoſe of the Spaniſh lines and neighbourhood, are under the command of the commandant at St. Roque.

TO THE northward of Algeziras are the rivers Palmones and Guadaranque: the former is the broader and deeper of the two, and was the principal retreat of the Spaniſh gun and mortar boats, when they wanted repairs, after bombarding the garriſon. Admiral Barcelo in this river alſo prepared the fire-ſhips he ſent over in June 1780. On the eaſt banks of the Guadaranque, near Rocadillo Point, where there is a ſmall fort or tower, are the venerable ruins of the once famous city of CARTEIA. This celebrated place, ſcarcely a ſtone of which is now left to inform poſterity where it ſtood, is reported to have been built by the Phenicians, in the firſt ages of navigation, when thoſe adventurers viſited the extreme parts of the then known world. Hiſtorians mention it under the names of Carteia, Heraclia, and Calpe Carteia. When the Carthaginians became a powerful nation, and aimed at the ſovereignty of Spain, Carteia maintained its independence for ſome time, till Hannibal, according to Livy, ſtormed the city, and demoliſhed moſt of its

works. When Scipio obliged the Carthaginians to quit Spain, Carteia was a place of little importance; but the Romans finding it a convenient ſtation for their navy, the city was increaſed with a Roman colony, and once more began to riſe into ſplendor and magnificence. After the memorable battle of Munda, Cneius Pompey fled to Carteia, but, being purſued, was obliged to leave it precipitately. As the Roman Empire declined, ſo did Carteia; and probably, ſoon after the irruption of the Goths and Vandals, it became almoſt deſolate and waſte. On the invaſion of Spain by the Saracens, that nation undoubtedly diſmantled the buildings of this famous city for materials to erect Gibraltar and Algeziras. The remains of a quay are ſtill viſible, with ſome few ruins of public buildings, apparently Roman; and the country peaſants, in tilling the ground, often find various antique coins, which curious antiquarians have not thought unworthy of a place in their cabinets.

HALF way between the Guadaranque and the garriſon, is another fort and tower, called Point Mala, or Negro Point, to the northward of which is the inland village of St. Roque. This is a ſmall inſignificant town, though delightfully ſituated, at about five miles diſtance from Gibraltar. It was built by the Spaniards, in the beginning of the preſent century, when the garriſon of Gibraltar ſurrendered to Sir George Rooke. The Spaniſh Commandant of the Lines generally makes it his reſidence; and during the late ſiege, under the Duke de Crillon, the Count d'Artois, and the Duke de Bourbon, had apartments in the town. Previous to the war of 1779 it was often frequented by the officers from Gibraltar; and in the ſpring and ſummer ſeaſons, Britiſh families reſided there for ſeveral months, ſome for the benefit of their health, others for pleaſure. The combined army, during the late ſiege, encamped on the plains below St Roque, and landed all their ordnance, and military ſtores, a little to the weſtward of Point Mala, near the Orange-grove.

I CAN-

I CANNOT help remarking in this place, that, among the evils of the late ſiege, the Garriſon have to regret the interruption of that friendly intercourſe which before ſubſiſted between them and the neighbourhood, and which is now prohibited by the Spaniſh government. When the communication was free and unlimited (except in point of introducing a contraband traffic in Spain), the ſtricteſt intimacy ſubſiſted between the Britiſh military, and the Spaniards reſident in the adjacent villages. Parties were reciprocally viſiting each other, and the officers conſtantly making excurſions into the country. Theſe excurſions, with others to the coaſt of Barbary (which in the ſeaſon ſuperabounds with various ſpecies of game), were pleaſing relaxations from the duties of the garriſon, and rendered Gibraltar as eligible a ſtation as any to which a ſoldier could be ordered.

ON the whole—Whether we conſider Gibraltar as commanding the entrance of the Mediterranean, and conſequently as capable of controuling the commerce of the Europeans with the Levant; or whether we conſider it as almoſt impregnable by nature, and conſequently as moſt ſuſceptible of the improvements of art,; its ſituation is, perhaps, more ſingular and curious than that of any fortreſs in the world. Theſe circumſtances, and the degree of conſequence which it confers on its poſſeſſor, in the opinion of the Barbary ſtates, have not failed to excite the attention, and alarm the intereſts of moſt maritime nations in Europe; and, with the multitude at leaſt, it has always been an object of political importance. Politicians, however, there have been, of no inferior rank, who have thought very differently of its value and utility. On this delicate ſubject, I will frankly confeſs my inability to decide. I ſhall therefore, without further apology, leave theſe ſpeculations to men of more leiſure and experience; and proceed to matters better adapted to my capacity and information.

CHAPTER III.

Commencement of the war in 1779, *between Great-Britain and Spain.—State of the garriſon of Gibraltar at that period.—Ambiguous conduct of the Spaniards.—Enemy encamp before the garriſon.—Form a blockade.—Many inhabitants leave the place.—Motions of the enemy.—Erect additional batteries in their lines.—Fired upon from the garriſon.—Continue their operations.—Loſs of the Peace and Plenty privateer.—Proviſions extremely ſcarce in the garriſon.—Spirited behaviour of the Buck cutter privateer.—Deſcription of the Straits.—Fidelity of a Moor.—Great diſtreſs in the garriſon.—Relieved by ſome fortunate occurrences.—Arrival of Sir George Rodney, and the Britiſh fleet.—Tetuan.—Anecdote of Prince William-Henry.—Ceuta.—Departure of the fleet.*

ALTHOUGH the Spaniards had been thrice defeated in their attempts to recover Gibraltar, they continued to view that garriſon with a jealous eye, determined, if we may judge from their late conduct, to ſeize the firſt eligible opportunity of wreſting it, if poſſible, from the dominion of Great-Britain.

THE war of 1762 was too unexpected on the part of Spain, and conducted with too great ſucceſs by the Britiſh Miniſter, to admit of ſuch an enterpriſe as the ſiege of Gibraltar. The period was not however far diſtant, when the conteſt between Great-Britain and her Colonies ſeemed to promiſe as favourable an opportunity as their warmeſt wiſhes could have anticipated; particularly when, in addition to the civil war, they found hoſtilities taking place between Great-Britain and France. The cloſe of the year 1777, when the news

PART OF THE PROVINCE OF

Algaziras

Tower

Battery

PIGEON ISLE

S.ANDY BAY

Tower

Fort San Garcia

Battery

ISLE of ALGAZIRAS

A Boom

CABRITA POINT

B

A CHART

of the

BAY of GIBRALTAR,

including a small Plan of that Fortreſs,

with the

Poſition of the Military & Naval Force

— of —

FRANCE and SPAIN,

preſent during

the late Siege of that Garriſon.

GARRISON

1. *Grand Battery and Land Port*
2. *Montagne Rouge*
3. *Prince's Line*
4. *Advance Work*
5. *South Port and Rock*
6. *Prince's & Queen's Lines*
7. *Middle Hill*
8. *Main Wall and Naval Yard*
9. *Middle Hill*
10. *Magazines*
11. *North East Point*
12. *Old Mole Head*
13. *The Hornwork*
14. *The Water Port*
15. *Old Mole*
16. *Parade for Troops & Ball*
17. *Governor's Lodgings*
18. *Hospital*
19. *The Governor's Garden & Battery*
20. *Old Mole*
21. *Naval Storehouse*
22. *Rope Walk and Parade*

The Course of the Fire Ships on June 1781

60 Fathoms

Europa

Europa Point

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

F ANDALUSIA

g:aziras

Barcelas P.

B

Boom

River Palmones or the Second River

REFERENCE.

A *where the Battering Ships were constructed.*

B *Admiral Barcelo's Station during the Siege.*

C *The Reinforcements which joined their Army, with the Duc de Crillon.*

D *French Troops.*

E. *The Old Camp.*

F *Catalonians.*

G *St. Michael Man of War.*

ROCADILLO POINT

River Guadaranque or the First River

Boats

Ruins of Carteia

Grand Magazine

Battery

Large

The Orange Grove

Boats A'c

Landing Place

Hospital

POINT MALA

CAMP

Buena vista

E

of

Artillery Park

Fascine

Park

the

F

C

Stone Quarry

ALLIES

D

Queensfield

8 Fathoms

17 Fathoms

Battering Ships at Anchor Sept.r 13th 1782

The Old Mole

the King's Bastion

Gibraltar

Castle

The Spanish Lines

The Neutral Ground

Devils Tower

Chaplain

Fort Barbara

Fort Barbara

news of the convention of Saratoga firſt arrived in Europe, was the period which they embraced, to introduce themſelves into the diſpute. Hoſtilities had then been carried on for near ſix months between Great-Britain and France: Spain therefore judged the opportunity favourable to offer her mediation, propoſing ſuch an arrangement as ſhe muſt be aſſured would not be agreeable to the principal belligerent powers. Great-Britain had no ſooner refuſed her acquieſcence, than the Court of Madrid eſpouſed the part of France; and, on the 16th of June, 1779, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, the Marquis d'Almodovar, preſented to the Court of London his hoſtile manifeſto. 1779, June.

THE principal deſign of the Court of Madrid, in entering into this war, was evidently the recovery of Gibraltar. Before any reply was given by the Britiſh Miniſtry to their propoſals for a pacification, overtures had been privately made to the Emperor of Morocco, to farm the ports of Tetuan, Tangier, and Larache; by which means Gibraltar might be cut off from its principal ſupplies. This conduct ſeemed to argue a confidence that her terms in the mediation would be refuſed; and the conſiderable dépôts of military ſtores which were collected in her arſenals, undoubtedly pointed out, that the ſiege of that garriſon was her firſt and immediate object. On the 21ſt of June, 1779, the communication between Spain and Gibraltar was cloſed, by an order from Madrid.

Two days previous to this event, General ELIOTT, the Governor, accompanied by many Field-officers of the garriſon, paid a viſit to General Mendoza, the Commandant of the Spaniſh lines, to congratulate him on his promotion. Their reception at St. Roque was far from agreeable; and it was remarked that the Spaniſh General appeared embarraſſed during their ſtay, which might proceed from his knowledge of what was to follow. The viſit was

ſhort,

1779, June. ſhort; and the Governor had ſcarcely returned to the garriſon, when Mr. Logie, his Majeſty's Conſul in Barbary, arrived from Tangier, in a Swediſh frigate, with certain intelligence of the intended rupture between Great-Britain and Spain. Mr. Logie's information proceeded from a Swediſh brig, which on her paſſage to Tangier had fallen in with the French fleet, of about 28 ſail of the line, off Cape Finiſterre, when the maſter being ordered on board the Admiral, M. d'Orvilliers, he learned that they had been cruiſing for ſome time in that latitude, expecting the junction of the Spaniſh fleet from Cadiz. From the amicable aſſurances held out by the Spaniards, we could not perſuade ourſelves in the garriſon that a rupture was ſo near; but the mail from the garriſon being refuſed on the 21ſt of June, and being acquainted at the ſame time that the intercourſe between Gibraltar and the neighbourhood was no longer to be permitted, we had ſufficient confirmation of Mr. Logie's intelligence. We afterwards learned, that the courier who brought from Madrid the order to ſhut up the communication, had been detained by accidents on the road; otherwiſe it was not impoſſible that he might have arrived during General Eliott's viſit at St. Roque.

As THE Fortreſs of Gibraltar after this event became a little world of itſelf, it may not be unacceptable, to commence the Hiſtory of the Siege with a ſtate of the troops in garriſon at that period, and the commanding officers of the different corps.

General

1779. June.

General G. A. ELIOTT, Governor.
Lieutenant-General R. BOYD, Lieutenant-Governor.
Major-General DE LA MOTTE, commanding the Hanoverian Brigade.

		Off.	Staff.	S.	D.	Rank & File	
Artillery		25	0	17	15	428	Col. Godwin, Commandant of Artillery.
12th Regiment		26	3	29	22	519	Lieutenant-Colonel Trigge.
39th ———		25	4	29	22	506	Lieutenant-General Boyd, Major Kellet.
56th ———		23	4	30	22	508	Major Fancourt.
58th ———		25	3	29	22	526	Lieutenant-Colonel Cochrane.
72d, or R. M. V.		29	4	47	22	944	Lieutenant-Colonel Gledſtanes.
Hanoverians	Hardenberg's	16	13	42	14	367	Lieutenant-Colonel Hugo.
	Reden's	15	12	42	14	361	Lieutenant-Colonel Dachenhauſen.
	De La Motte's	17	16	42	14	367	M. G. De La Motte, L. Col. Sclippergill.
Engineers with a Company of Artificers		8	0	6	2	106	Colonel Green, Chief Engineer.
Total		209	59	313	169	4632	

Making an army of 5382 men.

ON the communication being cloſed, a council of war was immediately ſummoned, to adviſe concerning the meaſures to be purſued on the occaſion. Preparations had been privately made for the defence of the garriſon, when intelligence was firſt received of the probability of a war: the objects therefore at this time to be conſidered were, how to procure conſtant ſupplies of proviſions from Barbary, and in what manner the correſpondence between England and Gibraltar was to be conducted. Mr. Logie's preſence in Barbary was very eſſential to both theſe points: he conſequently returned to Tangier on the 22d, having concerted with the Governor proper ſignals, by which he might communicate intelligence acroſs the Straits. Admiral Duff alſo, on the 22d, removed the men of war under his command from their uſual anchorage, off Waterport (where they were liable to be annoyed by the enemy's forts), to the ſouthward, off the New mole. His force at that time conſiſted of the Panther, of 60 guns, Capt. Harvey, on board of which was

1779, June. the flag; three frigates, two of which were on a cruiſe; and a ſloop of war.

It is natural to ſuppoſe that the garriſon were not a little alarmed at this unexpected procedure of the Spaniards. The Northern guards were reinforced, and the picquets cautioned to be alert, in caſe of alarm. Landport barriers were ſhut; and an artillery officer ordered to Willis's batteries, to obſerve the movements of the *Enemy*, and protect the Devil's-tower guard, which was ordered to be very circumſpect and vigilant.

Whilst the friendly intercourſe ſubſiſted between the garriſon and the neighbourhood, ſeveral Britiſh families and officers had permiſſion to reſide at St. Roque, Los Varios, and other ſmall villages a few miles diſtant; but immediately on the communication being cloſed, General Mendoza ſent them peremptory orders to remove; and the time limited for their departure was ſo ſhort, that ſome of them were obliged to leave moſt of their effects behind. Thoſe officers whoſe curioſity had led them into the interior parts of the country, were poſitively refuſed liberty to return to the garriſon; they were therefore conducted to Cadiz, and had paſſports granted them to leave the kingdom by other routes. Col. Roſs and Capt. Vignoles, of the 39th, with Capt. Lefanue, of the 56th, nevertheleſs contrived to join their corps, by aſſuming diſguiſes, and riſking the paſſage in a row-boat from Faro (a port in Portugal) to Gibraltar: others alſo attempted, but unfortunately were intercepted in their voyage.

The Childers ſloop of war, on the 24th, brought in two prizes from the Weſt, one of which (an American) Capt. Peacock captured in the midſt of the Spaniſh fleet, then at ſea. The conduct of the Spaniards on this occaſion was extremely ambiguous. Every circumſtance

cumſtance that fell under our own immediate obſervation, convinced us that they now intended hoſtilities againſt Great-Britain; and from Mr. Logie's intelligence we had every cauſe to think, that this fleet was out to join the French Admiral. Their permitting our cruiſers, therefore, to capture a friend (as they might then call the Americans), under the protection of their fleet, we muſt either conſider as a fineſſe, or ſuppoſe that they had not received orders to act offenſively.—The Childers left two of our frigates watching the motions of the Spaniſh fleet. It was ſomewhat ſingular, that a Mr. Suaſé (an American Major, who had been priſoner in the garriſon a little time before, along with others of his countrymen, but had made his eſcape), and two deſerters from Gibraltar, ſhould be recogniſed through their diſguiſes, on board the American prize: the Major was remanded to his old confinement, in the Navy-hoſpital, and the latter were puniſhed according to their deſerts. 1779, June.

THOUGH the motions of the Enemy did not indicate any immediate deſign of attacking the garriſon, and the cloſing of the communication might be only in conſequence of hoſtilities having commenced between Great-Britain and Spain; yet our intelligence, and their late deceitful conduct, gave us great reaſon to ſuppoſe that they intended ſome attempt on Gibraltar. Dépôts of earth, &c. were therefore collected, in various places; empty hogſheads and caſks were bought from the inhabitants, for the purpoſe of filling them with earth, to ſtrengthen and repair the fortifications; and other precautions were taken for the defence of the place. On the other hand, the Enemy employed what troops they had then on duty, in the lines and neighbourhood, in drawing down cannon from St. Roque, &c. to *animate* the forts (in which few ordnance were mounted during the peace), and in arranging matters to ſtrengthen and ſupport their poſts.

1779, July. In the beginning of July, the Enterpriſe frigate, Sir Thomas Rich, Bart. returned with a fleet of ſmall craft, laden with live ſtock and fruit, from Tangier; in conſequence of which, fourteen days freſh proviſions were iſſued to the troops. The engineers continued preparing materials in their departments, towards completing the works of the garriſon; for which purpoſe ſtrong parties from the line were granted them daily, under the command of overſeers. About 300 Jews and Genoeſe were alſo employed in levelling heaps of ſand, near the gardens, on the neutral ground, in order that, if the Enemy ſhould approach, they might not receive any protection and cover from our lower batteries. The picquets of the garriſon were ready, on the Grand parade, to ſupport theſe parties in caſe they had been moleſted; but though they were at work within half muſket-ſhot of the Enemy's advanced guards in the Micquelet-huts, yet not the leaſt attempt was made to diſturb them.

The 3d of July, a detachment of about 180 men from the Britiſh line was ordered to join the artillery, to be taught the practice of the great guns. The artillery in garriſon were only five companies; a number not adequate to the different duties in caſe of a ſiege: this reinforcement was therefore added, and proved afterwards of great ſervice in that department. Three Engliſh ſailors came in an open boat, on the 4th, from Cadiz, and brought intelligence that an embargo was laid on all Engliſh veſſels in that port. In the evening we obſerved the Spaniards relieve the guards in their lines.

The Spaniards, in time of peace, always ſtationed a regiment of cavalry at St. Roque, with another regiment, or detachment of infantry, at Algeziras; parties from which did duty at their lines; and no additional body of troops, or ſhips of war, had yet appeared near the garriſon. On the 5th, however, in the afternoon, a Spaniſh ſquadron of two ſeventy-fours, five frigates, and other veſſels, to the number

number of eleven, hove in ſight from the weſt, and lay-to ſome time off the garriſon. Whilſt they remained in this ſituation, the Governor thought it prudent to make ſome new diſpoſition of the ordnance at the ſouthward, and to caution the regiments in the South barracks, the 12th, and 72d, to be alert. The Captain of Europa guard, who before uſually joined at retreat-beating, was alſo ordered to his command. In the afternoon, three privateer cutters arrived from the weſtward. A ſchooner, under Portugueſe colours, ſtood acroſs from the Enemy to reconnoitre the firſt that came in, and on her return was fired upon from Europa batteries, which was the firſt hoſtile ſhot from the garriſon. The Enemy's ſquadron in the evening drove to the eaſtward; and at night the Enterpriſe frigate arrived from Tetuan with Mr. Logie, the conſul. In the interval of this Gentleman's departure from the garriſon, a ſhip of the Emperor's had arrived at Gibraltar to be repaired; but Admiral Duff being backward in granting the ſtores, the Governor thought proper to ſend for Mr. Logie to explain to the Admiral the neceſſity there was of complying with the Emperor's requeſt. To refuſe ſuch trifling aſſiſtance at that important time, he conſidered, might be productive of ſerious conſequences to the garriſon. The Enterpriſe frigate accordingly ſailed to Tetuan to bring over the Conſul. About ſun-ſet, the evening of the 5th, the frigate left Tetuan to return, and was diſcovered by the Enemy's ſquadron, part of which immediately gave chace. Sir Thomas, however, from his ſuperior knowledge of the tides, eſcaped, though the wind was contrary. When he arrived within view of the garriſon, not making the concerted night-ſignals, for fear of being diſcovered by the purſuers, the officer at Europa ſaluted him with ſeveral ſhot; but fortunately they did not take effect. 1779, July.

THE following day, the 6th of July, a packet was received from England, by way of Liſbon and Faro, informing the Governor that hoſtilities had commenced between Great-Britain and Spain. A proclamation

1779, July. proclamation in conſequence was publiſhed in the evening, for capturing all Spaniſh veſſels, &c. and letters of marque were granted for that purpoſe to the privateers in the Bay. Early on the morning of the 8th, a ſoldier of Reden's deſerted from the Devil's-tower guard, and ſome time afterwards was followed by a ſerjeant of the 39th, who was one of the overſeers attending the inhabitants employed beyond the Gardens. In the evening, General Mendoza, with ſeveral officers, advanced from the lines, as far as the Micquelet-huts, and, after reconnoitring about an hour, returned.

THE Spaniſh Commodore continued cruiſing in our neighbourhood till the 8th, when he ſtood, under an eaſy ſail, for the weſtward. Before they quitted the Mediterranean, they brought-to a Portugueſe ſchooner, bound from Tetuan to the garriſon, and made very earneſt enquiries concerning the ſtate of our proviſions. The 9th, the American priſoners were diſtributed amongſt the privateers; and the following day, in company with the Childers ſloop of war, they brought in four ſmall prizes.

ADMIRAL DUFF having received intelligence that a large fleet of ſmall veſſels was to ſail from Malaga, with wine and proviſions for the Spaniſh grand fleet, the Childers was ordered, on the 11th, to cruiſe to the eaſtward, and give information, by ſignal, when they appeared, with the ſtrength of their convoy. Whilſt ſhe was on the look-out, her boat gave chace to a ſettee, and was fired at from Fort St. Barbara, which was the firſt hoſtile ſhot from the Enemy. About eleven o'clock, the ſignals were made of the expected Spaniſh convoy being in ſight, and ſoon after, of their force. Our Admiral, however, only cautioned the Navy to be ready, and went to Windmill-hill to reconnoitre them perſonally. About four in the afternoon, the convoy, conſiſting of about ſixty ſail of different burthens, under charge of five xebeques, from twenty to thirty guns

guns each, were abreaſt of Europa Point. The privateers, which had accompanied the Childers in the morning, were then towing in a prize taken from the midſt of their fleet; and they, as well as the Childers, kept up a ſmart running fire on the Spaniſh Commodore; which was ſeconded at the ſame time from the garriſon batteries at Europa point and Europa advance. The Panther (the Admiral's ſhip, with the flag on board), and the Enterpriſe, were ſtill at anchor; but at ſun-ſet Sir Thomas Rich had permiſſion to ſlip, and the Panther ſoon after got under way. On the appearance of the frigate, the Enemy were confuſed, and inſtantly ſteered for Ceuta. The Childers and privateers purſued, followed by the frigate, and ſoon after by the Panther. Night was now advancing apace, and in a ſhort time we loſt ſight of the ſhips. A few broadſides, now and then, gave us hopes that our friends had come up with them; and we could not help flattering ourſelves, from the inferior force of the convoy, that day-light would exhibit the majority of them in our poſſeſſion. In the morning, however, we diſcovered the Admiral, ſtanding towards the Bay with five or ſix ſmall prizes, and not one other of the Enemy in ſight: whence we concluded that they had worked back to their own coaſt, or eſcaped through the Straits in the night, whilſt our ſhips were off Ceuta. We afterwards learned, that the ſquadron which appeared on the 5th, was ſent to convoy this valuable fleet paſt Gibraltar, leſt the Britiſh Admiral ſhould intercept them, and prevent their grand fleet from receiving theſe much-wanted ſupplies; but the convoy being by ſome unforeſeen delays detained, the Spaniſh Commodore quitted the ſtation on the 8th. 1779, July.

Two line-of-battle ſhips were obſerved cruiſing behind the rock on the 13th, and at night they went into Ceuta. The 16th, the Enemy blocked up the *port* with a ſquadron of men of war, conſiſting of two ſeventy-fours, two frigates, five xebeques, and a number

1779, July. number of gallies, half-gallies, and armed ſettees: they anchored in the Bay, off Algeziras, and being judiciouſly arranged, and keeping a vigilant look-out, the garriſon became cloſely blockaded. This was the firſt motion of the Enemy, that diſcovered any direct intentions of diſtreſſing, or attacking Gibraltar. At night, Waterport-guard was reinforced with a Captain and ten privates. Till the 18th of this month, nothing material occurred, when a ſmall convoy of ſettees, &c. arrived at the Orange-grove, laden with military ſtores, which the Enemy began ſoon afterwards to diſembark.

Mr. Logie having prevailed on the Admiral to grant the ſtores neceſſary for repairing the Emperor's ſhip, and his preſence in Barbary being abſolutely neceſſary, as well to procure proviſions as to conduct the correſpondence between Great-Britain and the garriſon; he returned on the 19th, on board a Mooriſh row-galley, which had arrived from the Emperor with diſpatches relative to the ſhip under repair. The galley was interrupted in her return, by the Enemy's cruiſers, and detained from ſeven in the morning till five in the afternoon, when ſhe was permitted to proceed to Tangier. During the embargo, Mr. Logie was concealed in a ſmall ſkuttle, down the run of the galley, having previouſly made up the Governor's diſpatches, and concerted ſignals, in a loaf, which was entruſted to a Moor, to be delivered at Mr. Logie's houſe in Tangier, in caſe he himſelf ſhould be diſcovered, with an order for the Moor to receive a gratuity if he delivered it ſafe.

Early in the morning of the 20th, a Portugueſe boat arrived with fowls and charcoal from Tangier. Another, attempting to come in, was taken by a half-galley, and carried to Algeziras. Sixty pounds of freſh beef were delivered, the ſame day, to each regiment, for the uſe of the officers: the artillery and engineers received in proportion, and the navy were included in this diſtribution. The following

following day, orders were iſſued for the troops to mount guard with their hair unpowdered; a circumſtance trifling in appearance, but which our ſituation afterwards proved to be of great importance, and which evinced our Governor's great attention and prudent foreſight in the management of the ſtores. 1779. July.

So SUPERIOR a naval force as the Enemy now had in our neighbourhood, alarmed Admiral Duff, who was apprehenſive that they would make ſome attempts on the King's ſhips. Signals were therefore agreed upon between the fleet and the garriſon, that, in caſe the Enemy ſhould make an attack in the night, the latter might afford the ſhips every aſſiſtance and protection. Three lights in a triangle were fixed upon by the navy, to diſtinguiſh them from the Enemy. The 22d, the navy manned their boats, and captured a ſettee, within a ſhort diſtance of the Enemy's xebeques: ſhe proved of little value, but the exploit reflected great credit on the party employed. The ſame day arrived a boat, with cattle, &c. from Tangier. In the courſe of the 22d, ſeveral officers, attended by a party of men, were obſerved tracing out ground on the plain below St. Roque, apparently for a camp; and it was remarked, that the Micquelets in the advanced huts on the neutral ground, were relieved by regular troops. Theſe Micquelets are of the ſame deſcription with our revenue-officers, and were ſtationed to prevent the ſmuggling of tobacco from the garriſon into Spain.

A PORTUGUESE boat, with letters, arrived early in the morning of the 24th; alſo a ſchooner, with charcoal and fruit from Tangier. Between 2 and 300 men landed, the ſame day, at the Orange-grove, with an intention, as we conjectured, of taking charge of the ſtores which the Enemy were diſembarking there. The 25th, they pitched a tent on the plain, for the working party employed in clearing the ground. I ſhould have mentioned, that on the 12th an Hanoverian

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1779, July. ſoldier deſerted, and this day two of the ſame brigade followed his example. The Enemy, the 26th, began to form a camp on the plain below St Roque, about half a mile from Point Mala, and three miles from the garriſon. Fifty tents were pitched, and a detachment of cavalry and infantry ſoon after took poſſeſſion. The ſame day the Illerim, a Swediſh frigate, which had been in the Bay ſome weeks before, arrived, though oppoſed by the Enemy. The Swediſh captain politely brought-to on their firing a gun; but being told he muſt not anchor under the walls of the garriſon, he reſumed his courſe, telling them he muſt go to Gibraltar, and they ſhould not prevent him. Some ſhots were exchanged, but none took place.

THE Spaniſh camp being daily reinforced with additional regiments of cavalry and infantry, and large parties being ſtill employed in landing ordnance and military ſtores at Point Mala, the Governor thought proper, on the 29th, to eſtabliſh the following ſtaff officers; namely, Captains, Vallotton, of the 56th regiment,—Patterſon, of the artillery,—Forch, of the 12th regiment, and Eveleigh, of the engineers, to be Aide-de-camps to himſelf, as Commander in Chief; Captain Wilſon and Lieutenant Buckeridge, of the 39th regiment, Aide-de-camps to Lieutenant-general Boyd; Lieutenant Weinzey, of the Hanoverian Brigade, Aide-de-camp to Major-general De La Motte; Major Hardy, of the 56th regiment, Quarter-Maſter general; Captain Horſburgh, of the 39th regiment, who was Town-Major, Adjutant-General; Captain Burke, of the 58th regiment, Town-Major; and Lieutenant S. Wood, of the 56th regiment, Aſſiſtant Town-Major. At the ſame time all the horſes, except thoſe belonging to field and ſtaff officers, were ordered to be turned out of the garriſon, unleſs the owners, on inſpection, had 1000 lb. of feed for each horſe; and, to enforce the latter order by example, the Governor directed that one of his own horſes ſhould be ſhot.

IN

In the afternoon of the 30th, one of the Enemy's xebeques manned her yards, and fired a ſalute. Immediately afterwards we obſerved ſhe had hoiſted a flag at the mizen top-maſt head, inſtead of a broad pendant; from which ceremony we concluded that the naval commandant had been promoted, or that he was ſuperſeded by an admiral. 1779, July.

In the beginning of Auguſt, the corps in garriſon were ordered to give in returns of their beſt markſmen, and alſo of thoſe men who had ever been employed in making faſcines. Thoſe officers unmarried, or without families, who drew double rations for two commiſſions, were ordered at the ſame time to draw rations only for one commiſſion. Two Dutchmen came in, the 2d, unperceived by the Enemy's cruiſers, laden with rice and dried fruits: the rice, and a part of the fruit, the Governor purchaſed, for the uſe of the troops. The Enemy's camp by this time was conſiderably increaſed, and we numbered 26 cannon behind the fort at Point Mala. Auguſt.

A Venetian arrived on the 5th, though fired at by the Enemy. She (with the Dutchmen) remained no longer than was neceſſary to take on board ſome of the inhabitants, who, apprehenſive that the garriſon would be beſieged, thought it eligible to ſeek an aſylum in time. Indeed about this time ſcarcely a boat or veſſel left the port without being crowded with Jews or Genoeſe, who preferred a reſidence in Barbary, or Portugal, to remaining in Gibraltar, where the neceſſaries of life became every day more ſcarce. Early on the 6th came in a Portugueſe ſchooner, from Tangier, with 44 bullocks, 27 ſheep, and a few fowls; and two days following, another arrived with onions, fruit, and eggs: the latter brought letters for the Governor, but no news from England. From this day, nothing material occurred till the 10th, when the Enemy's cruiſers captured a boat belonging to the garriſon.

1779, August.

As AFFAIRS began to wear a more ſerious aſpect, a general activity reigned throughout the garriſon, promoted not a little by the example of the Governor, who was uſually preſent when the workmen paraded at dawn of day. The engineers were buſily employed in putting the works at Willis's in the beſt repair, and in erecting new batteries on the heights of the North front. A conſiderable extent of ground above the Town was cleared and levelled, to encamp the different regiments, in caſe the Enemy ſhould fire upon the Town. Parties were likewiſe detached to collect ſhrubs, &c. from the face of the hill, for faſcines; and the artillery were daily engaged in completing the expence magazines with powder, ranging the different ordnance, and preparing every thing for immediate uſe in their department. The navy were not leſs diligent. A new battery for 22 guns was begun in the Navy-yard, as a reſource in caſe the Enemy's operations ſhould make it neceſſary to lay up the ſhips; and the ſtores were removed from the New mole to the Navy hoſpital.

TOWARDS the middle of Auguſt, the motions of the Enemy were no longer myſterious; every ſucceeding day confirmed us in the opinion, that their object was to diſtreſs the garriſon as much as poſſible. The blockade became more ſtrict and ſevere, their army was in force before the place, and their preſent plan ſeemed to be to reduce Gibraltar by famine. Our ſtock of proviſions, they concluded, was ſmall; and their ſquadron under Admiral Barcelo, who commanded in the Bay, could prevent ſuccours being thrown in by neutral veſſels; whilſt their grand fleet, united with that of France, would be ſuperior to any which Great-Britain could equip, in her then critical ſituation. This ſcheme, every circumſtance conſidered, was ſpecious; and, had not the garriſon fortunately received a ſupply of proviſions, &c. in April, 1779, the troops undoubtedly would have been reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs, and the place might probably have

have been in imminent danger, before the Miniſtry could diſpatch a fleet to its relief. The ſituation of the garriſon was becoming every day more intereſting: only forty head of cattle were now in the place; and from the vigilance of the Enemy, there was little proſpect of conſtant ſupplies from Barbary: two bullocks were ordered, therefore, to be killed daily for the uſe of the ſick. The inhabitants had been warned in time to provide againſt the calamities which now impended: the ſtanding orders of the garriſon ſpecified, that every inhabitant, even in time of peace, ſhould have in ſtore ſix months proviſions; yet by far the greater number had neglected this precaution. Theſe unfortunate people, as they could not expect to be ſupplied from the garriſon ſtores, were in general compelled to ſeek ſubſiſtence by quitting the place: ſome, however, were induced to weather out the ſtorm, by the property they had in the garriſon, which was probably their all, and which they could not remove with themſelves. Thoſe of this deſcription, on application, obtained leave to erect wooden huts and ſheds at the ſouthward, above the Navy hoſpital, whither they began to remove their valuable effects, &c. that they might be ſecure from the annoyance of the Enemy, in caſe the town ſhould be bombarded. 1779, Auguſt.

FIFTEEN or ſixteen covered carts, on the 15th, arrived at the Enemy's camp, and unloaded timber, planks, &c. at their laboratory-tents. They continued landing ſtores on the beach, which employed a great number of carts to convey them to their dépôts; and at night we generally obſerved a number of lights, and frequently heard a noiſe like that of men employed on ſome laborious duty: this might proceed from dragging cannon, as we obſerved, on the 17th, they had *animated* all the embraſures in Fort St. Philip.

EARLY on the 17th, the Enemy attempted to cut out a polacre, which was anchored off the Old mole; but retired on a gun being fired

1779, August. fired at them from the garriſon. The ſmall craft, after this circumſtance, removed to the New mole, as the men of war had done ſome time before. The 18th, in the morning, two parties of workmen came from the camp, and were employed at Forts St. Philip and St. Barbara: covered carts continued conſtantly going from Point Mala to the laboratory-tents, ſuppoſed to be laden with ſhot. The following morning, a Spaniard came in an open boat to Waterport, with onions and fruit, having a paſs for Ceuta: he was examined by the quarter-maſter general, and allowed to ſell his cargo, and purchaſe tobacco, but was not permitted to land: at night he was ordered to return, which he did about eight o'clock. He informed us the camp conſiſted of between 5 and 6000 men, which were to be immediately completed to 15,000. The 20th, the Enemy formed a new camp, to the left of the ſtone quarry, under the Queen of Spain's chair: we imagined it to be intended for the Catalonian troops, as they are uſually encamped ſeparate from the reſt of the Spaniſh forces. The ſame day, our markſmen were embodied into a company of two non-commiſſioned officers, and 64 men; and the command was given to Lieutenant Burleigh, of the 39th regiment.

THE Enemy, on the 21ſt, had more men than uſual employed in making faſcines: they likewiſe were very buſy in piling ſhot, and had a party at work in the covert-way of Fort St. Philip. A number of carts daily brought ſhot (as we imagined) to the lines, particularly to Fort St. Barbara. The 23d, the corps of engineers were formed into three diviſions, and ſeveral officers of the line appointed to join them as aſſiſtant engineers and overſeers. The ſame day ſome experiments were made with *red-hot ſhot*: this practice was continued on the 25th, when ſome carcaſſes were alſo thrown, and much approved. The 27th, we obſerved a faſcine-work begun upon the glacis, north of Fort St. Philip, which afterwards proved

to

to be a mortar-battery. A great number of carts continued to be employed in the Enemy's camp, and vaſt quantities of ſtores were conſtantly landing beyond Point Mala. In the courſe of the 30th, the Childers, and an armed ſchooner, attempted to cut off two half-gallies becalmed in the Bay; but the Enemy's xebeques, getting under way, obliged them to deſiſt. At night upwards of 80 covered carts came down to the Enemy's lines. 1779, Auguſt.

FROM the time the Enemy firſt appeared encamped before the garriſon, troops had been continually joining them from all quarters. Their camp conſiſted of two lines (independent of the Catalonians), extending from Point Mala, in an oblique direction, into the country, towards the Queen of Spain's chair. The ſtreets were in a direction nearly parallel to the bottom of the Bay. The guards in their lines and advanced poſts were, as the camp increaſed, proportionably reinforced; but no act of hoſtility had yet taken place in that quarter, though the Governor continued the garriſon-guard at the Devil's tower. Their forts were repaired, and put in the beſt order of defence. Laboratory-tents for the artillery were pitched in front of their camp, and magazines erected for military ſtores, which were frequently brought by fleets of ſmall craft, convoyed by men of war from Cadiz, Malaga, and other ports in the neighbourhood.

ON the 5th of September, a ſoldier of Hardenberg's deſerted from a working party employed in ſcarping the rock, under the lines. He was fired upon from Willis's, but got off. Beſides the party engaged in rendering the lines inacceſſible, our engineers were daily ſtrengthening them with paliſades, &c. Traverſes were alſo erected along the covered way, grand battery, and line-wall above Waterport, where a ſtrong boom of maſts was laid, from Old-mole head, to the foot of Landport glacis. About this time Sept.

1779, Sept. time the regiments began to practiſe grenade exerciſe. The day on which the Hanoverian deſerted, a Mooriſh galley came over from Algeziras, where ſhe had been detained ten days. The crew reported that the Spaniſh camp was very ſickly. It is ſuppoſed this veſſel came to order home the ſhip which had been ſome time repairing in the New mole, as the following day both of them left the garriſon for Tangier: a xebeque however ſpeaking them off Cabrita Point, the Moors were conducted to the Spaniſh Admiral.

THE Enemy's workmen in the lines appeared at this time to be about 500. They were principally engaged in filling up with ſand the north part of the ditch of Fort St. Philip, completing the mortar-battery before mentioned, and raiſing the creſt of the glacis of their lines in different places. From the noiſe often heard during the night, and the number of lights ſeen, we judged that they worked without intermiſſion. Two waggons, drawn each by twelve mules or horſes, arrived at the lines on the 8th, which we conjectured brought fixed ammunition. The 11th, we obſerved that they had begun ſeveral faſcine-works on the creſt of their lines, apparently for mortar-batteries; and had raiſed ſeveral traverſes for the protection of their guard-houſes. Waggons and carts continued bringing faſcines and other materials to the lines from the camp. The ſame day, a row-boat, fitted out by the Jews, brought in a Dutch dogger laden with wheat; a very valuable ſupply in our ſituation.

THE operations of the Enemy now began to engage our attention. They had been permitted to paſs and repaſs unmoleſted for ſome time; but the Governor did not think it prudent to allow them to proceed any longer with impunity. A council of war was conſequently ſummoned on the 11th, to confer on the meaſures to be purſued. The council conſiſted of the following officers: the Governor;

Governor; the Lieutenant-governor; Vice-admiral Duff; Major-general De la Motte; Colonels, Roſs, Green, and Godwin; with Sir Thomas Rich, Bart. In the evening it was reported that their opinion was, not to open on the Enemy, whilſt they continued within their lines: but this rumour was only propagated to deceive the Garriſon; for on the ſucceeding morning, being Sunday the 12th of September, the artillery officers were ordered to the batteries on the heights; and the Devil's-tower guard being withdrawn, the Governor opened on the Enemy from Green's lodge (a battery made ſince the blockade commenced), Willis's, and Queen Charlotte's batteries. Their advanced guards in the Micquelet-huts, and in the ſtone guard-houſes, were in a ſhort time compelled to retire, and the workmen aſſembled in the lines obliged to diſperſe. The covered waggons returned to the camp without depoſiting their ladings; and ſo general a panic ſeized the Enemy at this unexpected attack, that their cavalry galloped off towards the camp, and for ſome hours ſcarce a perſon was to be ſeen within the range of our guns. The forts were too diſtant to be materially damaged; and the Governor's intention being only to diſturb their workmen, the firing after a few hours ſlackened, and a ſhot was only diſcharged as the Enemy preſented themſelves. A braſs gun in the Queen's battery (Willis's) run with eight rounds.

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THE mortar-batteries that had been diſcovered in the Enemy's lines, ſome few days previous to our firing, had cauſed no ſmall alarm amongſt the inhabitants: thoſe, therefore, who had huts in Hardy town at the ſouthward, immediately removed their moſt valuable effects, fully convinced that the Spaniards at night would return the fire.

THAT the duty of the batteries might be performed with ſpirit, in caſe the Enemy perſiſted in carrying on their works, a Captain,

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1779, Sept. three ſubalterns, and 52 men of the artillery, were ordered to take in charge Green's lodge, Willis's, and other batteries on the heights. The firing was continued the ſubſequent days, as circumſtances directed. The 16th, our artillery made three attempts to reach the Enemy's laboratory-tents, or artillery-park (as henceforward they will be called), from a ſea-mortar at Willis's. The firſt and ſecond ſhell burſt immediately on leaving the mortar: the third went its range, but fell a little ſhort of the *faſcine*-park. The artillery at this period uſed the old ſhells, the fuſes of which were in general faulty; and this was the cauſe that the experiment did not anſwer on the firſt and ſecond trials. We obſerved, the ſame day, that the Spaniards had pitched ſome additional tents a little beyond Point Mala: they alſo began to erect a pier, or wharf, for the convenience of landing their ſtores and ſupplies.

WHILST the Governor kept a watchful eye on the Enemy's operations, moleſting their workmen as much as poſſible from Willis's; proper precautions were taken in the town, to render a bombardment leſs diſtreſſing, in caſe they retaliated, which, indeed, their preparations gave us reaſon to think, would not be long deferred. The pavement of the ſtreets, in the north part of the town, was ploughed up; the towers of the moſt conſpicuous buildings were taken down, and traverſes raiſed in different places, to render the communications more ſecure. The Enemy appeared to bear our fire very patiently in their lines: their parties continued working on the mortar-batteries: the ſtone ſentry-boxes were pulled down, and the guard-houſes unroofed: a boyau, or covered way, was likewiſe begun, to make a ſafe communication from the lines to their camp.

OUR firing was ſtill continued; but their parties were at too conſiderable a diſtance (being near a mile) to be materially annoyed by our ſhot; and the works being ſurrounded with ſand, the large ſhells

ſhells ſunk ſo deep, that the ſplinters ſeldom roſe to the ſurface. An experiment was therefore recommended by Captain (now Major) Mercier, of the 39th regiment; namely, to fire out of guns, 5-½ inch ſhells, with ſhort fuſes; which were tried on the 25th, and found to anſwer extremely well. Theſe ſmall ſhells, according to Capt. Mercier's method, were diſpatched with ſuch preciſion, and the fuſes calculated to ſuch exactneſs, that the ſhell often burſt over their heads, and wounded them before they could get under cover. This mode* of annoyance was eligible on ſeveral other accounts. Leſs powder was uſed, and the Enemy were more ſeriouſly moleſted: the former was an advantage of no ſmall conſequence, ſince it enabled the Governor to reſerve, at this period, what might be probably expended to the greater benefit of the ſervice on ſome future occaſion. It will alſo account for the extraordinary number of ſhells which, the reader will obſerve in the Appendix, were diſcharged from the garriſon. 1779. Sept.

In the afternoon of the 26th, a ſoldier of the 72d regiment deſerted from a working party out at Landport. He took refuge behind one of the Micquelet-huts, and, notwithſtanding our endeavours to diſlodge him, remained there till night, when it is imagined he proceeded to the lines. Our firing was now very trifling. The Enemy continued making additions to their boyau, and the works in the lines; but the latter were chiefly done in the night. Indeed, ſince our firing, their operations within our reach had been principally carried on during the night, at which time, or very late in the evening, they alſo relieved their guards.

In the beginning of October, the Enemy's army, according to our intelligence, conſiſted of ſixteen battalions of infantry, and twelve ſquadrons of horſe, which, if the regiments were complete, would Octob.

* The Enemy, we were informed, attempted this practice, but never could bring it to perfection.

1779, Oct. amount to about 14,000 men. Lieutenant-general Don Martin Alvarez de Sota Mayor was commander in chief. We continued our fire, varying as objects preſented themſelves.

THE great command we had over the Enemy's operations from Green's lodge, induced the engineers to mount ſtill higher, and endeavour to erect a battery on the ſummit of the northern front: a place therefore was levelled, and a road for wheeled carriages begun at Middle-hill. The 4th, a ſoldier of the 58th attempted to deſert from Middle-hill guard, but was daſhed to pieces in his deſcent. The artillery were too impatient to have a gun mounted on the ſummit of the rock, to wait till the new road was finiſhed: they accordingly determined to drag a twenty-four-pounder up the ſteep craggy face of the rock; and in a few days, with great difficulty and prodigious exertions, they were ſo ſucceſsful as to get it to the top. The 9th, a party of the Navy attempted to cut off two Spaniſh polacres, becalmed between Algeziras and their camp. Our ſeamen ſpiritedly boarded one, and were on their return with the other, when two gallies from Point Mala gave chace, maintaining a ſmart and well-directed fire as they advanced; and gained ſo conſiderably on the prizes, that the captors were reluctantly obliged to quit them, and betake themſelves to their boats. The Childers ſloop of war was ordered out, to protect them, and fortunately was in time to ſtop the progreſs of the gallies. The tiller of one of our barges was carried away by a ſhot, but no other damage was received.

THE platform on the ſummit of the rock was completed on the 12th; and, the gun being mounted, the ſucceeding day we ſaluted the Enemy's forts with a few rounds of ſhot and ſhells. This gun was mounted on a traverſing carriage, and was diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Rock-gun. From that poſt we had nearly a bird's-eye

view

view of the Enemy's lines, and, with the aſſiſtance of glaſſes, could diſtinctly obſerve every operation in their camp. In the afternoon of the 16th, a ſervant of Mr. Davies (the agent-victualler of the Garriſon), under pretence of looking for a ſtrayed goat, obtained leave to paſs Landport barrier, and immediately went over to the Enemy. The deſertion of this man gave us ſome concern, as probably, to enſure a favourable reception, he might have taken with him ſome memorandums of the ſtate of our proviſions. 1779. Oct.

The Enemy's parties had not been remarkably active in the beginning of the month; but about the 17th and 18th, their workmen in the lines were more numerous than uſual, which produced a more animated fire from our batteries. As our artillery by this time were accuſtomed to fire from heights, the ſmall ſhot did conſiderable execution amongſt their workmen, many of whom we obſerved were carried off. On the evening of the 19th, the Governor was at Willis's, to ſee an experiment of a light ball, invented by Lieut. Whitham, of the artillery. It was made of lead, and, when filled with compoſition, weighed 14lb. 10oz. This ball, with 4lb. of powder, was fired, at ſix degrees of elevation, out of a thirty-two-pounder, upon the glacis of their lines: it burnt well; and the experiment would have been repeated, had not a thick fog ſuddenly ariſen. The Governor was at Willis's the ſucceeding morning, to ſee a ſecond; when, the fog being totally diſperſed, the light ball anſwered his expectation. The Enemy, during the night, had been uncommonly noiſy; but when the light balls were fired, no parties were diſcovered at work. Nevertheleſs, at day-break, to our great ſurpriſe, we obſerved 35 embraſures opened in their lines, forming three batteries; two of 14 each, bearing on our lines and Willis's, and one of ſeven, apparently for the Town and Waterport. They were cut through the parapet of their glacis, and ſituated between the barrier of the lines and Fort St. Philip.

The

1779, Oct. The embraſures were all maſked, and many of the merlons were in an unfiniſhed ſtate: the Governor ordered the artillery to direct their fire on theſe works, and on the ſeven-gun battery in particular, where they had a party finiſhing what was left imperfect in the night.* In the afternoon, a Venetian was brought-to by a gun from Europa, and came in: two gallies attempted to cut her off, but in vain.

Our workmen now became exceedingly diligent; new communications and works were raiſed in the lines, which were reinforced at night, with a ſubaltern and 43 men; the alarm-poſts of the regiments were alſo changed, and other arrangements took place. On the night of the 20th, we imagined, from the noiſe in the Enemy's lines, that their carpenters were platforming the new batteries, the merlons of which they had caſed and capped with faſcines. Their boyau now extended from the faſcine-park, almoſt to the barrier of the lines. The 23d, a prize ſettee, laden with rice, was ſent in from the eaſtward: ſhe was taken by a privateer belonging to Mr. Anderſon, of the garriſon, the Captain of which thought the cargo would be uſeful to the inhabitants; and indeed this ſupply was truly ſeaſonable. No veſſel or boat had arrived for ſix weeks (excepting the Venetian, on the 20th inſtant), and every article in the garriſon began to ſell at a moſt exorbitant price: this trifling addition of proviſions was therefore well received by the miſerable Jews and Genoeſe, though the rice ſold for 21 dollars 6 reals per cwt. which, at 40d. ſterling the dollar, is 3l. 12s. 6d.

The Enemy's artillery, on the 26th, decamped from their old ground, before the right wing of their front line, and took poſt near the Catalonians, where they were reinforced with a detachment that

* From the diſtance of theſe batteries, we did not imagine they would ever materially injure the garriſon: but the cannonade and bombardment of 1781, convinced us of our error.

that had lately joined. The following night, the Dutch dogger, which had brought us the ſupply of wheat ſome weeks before, ſailed for Malaga: ſhe took 73 Genoeſe and Spaniſh paſſengers. The next day our artillery got up to Middle-hill two twenty-four-pounders, to be in readineſs for a new battery, which was erecting below the rock-gun. Another twenty-four-pounder was taken to the ſame place, on the morning of the 25th. Our firing ſtill continued, as the Enemy's parties were daily bringing down timber and other materials for their new batteries. 1779, Oct.

THE 30th, an Engliſh privateer, called the Peace and Plenty, 18 ſix-pounders, —— M'Kenzie maſter, attempting to get in from the eaſtward, ran aſhore, half-way between Fort Barbara and the Devil's tower. Some of the crew came on ſhore on the neutral ground; the remainder, with the maſter, were brought off by the Admiral's boats: and on the night of the 31ſt, ſhe was burnt. As there was ſomething extraordinary and unaccountable in the circumſtances attending the loſs of this veſſel, I cannot reſiſt the temptation of relating them more at large. In the morning, ſhe was bearing down, under a fine ſail and leading wind, for Europa advance-guard, as two xebeques were cruiſing off Europa Point. One of the xebeques, about nine, got within ſhot of her: a few rounds were exchanged, and the privateer was apparently reſolved to fight her way in; but on a ſudden ſhe altered her courſe, and ran aſhore under the Enemy's guns, about 4 or 500 yards from the garriſon. The boatſwain was killed, and ſeveral others wounded from the fort, before our boats arrived to their relief.

TOWARDS the concluſion of the month, the ſmall-pox was diſcovered in the garriſon, amongſt the Jews. The Governor, apprehenſive that it might ſpread amongſt the troops, and be attended with dangerous conſequences, ordered thoſe who had never been affected

1779, Oct. affected with that diſorder, to be quartered at the ſouthward till the infection ſhould diſappear; and every precaution was taken to prevent its communicating. In the evening of the 31ſt, the new battery below the rock-gun was finiſhed: it mounted four twenty-four-pounders, and was called the Royal battery.

Nov. NOVEMBER was not introduced by any remarkable event. The fire from our batteries was variable, as their workmen were employed. Conſiderable depoſits of faſcines, with planks and pieces of timber, were formed in the Spaniſh lines; and other parts of their glacis were raiſed with faſcines and ſand for additional mortar-batteries. The 3d, the Enemy began to form merlons at Fort Tonara, on the eaſtern ſhore, which, joined with the circumſtances of their erecting two faſcine-batteries on the beach, between Fort St. Philip and Point Mala, and one near the magazine at the Orange-grove, gave us reaſon to ſuppoſe that they expected a fleet in their neighbourhood. Few workmen were at this time to be ſeen in their lines; a party was trimming up the boyau; and numbers were employed about the landing-place in diſembarking ſtores; which appeared to be their chief employment.

PROVISIONS of every kind were now becoming very ſcarce and exorbitantly dear in the garriſon; mutton 3s. and 3s. 6d. per pound; veal 4s. pork 2s. and 2s. 6d. a pig's head 19s. ducks from 14s. to 18s. a couple; and a gooſe, a guinea. Fiſh was equally high, and vegetables were with difficulty to be got for any money; but bread, the great eſſential of life and health, was the article moſt wanted. It was about this period, that the Governor made trial what quantity of rice would ſuffice a ſingle perſon for twenty-four hours, and actually lived himſelf eight days on four ounces of rice per day. Sir George is remarkable for an abſtemious mode of living, ſeldom taſting any thing but vegetables, ſimple puddings, and water; and yet

yet is very hale, and uſes conſtant exerciſe: but the ſmall portion juſt mentioned would be far from ſufficient for a working man kept continually employed, and in a climate where the heat neceſſarily demands very refreſhing nouriſhment to ſupport nature under fatigue. 1779, Nov.

Two deſerters came in, with their arms, on the night of the 11th. They belonged to the Walon guards, a corps in the Spaniſh ſervice, compoſed principally, if not entirely, of foreigners. The following morning they were conducted to Willis's, whence they had a view of the Enemy's works, which they deſcribed to the Governor. The Spaniſh army were under arms on the 12th, in the front of their camp, and were diſmiſſed by corps as the General paſſed.

The 14th, arrived the Buck cutter privateer, Captain Fagg, carrying twenty-four nine-pounders. The abilities and bravery of a Britiſh Sailor were ſo eminently conſpicuous in the Captain's conduct previous to his arrival, that even our Enemies could not help beſtowing on him the encomiums to which his merit entitled him. About eight in the morning, the privateer was diſcovered in the Gut, with a weſterly breeze. The uſual ſignal for ſeeing an enemy was made by the Spaniards at Cabrita Point; and Admiral Barcelo, with a ſhip of the line, one of fifty guns, a frigate of forty, two xebeques, a ſettee of fourteen guns, with half-gallies, &c. &c. to the number of twenty-one, got under way to intercept her. On the firſt alarm a xebeque at anchor off Cabrita had weighed, and ſtood out into the Straits: the cutter nevertheleſs continued her courſe; but obſerving the whole Spaniſh ſquadron turning the Point, ſhe ſuddenly tacked, and ſtood towards the Barbary ſhore: the xebeques, frigate, and lighter veſſels purſued, but were carried down to leeward by the irreſiſtible rapidity of the current, whilſt the cutter in a great degree maintained her ſtation. As it may appear

1779, Nov. very extraordinary to readers unacquainted with nautical affairs, that the privateer ſhould not be equally affected by the current, it may be neceſſary to inform them, that a cutter, or any veſſel rigged in the ſame manner, from the formation of her ſails can go ſome points nearer the wind than a ſquare-rigged veſſel; which advantage, on this occaſion, enabled Captain Fagg to turn better to windward, by ſtemming the currrent, whilſt the Spaniards, by oppoſing their broadſides, were carried away to the eaſtward. But, to reſume the narrative; Barcelo, who had his flag on board the ſeventy-four, was the laſt in the chace, and, perceiving his ſquadron driving to leeward, prudently returned to the Point, to be in readineſs to intercept her in the Bay. The fifty-gun ſhip alſo laid her head to the current, and keeping that poſition, drove very little in compariſon with her friends. Affairs were thus ſituated when Captain Fagg, perſuaded that the danger was over, boldly ſteered for the garriſon. The fifty-gun ſhip endeavoured to cut her off from the eaſtward, but was compelled to retire by our batteries at Europa: and Barcelo got under way to intercept her from the Point; but finding his efforts ineffectual, he was obliged to haul his wind, and giving her two irregular broadſides, of grape and round, followed his unſucceſsful ſquadron to the eaſtward. The Cutter inſultingly returned the Spaniſh Admiral's fire with her ſtern-chace, and ſoon after anchored under our guns.

THE expectations of the troops and inhabitants, who were ſpectators of the action, had been raiſed to the higheſt pitch: few doubted but ſhe was a King's veſſel; and as no intelligence had been received from England for many weeks, their flattering fancies painted her the meſſenger of good news; probably, the forerunner of a fleet to their relief. But what was their deſpondency and diſappointment, when they were informed that ſhe was only a privateer, had been a conſiderable time at ſea, and put in for proviſions?

Though

Though our condition in the victualling-office became weekly more and more ſerious, yet the Governor generouſly promiſed Captain Fagg aſſiſtance. What indeed could be refuſed to a man by whoſe manœuvres the Port was once more open, and the Bay and Straits again under the command of a Britiſh Admiral? Only two or three half-gallies returned to Cabrita Point; the reſt of their ſquadron were driven far to leeward of the rock. 1779, Nov.

ASSUMING the liberty of a ſhort digreſſion in this place, it may be neceſſary to inform the Reader of the extent and breadth of the Straits of Gibraltar, and acquaint him, at the ſame time, with the opinions of different writers concerning the perpetual current that ſets into the Mediterranean Sea, from the great Atlantic Ocean, which has ſo long engaged the attention of many celebrated natural philoſophers.

THE Straits of Gibraltar (formerly known by the name of the Herculean Straits) are about twelve leagues in extent, from Cape Spartel to Ceuta Point, on the African coaſt; and from Cape Trafalgar to Europa Point, on the coaſt of Spain. At the weſtern entrance, they are in breadth about eight leagues, but diminiſh conſiderably about the middle, oppoſite Tarifa (a ſmall fiſhing-town on the Spaniſh coaſt, originally a place of great conſequence and ſtrength), though they widen again between Gibraltar and Ceuta, where they are about five leagues broad.

PHILOSOPHERS, who have communicated their ſentiments on the extraordinary phænomenon of a conſtant current, differ widely in accounting for the diſpoſition of that continual influx of waters, which, it is natural to ſuppoſe, would, without ſome conſumption or return, ſoon overflow the boundaries of the Mediterranean Sea. The late ingenious Dr. Halley was of opinion, that this perpetual

1779, Nov. ſupply of water from the vaſt Atlantic Ocean was intended by nature to recruit what was daily exhaled in vapour: others again think, the waters that roll in with the centre current are returned, by two counter-ſtreams, along the African and Spaniſh ſhores. That there are two counter-ſtreams is without doubt; but their rapidity and breadth bear little proportion to the principal current. A third claſs ſuppoſe a counter-current beneath, and of equal ſtrength with the upper ſtream; and this opinion appears confirmed by a circumſtance related by Colonel James, in his deſcription of the Herculean Straits, of a Dutch ſhip being ſunk in action by a French privateer off Tarifa, which ſome time afterwards was caſt up near Tangier, four leagues to the *weſtward* of the place where ſhe diſappeared, and directly againſt the upper current. This hypotheſis receives alſo additional ſupport from the repeated diſappointments which have been experienced by many naval officers, in attempting to ſound the depth of the Straits with the longeſt lines: for the oppoſition between the currents might carry the line in ſuch directions as to defeat the intention of this experiment.

THESE facts ſeem ſtrongly to indicate a recurrency to the weſtward; which, though it may not be ſo rapid as the upper ſtream, yet, with the aſſiſtance of the currents along the Spaniſh and Barbary ſhores, and the neceſſary exhalations, may account for the Mediterranean Sea never increaſing by the conſtant ſupply received from the Atlantic Ocean. The rapidity of the ſuperior current renders the paſſage from the Mediterranean to the weſtward very precarious and uncertain, as ſhips never can ſtem the ſtream without a briſk Levanter, or eaſterly wind. Veſſels, therefore, are often detained weeks, and ſometimes months, waiting for a favourable breeze; in which caſe they find a comfortable birth in the Bay of Gibraltar.—To return to my narrative.

Two

Two frigates, on the night of the 14th, joined the Enemy's ſmall craft in the Bay, from the weſt. It was thought, from ſome preparations that were made on board our men of war the ſucceeding evening, that Admiral Duff intended an attempt to cut out or deſtroy theſe ſhips: a council was held in the navy, and the practicability of ſuch an enterpriſe debated; but nothing was done. 1779, Nov.

THE Bay being again open, the night of the 19th, a Mooriſh ſettee came in, with 39 bullocks and a few ſheep: the former were ſo weak and poor, that many of them died on the beach as ſoon as they were landed: they were, however, a moſt acceptable ſupply. The patron informed us, that a veſſel had ſailed, the preceding night, for the Garriſon, with 40 bullocks, 50 ſheep, and 30 goats; which we imagined was taken by the gallies at the Point. The following day, a Swede ſtood in for the Garriſon, with a ſignal at her fore-top-gallant maſt-head, by which ſhe was known to be laden with proviſions, and conſigned to an inhabitant. Off the Point ſhe was boarded by a row-boat, and conducted immediately to Algeziras. The 23d, the Governor proportioned the fuel to the officers. This article was now become ſcarce and important. The coals in the Garriſon were few: what fuel, therefore, was iſſued at this period, was wood from ſhips bought by Government, and broken up for that purpoſe, but which had ſo ſtrongly imbibed the ſalt water, that it was with the utmoſt difficulty we could make it take fire.

A SMALL boat arrived on the 24th, with a packet from Mr. Logie: this packet was landed at Mogadore in South Barbary, by the Fortune ſloop of war, Captain Squires. If I rightly recollect, it was upon this occaſion that the following ſucceſsful ſtratagem was effected, through the fidelity of a Moor entruſted by Mr. Logie to carry the diſpatches to that part of the coaſt, whence,

to

1779, Nov. to prevent interception, he thought it prudent to ſend them to Gibraltar. The Spaniards, acquainted with the importance of theſe diſpatches, wiſhed to prevent them coming to our hands; and accordingly offered a thouſand Cobs (about 225l. ſterl.) to the Moor, to induce him to betray his truſt, and pretend he had been robbed on his way to the coaſt. The faithful Moor immediately acquainted the Conſul with the offer, who directed him to promiſe that he would comply. In the interval Mr. Logie prepared falſe diſpatches, in cyphers, ſigned and dated them St. James's, and affixed a ſeal from the cover of a letter of Lord Hilſborough's to himſelf: theſe were incloſed as uſual, and directed to General Eliott. The Moor received part of the bribe, and delivered up the fictitious packet: Mr. Logie on his return appeared much diſtreſſed by the accident, and the next evening ſent the real diſpatches to Gibraltar.

THE wind veering round to the ſouthward, on the 26th Admiral Barcelo returned from Ceuta to his old anchorage off Algeziras, and the port again became cloſely blockaded. A deſerter came in, the morning of the 30th, from the lines; he belonged to the Walon guards: and about five in the afternoon, another Walon deſerted to us. They fired ſeveral muſquets at the latter, and he turned about and returned the ſhot: three horſemen then purſued him, but were driven back by our artillery. After firſt gun-fire, two more came in, of the ſame corps,

THE Enemy's operations continued to be confined to the completion of their batteries, and the finiſhing of their boyau. In their camp we obſerved them buſily employed in erecting huts for the accommodation of their troops againſt the winter rains, which now had begun to ſet in. On the other hand, the Governor made every neceſſary addition to the works. Waterport covert-way was doubly

doubly paliſaded, and a battery for three guns erected on the Quay; a work of maſonry, to mount two guns, was built at Ragged-ſtaff; and traverſes of caſks and earth were raiſed on the different roads, on the north front, to ſecure the communications. Some improvements were alſo made in the batteries and works at Europa.. 1779, Nov.

DECEMBER commenced with the capture of a Genoeſe polacre, becalmed off Europa. Our ſailors found about £. 220 in money on board, with ſome letters, from which we learned that the Enemy ſuſtained ſome loſs in the lines from our fire. The 4th, the Enemy beat a parley, and ſent in a mule (belonging to Colonel Green, the chief engineer) which had ſtrayed to their lines; an inſtance of politeneſs which we did not expect. The 8th, another deſerter came in; he was purſued, but we protected him. The ſubſequent day we obſerved ſeveral men about the weſtern and eaſtern advanced ſtone guard-houſes, which we imagined were poſted there to prevent deſertion. Our artillery endeavoured to diſlodge them with round ſhot, but did not ſucceed. The 10th, the Enemy fired ſeveral rounds, from Fort St. Philip, at our fiſhing-boats in the Bay. Four ſoldiers of De la Motte's regiment, quartered on Windmill-hill, attempted, on the 13th, to deſert: ſearch was however immediatey made for them, and two were retaken. Thoſe who eſcaped were ſuppoſed to have got down by a rope-ladder, left by the party employed in cutting bruſh-wood for faſcines. The next day another of the Enemy endeavoured to come over to us, but, being purſued by two horſemen, was cut down and ſecured. One of the horſes belonging to the purſuers was killed by our fire, and the rider much bruiſed with the fall. The ſucceeding day, this unfortunate man was executed on a new gallows, erected near their artillery-park, and the body, according to cuſtom, hung till ſun-ſet. Dec.

THE

1779, Dec. THE Governor, on the 19th, ordered that no guns ſhould be fired from the garriſon at the Enemy's ſhipping, if the diſtance required more than 6° elevation; except when ſhips were chaſing, or engaged. On the 20th, the Buck, having refitted, ſailed on a cruiſe to the eaſtward. We were afterwards informed that ſhe unfortunately fell in with a French frigate, which, after a few broadſides, captured the Buck; but before ſhe could be got into port, ſhe ſunk from the damage received in the action. On the night of the 26th, we had a moſt violent ſtorm of rain, with dreadful thunder and lightning. The ſucceeding morning a vaſt quantity of wood, cork, &c. was floating under our walls: the rain had waſhed it from the banks of the Palmones and Guadaranque, and it was wafted by the wind over to our ſide of the Bay. Fuel had long been a ſcarce article: this ſupply was therefore conſidered as a miraculous interference of Providence in our favour.

THE Enemy, the 27th, fired four guns from Fort St. Philip: one of the ſhot ſtruck the extremity of Prince's lines. Whether theſe were fired to frighten our fiſhermen, who were dragging their nets near the farther gardens, without Landport, or only as an experiment, we could not ſay, as they immediately ceaſed on our returning the fire from Willis's. The day following, came in three deſerters; and the ſame morning the Fly packet-boat arrived from Tangier, with 40 goats, fowls and eggs, but no mail: this cargo, though trifling, was highly acceptable. The deſerters informed us that the Enemy were almoſt overflowed in their lines, from the late exceſſive rains: in ſome places, particularly near the new batteries, the water was two and three feet deep; and their efforts to drain it off had hitherto been ineffectual. The 28th, a ſoldier of Hardenberg's deſerted down the back of the rock.

JANUARY, 1780, did not commence with any very intereſting events. A ſquadron of men of war paſſed through to the weſt on the 2d: it being hazy, we could not diſtinguiſh of what nation they were; but many thought them Spaniards from Carthagena. On the evening of the 5th, a fire broke out in the Enemy's camp, which, we afterwards learned, deſtroyed four officers marquees, and ſix or ſeven huts. The following day, after gun-fire, two Walons deſerted to us: they brought information that upwards of forty mortars were mounted in the lines, and that all their batteries were completed with cannon. 1780, Jan.

A NEAPOLITAN polacre was luckily driven under our guns on the 8th, and obliged to come in. On board we found about 6000 buſhels of barley, a cargo (circumſtanced as we were) of ineſtimable value. The bakers had long been limited to the quantity of bread daily to be iſſued to the inhabitants, and ſentries were placed at the wickets where it was delivered, to prevent confuſion and riot. The ſtrongeſt nevertheleſs had the advantage; ſo that numbers of women, children, and infirm perſons, returned to their miſerable habitations, frequently without taſting, for ſome days, that chief, and perhaps neceſſary ſupport of life. The inhabitants were not the only ſufferers in this ſcene of diſtreſs; many officers and ſoldiers had families to ſupport out of the pittance received from the victualling-office. A ſoldier, with his wife and three children, would inevitably have been ſtarved to death, had not the generous contribution of his corps relieved his family: one woman actually died through want; and many were ſo enfeebled, that it was not without great attention they recovered: thiſtles, dandelion, wild leeks, &c. were for ſome time the daily nouriſhment of numbers. Few ſupplies arriving from Barbary, and there appearing little proſpect of relief from England, famine began to preſent itſelf with its attendant horrors: had there been a glimmering hope of

1780, Jan. assiſtance from home, it would have enabled many to ſupport themſelves under this accumulation of diſtreſs; but, alas! we ſeemed entirely abandoned to our fortune.

NOT only bread, but every article neceſſary to the ſupport of life, was hard to be procured, and only to be purchaſed at exorbitant prices. Veal, mutton, and beef, ſold from two ſhillings and ſix-pence, to four ſhillings per pound; freſh pork, from two to three ſhillings; ſalt beef and pork, one ſhilling and three-pence per pound: fowls, eighteen ſhillings per couple; ducks, a guinea; fire-wood, five ſhillings per hundred weight; a pint of milk and water, one ſhilling and three-pence. Vegetables were extremely ſcarce: a ſmall cabbage coſt one ſhilling and ſix-pence, and a ſmall bunch of the outward leaves ſold for five-pence; Iriſh butter, two ſhillings and ſix-pence per pound; eggs, ſix-pence each; and candles, two ſhillings and ſix-pence per pound. The beſt fiſh was moſt exorbitantly dear, conſidering on what terms the garriſon had been formerly ſupplied. It is natural to ſuppoſe, from the rock being almoſt ſurrounded with the ſea, that we ſhould have a conſtant reſource in this article; the contrary was however the caſe: our fiſhermen were foreigners, and being under no regulation, they exacted, by degrees, moſt extravagant ſums for what ſome months before we ſhould have refuſed with diſguſt.

THIS extreme ſcarcity of proviſions, it may well be imagined, could not fail to exerciſe the invention of individuals. A ſingular mode of hatching chickens was about this time ſucceſsfully practiſed by the Hanoverians; and, as it may be acceptable to ſome readers, the proceſs, as communicated by a friend, is here inſerted. The eggs were placed, with ſome cotton, wool, or other warm ſubſtance, in a tin caſe of ſuch conſtruction as to be heated either by a lamp or hot water; and, by a proper attention to the tempera-

ture

ture of heat, the eggs were commonly hatched in the uſual time of a hen's ſitting. A capon (however ſtrange it may appear) was then taught to rear them: to reconcile him to this truſt, the feathers were plucked from his breaſt and belly; he was then gently ſcourged with a bunch of nettles, and placed upon the young hatch, whoſe downy warmth afforded ſuch comfort to the bared and ſmarting parts, that he, from that period, reared them up with the care and tenderneſs of a mother. 1780, Jan.

EARLY in the morning of the 10th, a ſquadron of ſhips was ſeen to the eaſt, which had paſſed through in the night; five were of the line, and one under jury-maſts: ſuppoſed to be Count D'Eſtaing's fleet from the Weſt-Indies. The ſame day a ſoldier of the 58th regiment was executed for ſtealing: he was the firſt man who had ſuffered ſince General Eliott had been Governor. The day following, the Enemy fired, from Fort St. Barbara, on a clergyman performing the laſt office over the corpſe of a ſoldier of the 72d regiment, at the burial-ground near the Governor's meadow. The party immediately retired, though not before they had depoſited their charge. As this conduct convinced us that the Enemy would not permit us to bury our dead without the garriſon, a part of the red ſands behind the Princeſs of Wales's lines was appropriated to that purpoſe.

THE 12th, they ſurpriſed us again with ten ſhot from Fort St. Philip: ſeveral came into town, and did ſome trifling damage amongſt the buildings. The inhabitants, whoſe alarms had not totally ſubſided ſince the middle of September, when the Governor opened upon the Enemy, were now perfectly convinced they meant to return our fire; and accordingly began, on the firſt report of their guns, to remove themſelves to the ſouthward. Some in the greateſt confuſion endeavoured to ſecure their valuables in

1780, Jan. town; but the firing ceaſing, the fugitives, before night, ſummoned up ſufficient courage to return. A woman, paſſing near one of the houſes, was ſlightly hurt. It was ſingular that a female ſhould be the firſt perſon wounded at this remarkable ſiege. In the evening, the commanding officers had orders to inform their corps, that the Governor was under the neceſſity of curtailing the weekly allowance of proviſions. Diſagreeable as this intelligence was, and particularly when we conſider the diſtreſs which many experienced, even with the full allowance, the men received it without the ſmalleſt appearance of diſcontent. Convinced of the neceſſity, they acquieſced with cheerfulneſs: indeed, to do them juſtice, in all the viciſſitudes of this trying period, the garriſon ſubmitted, without murmuring, to every neceſſary regulation, however unpleaſing. It was fortunate for many, that this ſubſtraction of proviſions did not continue long: nay, it remains a doubt with ſome, whether, at the time, the Governor was not appriſed of a relief being near; and did not enact this regulation, ſolely to make trial of the diſpoſition of his troops. If ſo, how ſatisfactory a circumſtance muſt it have been, to find the army under his command accord, with ſo much good-humour, to what might be conſidered as a real hardſhip, however indiſpenſable!

ADMIRAL DUFF, on the 13th, gave orders to the men of war and armed veſſels, to be prepared, in caſe a convoy was near, to afford every protection to any ſtraggling ſhips that might attempt the Port before the main body arrived. This caution confirmed us in the opinion of a convoy being expected; and a general joy was diffuſed throughout the garriſon, at the flattering, though probably diſtant proſpect. Two days after, an ordnance-brig, which with other veſſels ſeemed to be going through to the eaſt, ſuddenly altered her courſe, and, notwithſtanding ſhe was oppoſed by the Enemy, anchored under our walls. A ſhip with the Britiſh flag,

entering

entering the Bay, was ſo uncommon a ſight, that almoſt the whole garriſon were aſſembled at the ſouthward to welcome her in; but words are inſufficient to deſcribe their tranſports on being informed that ſhe was one of a large convoy which had ſailed the latter end of the preceding month for our relief. The diſtreſſed Jews, and other inhabitants, were frantic with joy; and the repeated huzzas from all quarters, for ſome time prevented further enquiries. We afterwards learned, that ſhe had parted company with the convoy in the Bay of Biſcay, and off Cadiz had diſcovered nine ſail of large ſhips, which the maſter concluded were Spaniards ſtationed there to oppoſe their entrance. The latter part of their information gave us much uneaſineſs. The Enemy, we concluded, would have good intelligence of the force of the Britiſh convoy. If, therefore, any oppoſition was intended, a ſuperior ſquadron would conſequently be ſtationed at the entrance of the Straits. Theſe reflections damped, in a great degree, the pleaſure we before experienced, and made us apprehenſive that the relief was not ſo near as we at firſt expected. The proſpect of it had however a very viſible effect on the price of proviſions, which immediately fell more than two thirds.

1780, Jan.

SINCE it was probable that ſtraggling ſhips might attempt the Port before the body of the convoy approached, the Childers ſloop of war, and armed veſſels, were ordered to cruiſe in the Bay, to protect them from the Enemy's ſmall-craft. Previous to the arrival of the brig, a ſoldier of the 58th regiment deſerted from a party employed behind the Rock in gathering ſhrubs, &c. for faſcines. The 16th, a Walon deſerted to us, by whom we were informed, that the Enemy had every thing prepared in their lines to bombard the Town. At another time we ſhould have been greatly alarmed at this intelligence; but our thoughts were too much engaged with the pleaſing, though uncertain hopes of relief, to reflect on the

conſequences

1780, Jan. consequences of a bombardment. In the evening, our apprehenſions concerning the convoy were totally diſpelled, by the arrival of a brig laden with flour, which communicated the joyful news that Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney had captured, off the coaſt of Portugal, a Spaniſh 64-gun ſhip, five of 32 and 28 guns, with ſeventeen merchantmen, belonging to the Caracca Company, going from Bilboa to Cadiz; and that, with a FLEET of TWENTY-ONE ſail of the line, and a large convoy of merchant-ſhips and tranſports, he was proceeding to our relief. Every idea of oppoſition at this information immediately vaniſhed; and we anticipated the flattering proſpect of ſeeing the Britiſh flag once more triumphantly diſplayed in the Mediterranean.

THE weather, on the 17th, was very hazy; but clearing up the ſucceeding day, one of the prizes arrived, without any oppoſition from the Enemy. The midſhipman who brought her in informed us, that when he parted with the fleet on the 16th, Sir George was engaged with a Spaniſh ſquadron off Cape St. Mary's; and that, juſt before they loſt ſight of them, a ſhip of the line blew up; but he was at too great a diſtance to diſtinguiſh whether ſhe was friend or foe. In the evening, one of the armed Caracca prizes came in, but no further particulars of the engagement could be learned. Our anxiety concerning the event of the action was however removed, a few hours afterwards, by the appearance of the convoy itſelf off Europa. The wind, at that critical time, unfortunately failed them; and the vivid flaſhes of lightning, by which we had diſcovered the fleet at the firſt, only ſerved to exhibit them to us, driving with the current to the eaſtward of the Rock. The Apollo frigate, Capt. Pownall, with one or two merchantmen, nevertheleſs got in about eleven; and by the former, the Governor and Garriſon were acquainted with the agreeable tidings of a complete VICTORY over the Spaniſh Admiral, who, with three others of his ſquadron,

was

was taken; one was run aſhore, another blown up in the engagement, and the reſt diſperſed. 1780, Jan.

We now found, that the plan for relieving Gibraltar had been conducted at home with ſuch ſecrecy and prudence, that the Enemy never ſuſpected that Sir George meant to convoy the tranſports to the Straits, with ſo ſtrong a fleet. By their intelligence from Breſt, they underſtood he was to ſeparate in a certain latitude, and proceed, with the main body of the men of war, to the Weſt-Indies. Thus deceived, they concluded that the tranſports with their convoy would fall an eaſy prey to their ſquadron, which conſiſted of eleven men of war, all choſen ſhips from their grand fleet.

At day-break, on the morning of the 19th, the Enemy unmaſked one of their fourteen-gun batteries. The guns, with thoſe in the fort, were all elevated, and the lines reinforced with two regiments of infantry. The Governor, notwithſtanding theſe appearances, ordered a royal ſalute to be fired at ſix o'clock from Willis's. The Panther man of war was decorated, and alſo fired a ſalute on account of this victory. About ſeven the Edgar arrived, with the Phœnix prize of 80 guns, having on board the Spaniſh Admiral, Don Juan de Langara y Huarte. This ſhip had loſt her mizen and main top-maſts, but ſeemed little injured in the hull. The Admiral, who was wounded in the engagement, was conducted on ſhore in the evening to lodgings in town, and had every attention and compliment paid him which were due to his rank. At night, Admiral Digby, in the Prince George, worked round Europa with eleven or twelve ſhips; but Sir George remained with the crippled prizes, and with the main body of the fleet, off Marbella, a Spaniſh town, formerly of note, ſixteen leagues to the eaſtward of Gibraltar.

The

1780, Jan.

THE 20th, being the anniverſary of the King of Spain's birth-day, Admiral Barcelo's ſhips were decorated according to cuſtom. When the colours were ſtruck in the evening, the flag-ſhip, with her conſort of 50 guns, was hauled cloſe in land; and the next day a large party began to erect a battery on the ſhore for their protection; being apprehenſive, probably, of an attack from the Britiſh fleet. The night of the 21ſt, the Enemy unmaſked the other batteries in the lines, which again cauſed a general diſturbance amongſt the inhabitants. Every thing ſeemed now prepared to fire upon the town. The convoy continued beating up; but the prizes were ſo damaged in their rigging, that they could not be expected to make the Bay till the wind veered round to the eaſt. Early on the 22d, ſeveral men of war, in coming into the Bay, were carried down under the Enemy's batteries, near Point Mala, which occaſioned a general alarm in their camp. Drums beat to arms, and their artillery opened in an inſtant. The boats of the fleet, however, were ordered to their aſſiſtance, and the ſhips were towed back without receiving much damage. One man was killed, and two wounded, on board the Terrible; all of them Spaniſh priſoners.

SIR GEORGE, on his arrival off the coaſt of Barbary, had ſent intelligence to Mr. Logie, to prepare ſupplies for the Garriſon. Three veſſels, therefore, ſailed in the courſe of the 22d for Tetuan, to bring over what was at hand. The Conſul had provided cattle, faſcines, pickets, &c. in readineſs for the ſhips when they arrived; but, to his ſurpriſe, the ſhips ſent in the hurry of buſineſs, under convoy of the Bedford, were tranſports, fitted up for the reception of troops, with many weeks proviſions on board; and before the births could be removed to admit the ſupplies, the wind came eaſterly, and the ſhips were obliged to return without them. This overſight was of great detriment to the Garriſon, as at this period we might have procured freſh proviſions, which with economy would have

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ſerved for ſome months. The garriſon veſſels were afterwards ſent for theſe articles; but after Sir George Rodney's departure, moſt of them were detained by the vigilance of the Enemy's cruiſers. 1780, Jan.

We learned by the Childers, on the 23d, that Sir George was at anchor, with the prizes, in Tetuan Road; and waited only a favourable wind to join the remainder of the fleet in the Bay. As the town of Tetuan has frequently been mentioned in the preceding pages, and probably will as often occur in the courſe of the ſubſequent; the reader will perhaps not be diſpleaſed to find in this place a ſhort deſcription of it. Tetuan is a very ancient town in Barbary, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of Ceuta, about ſix miles from the ſea, on a river which meanders beautifully through a pleaſant country; but which has a bar at the entrance, that renders it unnavigable for large ſhips. Small veſſels get up about two miles, as far as Marteen, which is the quay and port of Tetuan. The town is walled round with ſquare towers at different diſtances, to flank the curtains. It is built on the gentle ſlope of a hill; and the houſes being white, with flat roofs, have the appearance at a diſtance of an encampment. The buildings are ſo contrived, that a perſon may go from one end of the town to the other, without deſcending into the ſtreets; and in this manner their women, by occupying the upper ſtories, viſit each other without being expoſed to the ſight of the male ſex in the ſtreets below.

The Town has a manufactory, and carries on a conſiderable trade, principally in barter: the road is, however, ſo expoſed towards the eaſt, that ſhips cannot remain there during the Levant winds. The Moors exchange cattle, poultry, and fruit, for other articles; and when there is a truce between the powers, ſupply ſeveral parts of Spain with proviſions. The oranges of Tetuan are eſteemed the largeſt and beſt-flavoured of any in that part of the globe.

1780, Jan. THE Enemy, we imagined, were not a little alarmed by the caſual appearance of our ſhips on the morning of the 22d; as, for ſeveral days after, they were buſy in removing cannon from their artillery-park to the different batteries along the coaſt. At Algeziras, the top-maſts and yards of the men of war were ſtruck, and the ſhips hauled as cloſe in land, under the protection of the new battery, as the depth of water would admit. Several Spaniſh officers were now permitted to return on their parole to Spain. The 24th, the Childers ſailed back to Tetuan; and ſoon after arrived a Britiſh letter of marque from Newfoundland, laden with ſalt-fiſh.

WHILST the fleet remained in the Bay, the Governor and Garriſon were often honoured with the preſence of the Royal Midſhipman, Prince William-Henry; and when that youthful hero, on his return, laid his early laurels at the feet of his Royal Father, he preſented, at the ſame time, a plan of the garriſon, in the relief of which he had made his firſt naval eſſay. In that plan were delineated the improvements which the place had undergone, and the new batteries erected on the heights ſince the commencement of the blockade.

THE mention of his Royal Highneſs brings to my recollection an anecdote of him, which occurred whilſt the fleet was in the Bay. The Spaniſh Admiral, Don Juan Langara, one morning viſited Admiral Digby, to whoſe charge the Prince was intruſted; and Don Langara was of courſe introduced to his Royal Highneſs. During the conference between the Admirals, Prince William retired; and when it was intimated that Don Juan wiſhed to return, His Royal Highneſs appeared in his character of midſhipman, and reſpectfully informed the Admiral, that the boat was ready. The

Spaniard,

Spaniard, aſtoniſhed to ſee the ſon of a Monarch acting as a petty officer, immediately exclaimed, "Well does Great-Britain merit "the empire of the ſea, when the humbleſt ſtations in her Navy "are ſupported by Princes of the Blood." 1780, Jan.

THREE of the Enemy, on the 25th, deſerted to the Garriſon; a fourth, attempting to deſert, was retaken, and another was ſhot by the purſuers within muſket-ſhot of our lines. We fired from Willis's at the horſemen who followed them, and wounded two of their horſes. The deſerters ſaid it was reported, that the Enemy intended bombarding the town the ſucceeding day. For ſeveral preceding months we had reaſon, from their operations, to think ſuch an event not improbable. Seven or eight mortar-batteries had been diſtributed along their lines, in which, according to our intelligence, were upwards of forty mortars: theſe, with the cannon bearing on the garriſon from their gun-batteries, amounted in all to upwards of 100 pieces of ordnance. They therefore were not unprepared for ſuch ſervice; but whether the circumſtance of the Spaniſh Admiral and officers being lodged in town might not at that time in ſome degree influence their conduct, or whether they were over-awed by the ſtrong naval force in their neighbourhod, they deferred the bombardment to a more diſtant period.

SIR GEORGE arrived in the Sandwich from Tetuan on the 25th; and the following day, the prizes, and remaining men of war, were all at anchor in the Bay. A council of war was immediately held on the Admiral's arrival; but the ſubject of their debates was not made public. Late in the evening of the ſame day, a Newfoundland veſſel with fiſh, coming in, approached ſo cloſe to the Enemy's coaſt, that our guard-boats were obliged to bring her to her proper birth.

1780, Jan. THE Fortune ſloop carried over to Point Mala, on the 26th, the Spaniſh wounded priſoners: Admiral Langara, with his ſuite, ſtill remained in town. Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney landed on the 27th at Ragged-ſtaff, and, after viſiting the Spaniſh Admiral, dined with the Governor. Prince William, with Admiral Digby, &c. likewiſe dined at the Convent. The ſame day, the Governor ordered thoſe ſoldiers wives and children, who were not provided with twelve months proviſions, to prepare to leave the garriſon with the fleet: 250 lb. of flour, or 360 lb. of biſcuit, was ſtated as ſufficient for one perſon. By this regulation many uſeleſs hands were ſent home, which would have been a vaſt burthen on the garriſon, circumſtanced as we afterwards were. The evening of the 28th, the Childers ſailed for England with diſpatches from the Admiral; but meeting with a gale of wind at weſt, ſhe was compelled to return, after loſing her fore-yard, and throwing four guns over-board. At night came in a deſerter from the Walon guards.

ABOUT noon, on the 29th, a large ſhip appeared from the weſtward: on doubling Cabrita Point ſhe was diſcovered to be an enemy. Signals were inſtantly made for the Edgar and two frigates to attack her. In the mean time the Spaniard ſeemed greatly confuſed, but at laſt worked cloſe in land, between two barbet batteries at the Point. Several broadſides were exchanged between her and the Edgar, whilſt the frigates attacked the batteries. They were however after ſome time recalled, the Admiral being apprehenſive that they might ſuſtain greater damage from the land, than the object in action would excuſe. The ſame day the ſecond battalion of the 73d regiment, or Lord M'Leod's Highlanders, commanded by Lieut. Col. George M'Kenzie, diſembarked from on board the fleet at the New mole, and took poſſeſſion of the caſemates in the King's baſtion, &c. This regiment was intended for Minorca; but General Eliott thought proper, with the advice

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of the Admirals, &c. to detain them. Their ſtrength at this time was 30 officers, 6 ſtaff officers, 50 ſerjeants, 22 drummers, and 944 rank and file: an excellent reinforcement in our ſituation, ſince the ſcurvy had already begun to appear among us. Colonels Picton and Mawhood, with many other officers, joined their corps alſo by this fleet. On the night of the 29th, came in three more Walons. The Minorca convoy ſailed on the 31ſt, under the Marlborough, Invincible, &c. The wind changing to the eaſt in the evening, the Childers made another attempt to paſs the Straits; which ſhe effected, and carried home diſpatches giving authentic accounts of the preceding victory. 1780, Jan.

Sir George, when he captured the Caracca fleet, judged that the cargoes of ſeveral would be uſeful to the Garriſon: he therefore brought with him what ſhips he thought would be ſerviceable, and landed their freights along with the ſupplies which Government had ſent out. A great number of guns of heavy metal, and ſome hundred barrels of powder, were alſo purchaſed from the Spaniſh prizes by the Governor, notwithſtanding he had received a large ſupply of the latter by the convoy. The artillery (whoſe conſtant practice it was to try the ſtrength of powder on the batteries) afterwards compared the quality and ſtrength of the Britiſh and Spaniſh powder, and found the former greatly ſuperior.

In the beginning of February, the wind from the S.W. blew a ſtrong gale, which, from the foulneſs of the anchorage off Roſia Bay, &c. involved the fleet in great diſtreſs. Some of them were in very imminent danger of being forced upon the rocks, particularly one of the Spaniſh prizes, which without doubt would have experienced that fate, if ſeaſonable aſſiſtance had not been ſent her, and the wind had not abated. The 3d, Admiral Barcelo again hoiſted his flag and enſign, having ſecured his ſhips by a ſtrong boom, and completed the battery on the land, which mounted 22 guns. Feb.

1780, Feb. 22 guns. Merlons were alſo added to the Fort on the Iſland, which before was *en barbet*.

THREE deſerters came in on the 5th: they were immediately ſent on board the fleet, where the others had been ordered the preceding day, to take their paſſage for England. Theſe men gave diſmal accounts of the Enemy's ſufferings in camp, where univerſal diſcontent prevailed on account of the great ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſions. We little doubted the truth of this intelligence: the neighbourhood of their camp, from our own knowledge of the country, was not capable of ſubſiſting ſo large an army; conſequently they were obliged to be ſupplied with proviſions, &c. from places at a diſtance; and theſe reſources, ſince Admiral Rodney's arrival, had been cut off. Our cruiſers, in truth, not only obſtructed theſe ſupplies, but alſo prevented the garriſon of Ceuta from receiving the refreſhments from Spain which their ſituation made neceſſary; and our intelligence from Barbary mentioned that that garriſon was in a ſimilar, if not worſe condition than their oppoſite friends. If Sir George therefore had continued ſome time longer in the Mediterranean, our enemies probably would have been reduced to greater difficulties than we ourſelves had experienced.

AS THIS fortreſs is in ſome degree connected with the ſubject of the preſent narrative, it may not be improper to relieve the reader's attention by a brief deſcription of it. The town of Ceuta is ſituated on the coaſt of Barbary, about 15 miles to the ſouthward of Gibraltar. In the æra of the Romans it was a town of ſome note, but on the decline of that empire fell, like others, to the dominion of the Goths and Moors. Ceuta remained in the poſſeſſion of the latter till the year 1414, when John I. King of Portugal, with a formidable force, ſurpriſed and took it. The Moors afterwards made many attempts to recover it, but in vain; and ever ſince, it has

has remained in the poſſeſſion of the Chriſtians. Upon the demiſe of Henry of Portugal, in 1578, that crown was ſeized upon by the Spaniards; Ceuta conſequently became a Spaniſh garriſon: and when the Portugueſe revolted, under John Duke of Braganza, in 1640, and again eſtabliſhed themſelves into a diſtinct kingdom, Ceuta did not, with the reſt of the Empire, return to its natural allegiance, but continued in the hands of the Spaniards, by whom it has been held ever ſince. 1780; Feb.

BEING a promontory projecting into the ſea, the ſituation of Ceuta is not much different from that of Gibraltar. The town, which is built on the neck of land that joins it to the Continent, is ſtrongly fortified in the modern manner. The ſuburbs are at ſome diſtance, in order to be more out of reach of the ſhells, in caſe of an attack from the land; and they extend to the foot of a mountain, at the extremity of the peninſula, on which are erected a watch-tower and caſtle, ſurrounded with a fortified wall, about a league in circumference. The fortifications are kept in good repair by ſlaves, who are ſentenced to this puniſhment from the different priſons in Spain; and a ſtrong garriſon is kept in the fortreſs, to prevent a ſurpriſe from the Moors, who, like the Spaniards with reſpect to Gibraltar, have a watchful eye over it. The city is regularly furniſhed with proviſions from the oppoſite ports in Spain; and being deſtitute of water, which was formerly conducted by an aqueduct from the neighbourhood, is ſupplied with that article from Eſtepona, a ſmall Spaniſh fiſhing-town about nine leagues to the eaſtward of Gibraltar.

ANOTHER deſerter came in on the 10th of February. The day following, the invalids and women embarked on board the fleet. By the 12th the ſupplies were all landed, and the rigging of the Spaniſh prizes being repaired, the fleet prepared to return. The ſame day a flag of truce brought over ſome Engliſh priſoners: one of

1780, Feb. of them, the maſter of a merchantman, which had been taken in her voyage to the Garriſon, informed us that the boom at Algeziras was a twenty-two-inch cable-rope, buoyed up by caſks, to prevent our ſending fire-ſhips among their ſhipping.

The Spaniſh Admiral, having regulated with Sir George Rodney every thing concerning the exchange and releaſe of priſoners, was permitted, on the 13th, to return upon his parole into Spain. He was conducted, with part of his ſuite, in the Governor's carriage, to the Spaniſh lines, where he was received by his friends, and with them proceeded on to the camp. The ſucceeding day, the remainder of the Spaniſh officers were taken by the Fortune ſloop, and landed at the Orange-grove. Lieut. Williams, of the navy, (who, after taking poſſeſſion of one of the Spaniſh prizes in the action off St. Mary's, was obliged to run her aſhore near Cadiz, and ſurrender himſelf priſoner) returned, with another officer, on board the ſloop, to the Garriſon. The liberal and polite behaviour of the Navy and the Governor to Don Langara and his countrymen, made a ſenſible and laſting impreſſion on their minds, and was, confeſſedly, of great advantage to the Engliſh priſoners in Spain; particularly to thoſe taken in our neighbourhood, who ever afterwards were treated with great attention and humanity.

In the evening of the 13th, the Britiſh fleet got under way, excepting the Edgar and the Panther ſhips of the line, the Enterpriſe and Porcupine frigates, which were left behind, as great part of their crews had been removed to man the prizes. The Enemy, on their appearing in motion, immediately gave the alarm, which was communicated by ſignals from their towers along the coaſts towards Cadiz. At duſk, few of our ſhips were in ſight from the upper part of the hill.

CHAPTER IV.

The Spaniards renew the blockade.—Attempt to burn our ſhipping by nine fire-ſhips, but miſcarry.—Gun-boats.—Garriſon again diſtreſſed.—Enemy effectually cut off the ſupplies from Barbary.—Break ground in advance from their lines.—Scurvy very prevalent.—Greatly relieved by the uſe of lemons.—Mode of uſing this vegetable acid.—Garriſon obtain a few ſupplies from Minorca.—Enemy retarded in their operations.—Spirited action between the Enemy and an Engliſh polacre.—Garriſon obliged to quit the gardens on the neutral ground.—Tangier.—Speedwell cutter arrives after a ſpirited engagement.—A ſpy diſcovered.—Mr. Logie, the Britiſh Conſul in Barbary, expelled the Emperor's dominions.—Cruel treatment which he and the other Britiſh ſubjects experienced.—Cauſe of this event.—A memorial from the Officers of the Garriſon.—Great diſtreſs of the troops.—The Kite cutter, Captain Trollop, arrives with intelligence that the Britiſh fleet is at the entrance of the Straits.

THE Garriſon might now be conſidered in a very perfect ſtate of defence. The ſcurvy indeed had begun to affect many, and threatened to become more general; but we flattered ourſelves that the Enemy would give up their intention of ſtarving us to a ſurrender, and, by relaxing in their vigilance at ſea, might afford us an opportunity of receiving conſtant ſupplies of thoſe articles moſt eſſential to health. Our ſtores and magazines were full; a reinforcement had joined the garriſon; and new ſpirits were infuſed into the troops, ſince they were convinced, from the powerful force ſent to their relief, that they were not forgotten in the multiplicity of objects which neceſſarily engaged the attention of our friends at home. 1780, Feb.

1780, Feb. ADMIRAL DUFF having returned on board the fleet to England, the command of the ſquadron that remained in the Bay, conſequently devolved on Captain Eliott of the Edgar, who, on the 14th of February, hoiſted his broad pendant as Commodore.

THE 16th of the ſame month, Admiral Barcelo removed the boom at Algeziras, and warped out to his former anchorage, immediately detaching his ſmall craft to Cabrita Point, to intercept any ſhips that might attempt coming in. In the afternoon, the Enemy executed two men in camp, who, it was imagined, had been retaken in attempting to deſert: their bodies were not cut down until the 20th. This puniſhment ſeemed however to have little effect; for at night three others came in, having ſwum round Fort Barbara. The multitude of deſerters from the Spaniſh lines during the whole of the ſiege, is one of the circumſtances leaſt capable of a ſatisfactory explanation. What could theſe unhappy men expect in a confined and blockaded garriſon, and even at a time when they could not fail to be acquainted with the diſtreſs and difficulties under which we laboured? The very act of eſcaping was attended with innumerable dangers; and, ſhould the Garriſon afterwards fall into the hands of the Enemy, they were certain to meet with the ſevereſt puniſhment. There is, however, a kind of heroiſm in the paſſions: diſguſt, or reſentment, will prompt men to overlook dangers and difficulties, which, in the line of their duty, would be eſteemed inſurmountable.

A VENETIAN came in from the weſt, on the 21ſt: ſhe ſpoke the Britiſh fleet all well to the weſt of Cape St. Vincent. The ſubſequent day, a Dutch prize, laden with flour, was ſent in by the Maidſtone privateer, which arrived herſelf on the 23d. Several other veſſels came in during the intermediate time to the 27th: when a Spaniſh ſquadron of four line-of-battle ſhips, two frigates, and

and a xebeque, joined Admiral Barcelo from the weſt, and again blocked up the port. From the patched and diſorderly appearance of their ſails and rigging, it was conjectured that they were fitted up in haſte, and ſolely for the duty of the blockade: it gave us however ſome uneaſineſs to find them again likely to adopt their former ſyſtem. 1780, Feb.

At day-break, on the preceding day, we diſcovered a veſſel at anchor off Waterport, which we fired upon, ſuppoſing her to be a Spaniard: ſhe immediately ſent her boat to Ragged-ſtaff, and informed us that ſhe was of Naples, and bound to London; that ſhe had touched at Minorca, and had on board two Engliſh diſcharged ſoldiers, and two women paſſengers. The boat returned, and ſoon after went on ſhore at Fort St. Philip, where it remained about half an hour. In the evening the Enemy fired a ſhot at the veſſel; upon which ſhe ſent her boat a ſecond time aſhore: we anſwered the ſhot from Willis's: nevertheleſs at night ſhe went over unperceived to Algeziras.

In the beginning of March, three regiments decamped from the Enemy's army, and took different routes. On the night of the 2d, two Genoeſe ſailors, who had formerly belonged to a privateer of the Garriſon, came over to us in a ſmall boat from Algeziras. The following day a Spaniſh convoy under a Commodore arrived in the Bay, from the weſt. The Governor, on the 11th, ordered the Garriſon to be victualled monthly (bread excepted) in the following proportion: for a ſoldier, each firſt and third week, 1 lb. of pork, 2½ lb. of ſalt fiſh, which had been purchaſed from the Newfoundland ſhip; 2 pints of peaſe; 1 lb. of flour; ¼ lb. of raiſins; 1 lb. of rice; 5 oz. of butter; 1½ pint of oatmeal. Second and fourth week, 1½ lb. of beef, 2 lb. of fiſh, 2 pints of peaſe, 1 lb. of rice, 5 oz. of butter, 1½ lb. of wheat, ¼ lb. of raiſins. The ſalt cod March.

1780, March. being indifferent of its kind, and the ſoldiers not having proper vegetables to dreſs with it, proved very pernicious. This article continued to be delivered for near ſeven months; and undoubtedly, in a great degree, promoted that dreadful diſorder, the ſcurvy, which, before Sir George Rodney arrived, had made its appearance, and afterwards became very general and fatal. The Governor, however, in this new diſtribution, conſidered the hoſpital, whoſe proportion of ſalt meat was leſs, and more nouriſhing articles iſſued in ſtead.

NOTWITHSTANDING the repeated aſſurances from the Spaniards, that the Engliſh priſoners in our neighbourhood ſhould be exchanged for thoſe taken with Admiral Langara, none were yet ſent in agreeably to that Admiral's promiſe: Commodore Eliott was therefore under the neceſſity of making a formal demand, and to enforce it told them, if they did not comply, he ſhould expect the Spaniſh Admiral would return with the officers then upon their parole. This convinced them the Commodore was no longer to be trifled with: accordingly, on the 12th, about 390 Britiſh ſeamen were received on board the Fortune ſloop, and diſtributed amongſt the men of war, whoſe crews, as I have mentioned before, were ſent to man the Spaniſh prizes. The ſame day a Mooriſh ſloop came in from Malaga, and brought intelligence that the Enemy had fitted up ſeveral fire-ſhips in the Bay. In the evening, three of the 72d abſented themſelves from their corps: ſearch was made the ſucceeding day, and two of them were diſcovered aſleep in a cave, behind the Sugar-Loaf Point. They had cut up their working-dreſſes into ſhreds, which were tied together to favour their deſcent down the rock; and it is imagined the following night they would have repeated their attempt to get off. One of theſe men was afterwards executed, but the other was pardoned.

THE

THE Fly packet arrived the 14th, with an Engliſh mail. In the afternoon the Maidſtone came in, with a ſettee prize, which the Captain had cut out of Malaga road. A privateer, called the Alert, beat in from the weſt on the 15th, notwithſtanding an eaſterly wind. A prize following her was taken off Cabrita Point. The 17th, the Enemy ſent in 41 Britiſh ſeamen, who were diſtributed as before. 1780, March.

THE Enemy at this time were not particularly employed. Some new arrangements were made in their artillery-park; and in their camp they were buſy, collecting bruſh-wood for faſcines, which cauſed various conjectures in the Garriſon concerning their future operations. A ſalute and feu-de-joie were fired in their camp on the 19th, ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by the birth of a ſon to the Princeſs of Aſturias. The night of the 23d, the Alert ſailed with diſpatches for England; and on the 29th we received from the Enemy more Engliſh priſoners. In the courſe of the month the Garriſon loſt four men by deſertion.

APRIL was not remarkable for any events of moment. On the 2d, the Porcupine frigate, Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. ſailed to the eaſtward on a cruiſe. The 5th, arrived the Fly packet: ſhe reported that a merchantman, bound to the Garriſon, had been obliged by a north wind, when ſhe was almoſt arrived in the Bay, to paſs to the eaſtward, and put into Tetuan, where ſhe waited a favourable opportunity to renew her attempt. The Fortune ſloop, on the 6th, took over to the Enemy 300 Spaniards, who had been confined as priſoners for ſome time in our Navy-hoſpital. She returned with nine Britiſh, and two days after took over 280 priſoners. The night of the 12th a ſloop, with two ſettees, came in from Tangier: the former brought a packet from Mr. Logie; and the latter, cattle, and other acceptable articles. The following day April.

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1780, April. we obſerved the Enemy forming a bridge of pontons acroſs the mouth of the river Guadaranque. At night, the Hyena frigate, Capt. Thompſon, arrived in thirteen days from England. She was chaſed by the Enemy's cruiſers, and fired at, but received very little damage. The 20th, the Edgar, Commodore Eliott, and the Hyena, with a privateer, ſailed to the weſt, notwithſtanding the Enemy's ſuperiority in the Bay. Admiral Barcelo ſeemed to ſuſpect their intention; for inſtantly on their appearing under ſail, he made a ſignal for his ſquadron to purſue. The Edgar and her conſort were, however, out of ſight before the Spaniards got abreaſt of Cabrita Point.

TOWARDS the concluſion of the month, the Enemy were more active in their camp, and ſometimes in the lines; to which place they brought down a great quantity of faſcines. They were chiefly employed in raiſing the boyau, and making repairs, which were however ſo trifling, that our artillery did not diſturb them. Beſides the arrivals already noted, we received ſupplies by two or three boats from the Barbary coaſt; and in the courſe of the month, three deſerters came over from the Enemy, one of whom ſwam from Teſſé's battery to Landport.

May. MAY was not leſs barren of intereſting occurrences than the preceding month. Several deſerters attempted to get in, but ſome were ſo unfortunate as to be overtaken by their purſuers. Theſe wretches were generally executed the ſucceeding day, but the example did not deter others from ſimilar attempts.

THE 4th, the Fly returned with fowls, leather, and fruit. Two days following, the Enemy's army were under arms in two diviſions, and performed a ſham engagement. One diviſion took poſt on the eminence above the Stone-quarry, under the Queen of Spain's chair, and was attacked by the other from below. After a ſmart cannonade,

and

and briſk diſcharge of muſquetry, the party above gave way; but the night prevented our obſerving the concluſion. The ſucceeding day, the Fortune received from a Spaniſh flag of truce 47 priſoners, very few of whom were Britiſh. At night ſmall arms were diſcharged on the neutral ground, ſuppoſed to be at ſome deſerters who were coming off. One Walon reached the barrier, and informed us that ſeveral of his comrades agreed to follow him. The 10th, two men were executed in the Spaniſh camp; probably, the ſame who were retaken. 1780. May.

ANOTHER deſerter, belonging to the regiment of Eſtremadura, came in on the 11th, and was remarkable for being the firſt native of Spain who deſerted. The Spaniſh infantry in general is raiſed upon a local eſtabliſhment. Each diſtrict is required, by an ancient law called the *Quinta*, to furniſh a certain proportion of troops; and the men are enrolled for about ſeven or eight years ſervice, after which time they are permitted to return to their reſpective provinces: and, as the Spaniards are all ſtrongly attached to their native ſpot, deſertion is conſequently leſs common with them than with any other troops. Moſt of the men who deſerted to us, came from thoſe regiments in their ſervice which are compoſed of foreigners.

A SWEDE was brought-to from Europa, the 15th, and obliged to come in. We were much diſappointed in her lading, which was ſalt. We had a few days before received ſome ſupplies from Tangier; and on the 18th two boats arrived from Tetuan, with fowls and oil: the latter reported that the Fly packet, which had left us on the 11th, was driven aſhore on the Barbary coaſt by the Enemy's cruiſers, who, after the crew had quitted her, took poſſeſſion. We were much concerned at this intelligence; for the Fly was a faſt ſailer, and had been very fortunate in frequently paſſing

1780, May. paſſing in and out unobſerved. The 20th, came in a Mooriſh ſloop from Malaga, with butter, raiſins, and leather: the latter article was much wanted; indeed, ſo ſcarce was it become in the garriſon, that ſeveral officers, and moſt of the men, had been neceſſitated to wear ſhoes made of canvas, with ſoles of ſpun yarn.

A LETTER OF MARQUE arrived on the 25th from Leghorn, with wine, oil, and other articles: a very valuable cargo to the Garriſon. On the 30th the Enemy's army were again under arms. Their manœuvres on that day, were the attack and defence of a convoy. Their parties, as in the laſt month, continued arranging the ordnance in their artillery-park, and bringing down to the lines, materials for the repair of their works. Our artillery, however, took little notice of them.

June. IN the beginning of June we received ſome ſeaſonable ſupplies, by the arrival of three boats from Tetuan, and one from Tangier. By the latter we had intelligence, that the Fox packet, from Faro, and a ſloop, were at that place, waiting an opportunity to get in; and by this, or one of the former veſſels, Mr. Logie gave information that the Enemy had prepared ſeveral fire-ſhips, to burn our ſhipping in the Bay. Two months before, he had intimated to Commodore Eliott, that the Spaniards had five fire-ſhips in readineſs for immediate uſe; and that they had once made an attempt to ſend them over, but the wind failed. Repeating the intelligence, therefore, at this time, was peculiarly fortunate, as the next night they attempted to put in execution their deſign. The ſame day, a Spaniſh ſhip of the line ſailed from Algeziras, to the eaſtward.

OUR naval force, at this period, conſiſted of the Panther of 60 guns, Capt. Harvey, (who, ſince Commodore Eliott's departure, commanded

commanded in the Mediterranean); the Enterprise frigate, Captain Lesley; two armed vessels commanded by lieutenants, with several armed transports; and other ships, belonging to merchants. On the morning of the 7th, a little after midnight, the Enterprise, which was anchored to the northward, off the New-mole head, discovered several sail approaching her from the opposite side of the Bay: they were hailed; but before satisfactory answers could be received, several fire-works and inflammable substances were thrown on board, and six fire-ships suddenly appeared in the form of a crescent, bearing down upon her and the ordnance-ships in the New mole. Captain Lesley, with immediate presence of mind, instantly fired three guns to alarm his friends, and cutting his cable, drove closer in shore. The Panther and shipping, on the appearance of the Enemy, immediately commenced a brisk cannonade to retard their progress; and, manning their boats, the officers and seamen, with their usual intrepidity, grappled the ships; and, notwithstanding the fierceness of the flames, towed them clear of our vessels under the walls, where they were afterwards extinguished. Besides these six, which were intended for the New mole, three others were lighted, and directed towards the Panther, at anchor off Buena-Vista: but one was towed off by the boats, and the other two were at so great a distance that they drove out to sea to the eastward. 1780, June.

The Garrison was as early alarmed as the Navy. The drums beat to arms; the guards were all upon their defence; and the picquets, with the different regiments, assembled at their posts, and continued under arms till day-break. The artillery from the batteries seconded the fire from the ships; but the darkness of the night prevented any certain knowledge of the effect. The wind, which was favourable for their purpose in the beginning of the night, fortunately grew still when they were most in need of it. The largest of them, nevertheless, would certainly have got into the New mole amongst

1780, June. the ordnance-tranſports, had not a few bar-ſhot, from a thirty-two-pounder at the Mole-head, turned her round, and the current carried her into Roſia Bay.

THE Navy, on this occaſion, cannot be too highly commended for their courage, conduct, and alertneſs. Their intrepidity overcame every obſtacle; and though three of the ſhips were linked with chains and ſtrong cables, and every precaution was taken to render them ſucceſsful, yet, with uncommon reſolution and activity, the Britiſh ſeamen ſeparated, and towed aſhore the veſſels, with no other injury to themſelves than a few bruiſes. The deſign all together, to do juſtice to the ingenuity of Don Barcelo, was well projected; and his ſquadron judiciouſly ſtationed at the entrance of the Bay, to intercept our men of war in caſe they had attempted to eſcape from the fire-ſhips*. We afterwards were informed, that Admiral Barcelo propoſed to Don Alvarez, to draw off our attention from the ſouthward by opening his land-batteries on the Town. Without doubt ſuch a proceeding would have diverted the attention of the Garriſon in ſome meaſure from the ſhipping: but, as the Navy had the principal, nay, I may ſay the ſole honour of oppoſing the fire-ſhips, their endeavours would not have been leſs ſtrenuous, nor of courſe leſs ſucceſsful.

THE hulls of the fire-ſhips were ſoon after broke up and ſold to the inhabitants for fewel, and proved a moſt ſeaſonable relief. Firing was become a more important article than before; which may appear very extraordinary to the reader, when he looks back to the ſhort time which had elapſed ſince the departure of Sir George Rodney's fleet; but it is neceſſary to inform him, that the colliers intended for the Garriſon were too late, in coming round from the Downs,

* This occurrence is introduced in the Chart of the Bay.

Downs, to join at Spithead: Sir George Rodney therefore ſailed without them. 1780, June.

THE morning of the 8th, arrived the Fox packet, and another veſſel from Faro; and in the courſe of the 10th and 12th, four boats came in from Tetuan and Tangier, with various cargoes: the *Patrons* reported it was current at Tangier, that we killed 14 or 15 men in the attack of the fire-ſhips, and that the Spaniards had ſeveral more fire-ſhips ready in the Bay, with which it was not improbable they might make a ſecond attempt. Our Navy were conſequently very vigilant, and kept a good look-out. For ſome weeks paſt we had been remarkably ſucceſsful in receiving theſe ſmall, and very acceptable ſupplies. Their cruiſers, however, now began to be more alert, and appeared to be ſtationed with better judgement. On the 15th, a boat was taken coming in, but her conſort eſcaped; and on the 20th, another arrived from Tangier, which brought intelligence, that a large ſhip, with coals and butter, bound to the Garriſon, was captured by the Spaniards, two days before, under the guns of Tangier. The 24th, ſeveral broadſides were exchanged between four of the Enemy's ſhips, paſſing to Algeziras, and our ſhipping, and batteries at the ſouthward. Some few ſhot came aſhore, but no particular damage was received. The Enterpriſe had eighteen ſailors burnt by the exploſion of ſome powder.

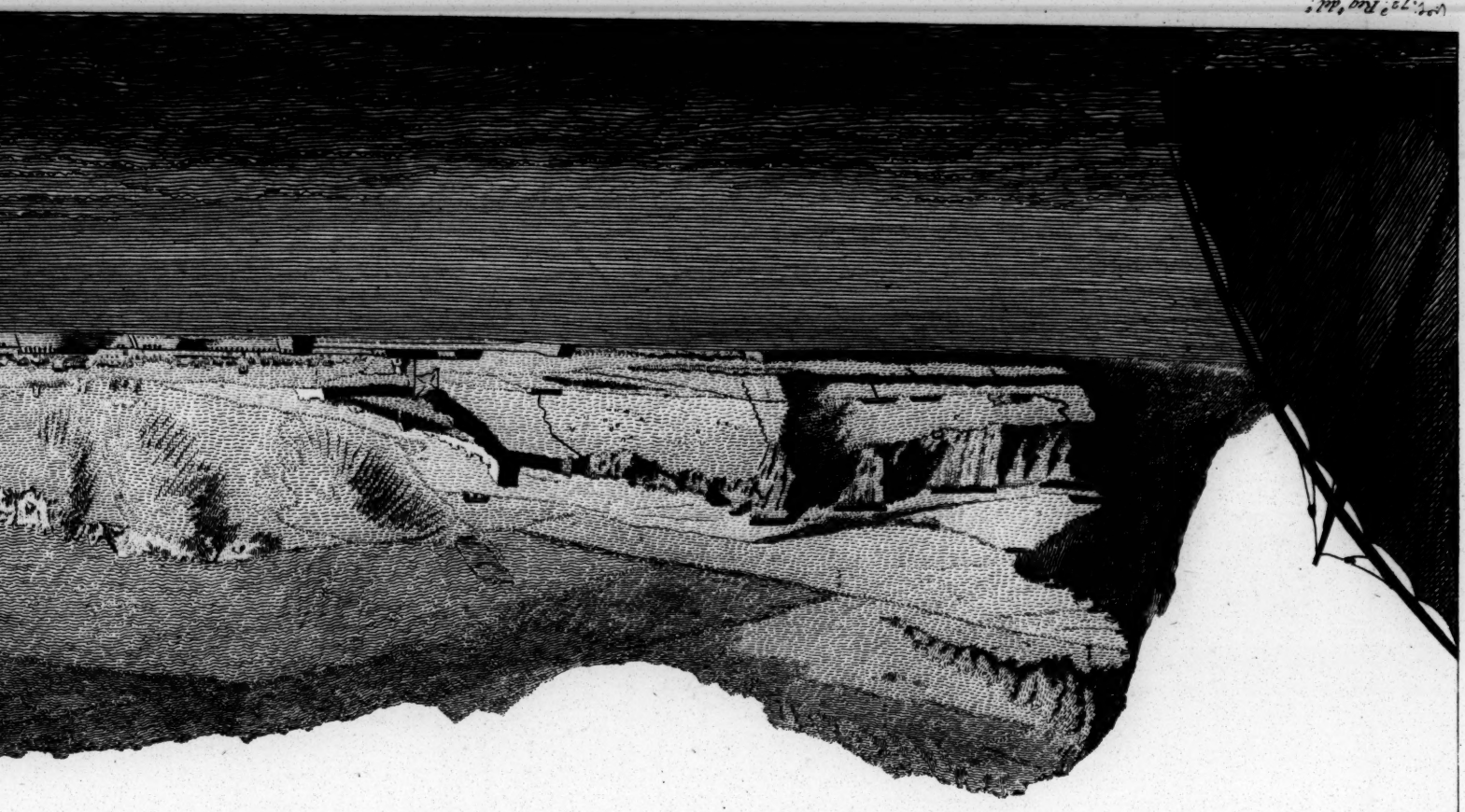
EARLY on the 27th, four Spaniſh gun-boats, with a xebeque and two gallies, approached under cover of the night, and fired upon the Panther. A briſk diſcharge was however returned, and they ſoon retired. One ſhot ſtruck the ſouth pavilion, and three were fired through the Panther. This mode of annoyance the Enemy afterwards greatly improved upon. Theſe boats were ſtrongly built, but ill finiſhed: they had a ſmall maſt inclining forward from the center of the boat, almoſt over the bow; upon which was

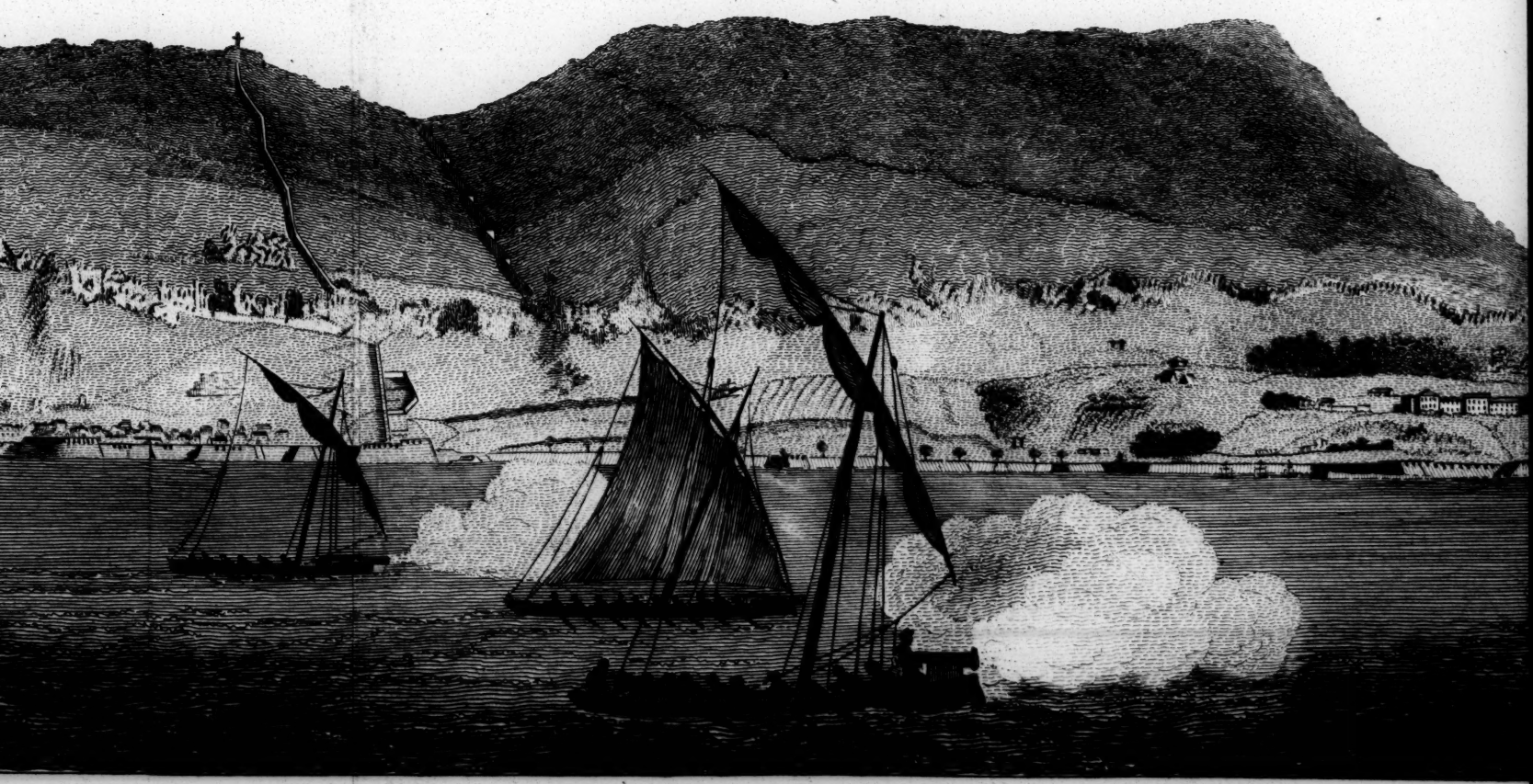
1780, June. hoiſted a latine yard and ſail, which, at anchor, ſerved as an awning to the men on board. They rowed aſtoniſhingly ſwift, and each carried a twenty-ſix-pounder in the bow. We never had a good opportunity of making any ſatisfactory obſervations on them, but judged from their ſize, that they were about 70 feet long, and 20 broad.*

July. In the beginning of July, the Panther man of war receiving upwards of 100 Engliſh priſoners from the Enemy, Captain Harvey ſailed for England. Some alterations and additions took place the ſame day in the garriſon detail. The 4th, the Fortune brought over more Britiſh priſoners. We had received ſome ſupplies in the courſe of a few days by two Mooriſh boats; and they were followed on the 11th of July, by one from Tangier, which informed us of a fleet having been ſeen off that coaſt, and that two boats had been taken, coming into the Bay. The fleet here mentioned was the combined fleet of France and Spain, which ſoon after captured our outward-bound Eaſt and Weſt India fleets, and carried them into Cadiz.

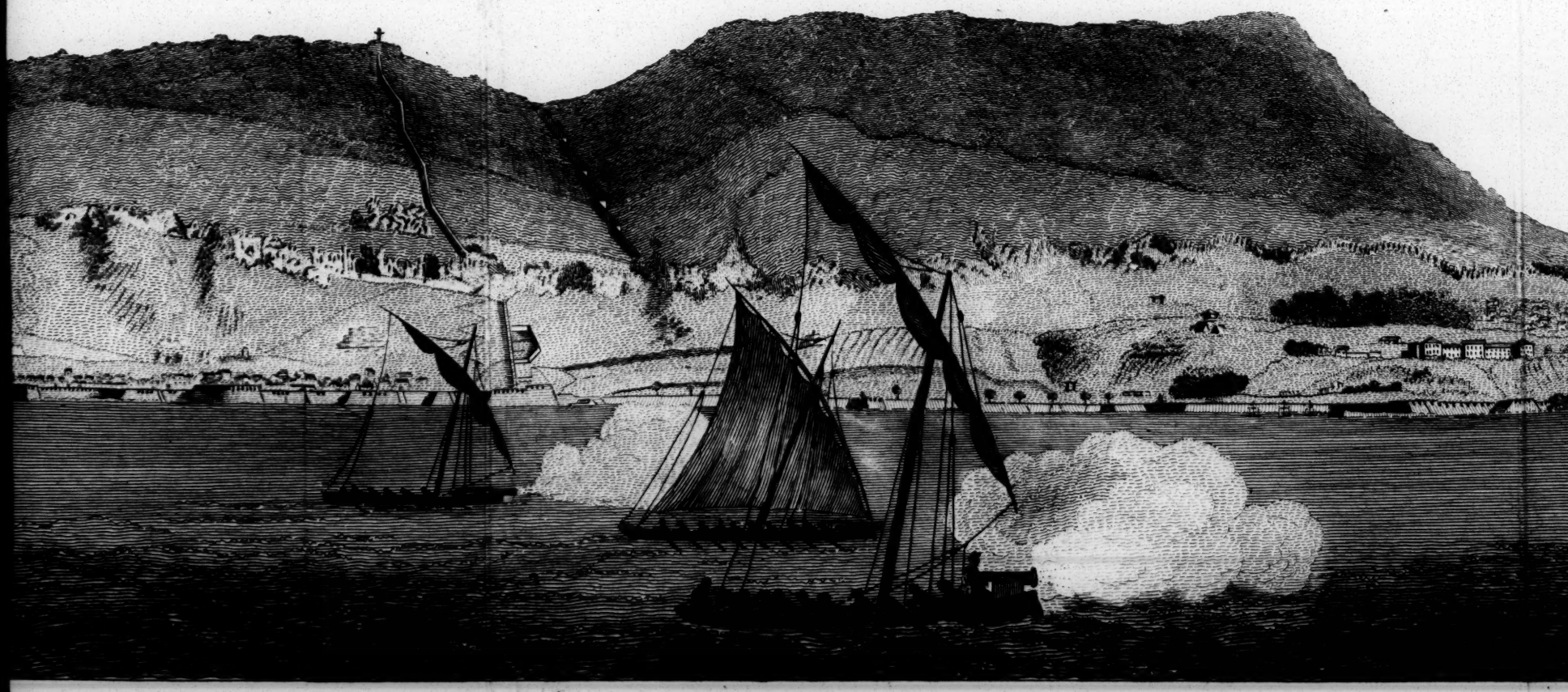
The recent attempt of the Enemy to burn the ſhipping and ſtore-houſes at the ſouthward, added to the intelligence which the Governor had received of the Enemy's fleet being off Cadiz, cauſed him to direct particular attention towards that quarter of the Garriſon. Batteries for heavy metal were made on the rock above Parſon's Lodge, at Roſia; and directions were given for the New mole to be cleared of ſhipping, that the ordnance might have more liberty to play. Other alterations alſo took place in that neighbourhood. Early on the morning of the 17th, five gun-boats and four gallies fired upon the Enterpriſe, and ſhipping in the New mole.

* A repreſentation of them is introduced in the Weſt View of Gibraltar.

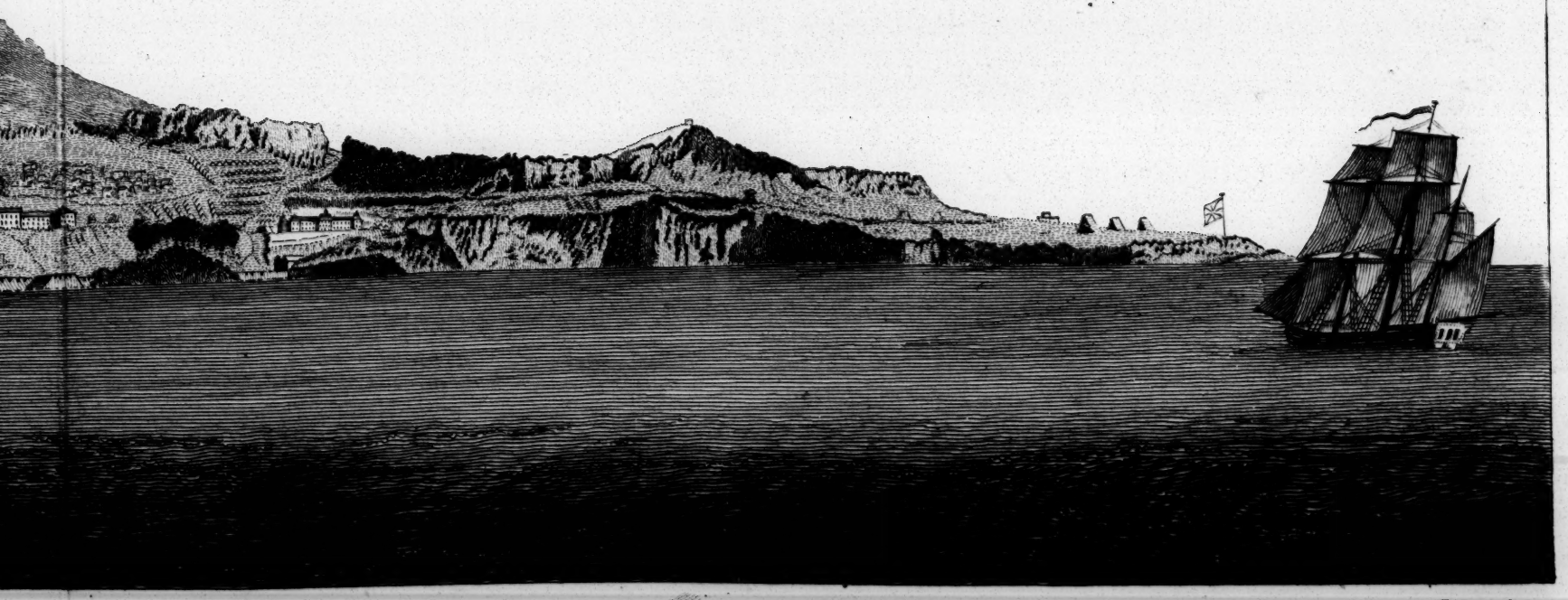




A West View of Gibraltar.



A West View of Gibraltar.



Roberts sculp.

Publish'd as the Act directs Aug.st 16.th 1785.

mole. One of the frigate's forecaſtle-guns was diſmounted, and her fore-ſtay cut: ſome ſhot came alſo on ſhore. 1780, July.

During the remainder of the month, our firing, which had been continued at intervals, was briſker on their parties, who were principally employed in forming conſiderable dépôts of faſcines, caſks, and timber, in the lines, and in collecting bruſh-wood from the country: they were likewiſe very buſy in diſembarking ſtores which had lately arrived. Several empty tranſport-veſſels, in the courſe of this month, left the Garriſon for England. A man of the 58th regiment deſerted to the Enemy: one alſo came in from the lines.

In Auguſt few incidents occurred on either ſide. Our proviſions began to be bad, and extremely offenſive. What few ſupplies we received, were rather luxuries than ſubſtantials: wine, ſugar, oil, honey, onions, and articles of the like kind, compoſed chiefly the cargoes of thoſe craft which arrived. Sugar was riſen to two ſhillings and ſix-pence per pound, and every thing elſe ſold in proportion. Auguſt.

About ten in the forenoon of the 3d, a ſettee, coming in from the weſt, was chaſed by the Enemy, and taken into Algeziras. We imagined it was the Fox packet, which we then anxiouſly expected with an Engliſh mail; and our conjectures afterwards were confirmed. The 10th, we obſerved the Enemy laying a bridge of boats acroſs the river Palmones. Two days following, a brig was boarded almoſt under our guns, and conducted to Algeziras. It was thought to be the ſame, of which we had intelligence ſome time before, and was laden with variety of articles much wanted: her capture was therefore greatly lamented. The night of the 15th, ſix ſailors deſerted, in a boat, from the New mole. The ſucceed-

ing

1786, August. ing day, the Fortune ſloop received from the Enemy 64 priſoners. Enſign Bradſhaw, of the 56th regiment, and ſeveral who were paſſengers in the brig taken on the 12th, were of the number. At night, five more ſailors, who were rowing guard, went over to the Enemy. In the night of the 25th, a Minorquin boat came in with wine, tea, and ſugar, in eight days. The 27th and 29th, a ſoldier and four ſailors deſerted to the Enemy. It was imagined the ſailors forced with them the midſhipman who commanded the boat. Colonel Mawhood, of the 72d regiment, died on the 29th.

A SMALL boat arrived from Barbary on the 30th, with information that the Moors permitted the Spaniards to capture every Engliſh veſſel which took refuge under the protection of their guns; that the Spaniards would not allow any boats to leave the Bay of Tangier, and only waited for orders from Admiral Barcelo to burn and deſtroy what remained. This intelligence very ſenſibly affected us. To be cut off from what we had always conſidered our domeſtic market, was a ſtroke we little expected. We waited, however, more authentic proofs of this extraordinary conduct, before we could implicitly believe the defection of thoſe whom during the preſent conteſt we had conſidered as our firm friends.

Sept. SEPTEMBER was as barren with reſpect to material incidents, as the preceding months. The Enemy finiſhed their ponton bridge over the river Palmones on the 2d. About a week afterwards, two ſoldiers of the 56th deſerted. On the 23d, a flag of truce brought over the midſhipman carried off by the ſailors who deſerted the latter end of Auguſt. The 29th, a deſerter came in, in the habit of a peaſant: he ſpoke ſeveral languages fluently, and ſaid he had been a ſerjeant in their ſervice. Some ſuſpicions ariſing, he was charged to remain with part of the 58th regiment at Windmill-hill. The following day we remarked, that the Enemy's guards

guards in the lines, at the hour of relieving, amounted to about 300 infantry, and 70 artillery, beſides cavalry. 1780; Sept.

THE ſituation of the Garriſon by this time was again become very intereſting. The blockade was, if poſſible, more ſtrict and vigilant than before. Chains of ſmall cruiſers were ſtationed acroſs the Straits, at the entrance of the Bay, and on every ſide of the Rock; and the late diſagreeable intelligence from Tangier ſeemed now confirmed, by our never having heard from that quarter during the month. What little aſſiſtance we therefore received, came from Minorca; but the ſupplies from that place were ſo trifling, and ſold at ſuch enormous prices, that few were able to purchaſe them. We had not been favoured with a cargo of cattle for a long period; and the ſcurvy began to gain conſiderable aſcendency over the efforts of our ſurgeons. Our diſtreſſes, in ſhort, promiſed to be more acute and fatal than thoſe we had already experienced.

THE Enemy's operations on the land ſide had been for many months ſo unimportant, as ſcarcely to merit our attention. However, on the morning of the 1ſt of October, we obſerved they had raiſed an epaulement, about 6 or 700 yards advanced from their lines. The preceding night, our out-guards had been alarmed with an unuſual noiſe on the neutral ground, like that of men at work: ſeveral large fires alſo appeared, and ſome attempts were made to burn our advanced barriers with devils, and other combuſtibles, which were ſoon thrown off without taking effect; and notice was given to the Lines, Landport, and other guards. This alarm, however, was not general in the Garriſon. As the morning advanced, the noiſe ceaſed; and we diſcovered that they had ſet fire to the fiſhermen's huts in the gardens: but when the day permitted us to examine further, we obſerved the above-mentioned work. Octob.

THE

1780, Oct. THE epaulement was about thirty yards in extent, of a ſimple conſtruction, compoſed of chandeliers, faſcines, and a few ſand-bags; and was erected near the windmill or tower on the neutral ground, diſtant about 1100 yards from our grand battery. The Enemy's guns were elevated, and batteries manned; which, with other preparations in the lines, ſeemed to argue that they expected we ſhould fire, and were determined to oppoſe it. Theſe appearances, probably, induced the Governor not to take any particular notice of their work in the day: but at night, orders were ſent to throw a few light balls, to diſcover if they were making any addition. The inhabitants immediately took the alarm, upon being told that the Enemy had thrown up an advanced work, and that their batteries were manned; and at night very few remained at the north end of the town.

IT now ſeemed evident, the Enemy had determined on a more ſerious attack, in caſe the ſecond blockade was unſucceſsful: but we were at a loſs to imagine what motives could influence them to act ſo oppoſite to the eſtabliſhed mode of approaching a beſieged garriſon, by erecting a work ſo diſtant, and which had no connexion with their eſtabliſhed lines.

THE Enemy's batteries continued to be manned till the 2d; and in the afternoon of that day, Don Alvarez, accompanied by an officer, ſuppoſed to be the Count d'Eſtaing, who was expected in the Spaniſh camp when the laſt deſerter came in, viſited the lines. They remained three quarters of an hour at Fort St. Barbara, viewing the rock with glaſſes. On their return they were ſaluted from Point Mala; and as they paſſed the front line of the camp, the regiments turned out without arms. On the night of the 3d, a ſmart engagement was heard off Cabrita Point, ſuppoſed to be between ſome veſſel attempting to come in, and the Enemy's cruiſers;

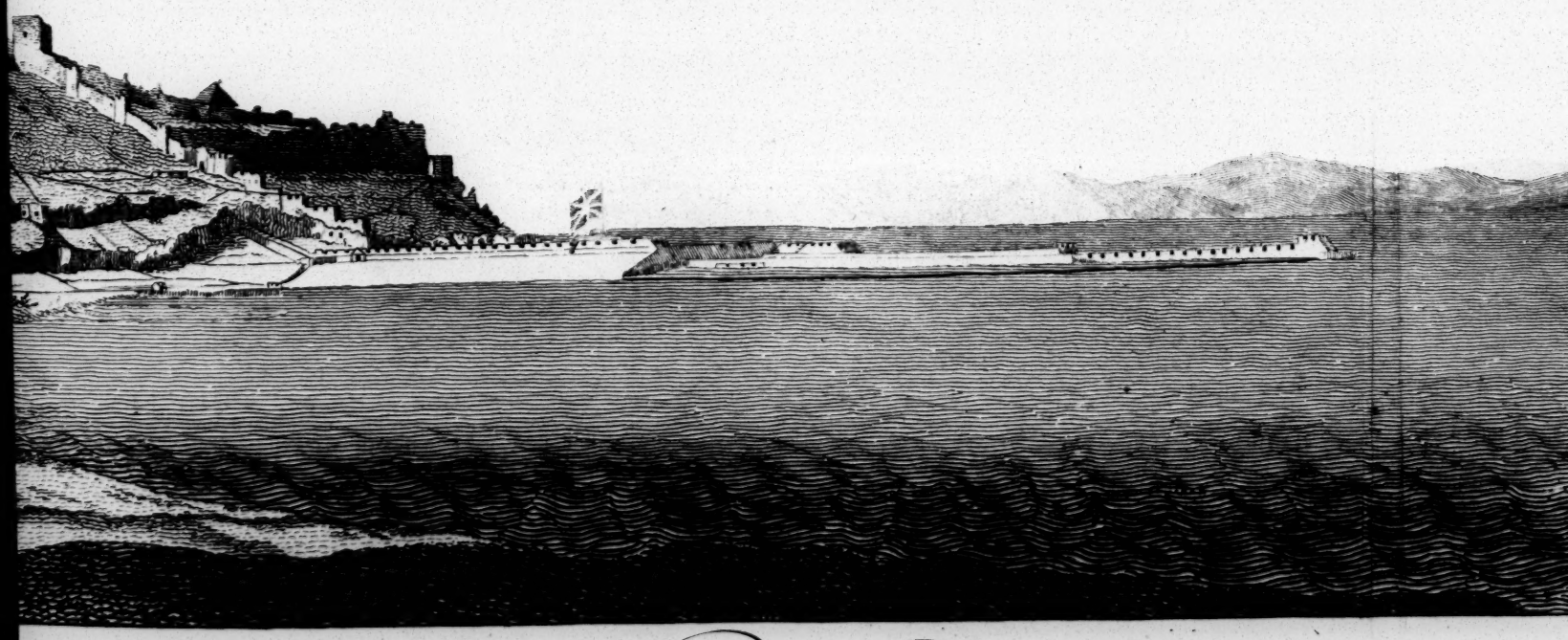


Wm. 72d Regt del.



A North View of Gibraltar

Publish'd as the Act directs Aug.t 16.th 1785



A North View of Gibraltar.

Publish'd as the Act directs Aug.t 16 1785



Roberti

cruiſers; and the next morning, a ſloop, with Engliſh colours reverſed, was obſerved at Algeziras. 1780, Oct.

EARLY on the 4th, our advanced guards diſcovered the Enemy endeavouring, a ſecond time, to fix fire-faggots on our barriers. A ſmart diſcharge of muſquetry was immediately directed from theſe poſts, and from the Queen's lines; on which they retired. At day-break we obſerved they had carried away vaſt quantities of vegetables from the gardens, and trampled others under foot: but little, if any, addition was made to the epaulement. A parley came in on the 5th; and ſoon after, the Fortune ſloop received upwards of forty Britiſh priſoners, many of whom had been taken going from the Garriſon. In the evening of the 6th, the Spaniſh General came to the lines, at the head of the relieving guards. Soon after he arrived, the guns were again elevated, and every preparation made, as if they had reſolved to open on the Garriſon. The 8th, the Town-Major, Captain Burke, went out with a parley, intending to proceed to the Tower, the place appointed by cuſtom for the officers to give and receive packets. When he got abreaſt of the new work, the ſentries by motions informed him he muſt not advance. He pointed to the Tower; but they continued inflexible: on his turning round however to return, one of them came up with his arms, and proceeded with him to the Tower, whilſt another ran to acquaint the officer in the lines. The meſſenger after ſome time came back, and both remained apparently as a guard over Major Burke, till the officer arrived; when, delivering his packet, the Major returned to the Garriſon.

THE Enemy did not appear very anxious to complete the epaulement; their parties were employed in raiſing and finiſhing the merlons of the batteries in the lines, raiſing the merlons of Fort St. Philip with faſcines, and erecting a new battery near the guard-houſe on

1780, Oct. the beach. The 11th, a ſmall ſettee arrived from Minorca: the patron informing us that two others were ſtanding for the Rock, the Navy manned their boats to aſſiſt them, in caſe the Enemy oppoſed their entrance; but on getting round Europa Point, no ſuch veſſels appeared. A Dutch convoy was however paſſing: the boats therefore boldly advanced, and boarded a dogger which had got, during the fog, pretty near the Rock. She was a Dane from Malaga, laden with lemons and oranges, which the Governor immediately purchaſed, and diſtributed to the Garriſon.

Few articles ever arrived more ſeaſonably than this cargo of fruit. The ſcurvy had made dreadful ravages in our hoſpitals, and more were daily confined: many, however, unwilling to yield to the firſt attacks, perſevered in their duty to its more advanced ſtages. It was therefore not uncommon, at this period, to ſee men, who ſome months before were hale, and equal to any fatigue, ſupporting themſelves to their poſts upon crutches, and even with that aſſiſtance ſcarcely able to move along. The moſt fatal conſequences, in ſhort, to the Garriſon, were to be apprehended from this terrible diſorder, when this Dane was happily directed to our relief. The lemons were immediately adminiſtered to the ſick, who devoured them with the greateſt avidity. The ſalutary effects were almoſt inſtantaneous: in a few days, men who had been conſidered as irrecoverable, left their beds to congratulate their comrades on the proſpect of once more becoming uſeful to their country.

Mr. Cairncross, a ſurgeon of great eminence, who was preſent at this time and the remaining part of the ſiege, has favoured me with the following information relative to the ſcurvy, and the mode of uſing this vegetable acid; which, with his permiſſion, I inſert for the benefit of thoſe who may hereafter be under ſimilar circumſtances.

"The

" THE Scurvy which attacked the Garriſon of Gibraltar, differed 1780, Oct.
" in no reſpect from that diſeaſe uſually contracted by ſailors in long
" voyages; and of which the immediate cauſe ſeemed to be the
" ſubſiſting for a length of time upon ſalted proviſions only, without
" a ſufficient quantity of vegetables, or other aceſcent foods. The
" circumſtance related in the Voyage of that celebrated circum-
" navigator, the late Lord Anſon, of conſolidated fractures diſuniting,
" and the calloſity of the bone being perfectly diſſolved, occured
" frequently in our hoſpitals: and old ſores and wounds opened anew
" from the nature of the diſorder.

" VARIOUS antiſcorbutics were uſed without ſucceſs, ſuch as acid
" of vitriol, ſour crout, extract of malt, eſſence of ſpruce, &c. but
" the only ſpecific was freſh lemons and oranges, given liberally;
" or when they could not be procured, the preſerved juice in ſuch
" quantities, from one, to four ounces *per diem*, as the patient
" could bear. Whilſt the lemons were ſound, from one to three
" were adminiſtered each day as circumſtances directed. The juice
" given to thoſe in the moſt malignant ſtate, was ſometimes diluted
" with ſugar, wine, or ſpirits; but the convaleſcents took it
" without dilution. Women and children were equally affected;
" nor were the officers exempted from this alarming diſtemper. It
" became almoſt general at the commencement of the winter ſeaſon,
" owing to the cold and moiſture; and in the beginning of ſpring,
" when vegetables were ſcarce.

" THE juice was preſerved by adding to ſixty gallons of expreſſed
" liquor, about five or ten gallons of brandy, which kept it in ſo
" wholeſome a ſtate, that ſeveral caſks were opened in good con-
" dition at the cloſe of the ſiege. The old juice was not however
" ſo ſpeedily efficacious as the fruit, though, by perſevering longer
" in its uſe, it ſeldom failed."

1780, Oct. THE ſame day that the dogger was brought in, a parley came from Don Alvarez, to inform the Governor that all intercourſe or correſpondence betwixt them, in future, was to be conducted by flags of truce in the Bay; which regulation continued till the peace was notified in 1783. The 14th, two gun-boats, from the Orange-grove, ranged along the front of the Garriſon, and drove in our fiſhing-boats; and on the 16th they again ranged off the Mackarel-Bank, and forced our fiſhermen to retire. We did not much approve of this conduct, as the boats, by this means, were prevented from bringing any fiſh to our market. They continued, however, this practice at intervals for ſome time.

THE 21ſt, the gun-boats fired upon the Enterpriſe and town. Captain Leſley, not chooſing to remain the object of their fire, withdrew the frigate into the New mole; where the Navy, under the direction of the engineers, had begun to lay a boom of maſts from the New-mole head to the watering-tank. This boom, though it was conſidered a difficult operation on account of the ſwell of the ſea, was ſoon completed.

IT was not till the night of the 21ſt, that the Enemy threw ſand in the front of their epaulement, to cover it againſt our fire-balls and carcaſſes; and on the 26th they lengthened it to the weſt about 30 yards, and ſtrengthened it in front with ſand. The night of the 28th, they erected two large traverſes in the rear for magazines. It now preſented a very compact appearance; whence we concluded that it was intended for a mortar-battery.

THOUGH it was generally imagined in England, that the Garriſon had been amply provided with every article and neceſſary of life, when Sir George Rodney arrived with the tranſports and relief from England, our wants, in reality, were far from being ſupplied.

In

In the articles of ammunition and ſalt proviſions, the Garriſon had probably as much as they could diſpenſe with; but of freſh proviſions, wine, ſpirits, ſugar, &c. we began to find a great ſcarcity; and the price of what remained, was conſequently much enhanced. The aſſiſtance we received formerly from Barbary had now been ſuſpended for ſeveral months; the Enemy ſeemed determined to prevent our deriving ſupport from the element that almoſt ſurrounded us; and their cruiſers were too numerous and vigilant to expect any thing from the weſt. Thus ſituated, the Garriſon turned their eyes on the iſland of Minorca, whence we had already received ſome very acceptable ſupplies, and whoſe ſituation, from the great ſcope of ſea-room, afforded a flattering probability of the boats being oftener able to eſcape the Enemy's cruiſers. The productions of that iſland are various; and thoſe articles which it did not afford, could be purchaſed from the prizes that were daily carried thither by the privateers. Several garriſon-boats were therefore ſent to Minorca, ſome of which returned, in the courſe of October, laden with the wine of that iſland, ſugar (an article become exceedingly ſcarce), and cheeſe; with ſometimes a few live ſtock. Theſe articles were all ſold by auction, according to a regulation eſtabliſhed by the Governor; and, though they ſeldom were purchaſed by the lower ranks, yet afforded upon the whole a partial relief to the Garriſon. 1780, Oct.

THE 30th, we obſerved that the Enemy had poſted an officer's guard in the Mill-battery, which was the name we gave to the new work. Montague's baſtion was therefore opened on it in the evening, and, by forming a croſs-fire with the batteries on the heights, conſiderably annoyed them, and much retarded their operations. The ſame night, two ſoldiers of the 56th and 72d deſerted from Upper All's-well, in the lines: they were ſentries at the ſame poſt, and got down by means of a rope; but, previous to their deſcent,

1780, Nov. deſcent, had the precaution to wet the priming of their firelocks. We alſo loſt another man by deſertion in the courſe of the month.

THE Governor, in the beginning of November, made an arrangement of the troops, that in caſe the Enemy bombarded the Garriſon, each regiment might know the quarters and ſtations which they were to take up. The 1ſt of the month was rather unpropitious to us: an Engliſh ſnow was taken to the eaſt of the Rock: at night, a ſoldier of the 56th regiment deſerted, during a heavy ſhower of rain; and the following evening, two others, of the 12th and 56th, attempted to get off by ſwimming round the Old-mole head; but a few days afterwards the body of the former was waſhed aſhore near the King's baſtion: we therefore concluded his comrade had ſhared the ſame fate. In the evening of the 7th, a ſmart cannonade was heard in the Straits: after it had continued for ſome time, a ſudden flaſh appeared, and a report was heard, like the blowing-up of powder. The next morning, we obſerved that the Enemy had captured an Engliſh veſſel, and were at that time towing in a gun-boat; which accounted for the firing and exploſion.

OUR fire, about the 7th and 8th, became more animated; yet the Enemy, almoſt every night, made ſome interior additions. We had obſerved, for ſeveral preceding mornings, deep ruts in the ſand, leading from the principal barrier to the Mill-battery; which led us to imagine that they brought at night heavy timber, and other materials, from their dépôts in the lines. The artillery were therefore ordered to direct a *ricochetting* fire of ſmall ſhells along this track. In the evening of the 10th, a large party, followed by a number of carts and mules, laden with different materials, advanced along the beach, from the ſally-port of the ditch of Fort St. Philip, to the Mill-battery. They were perceived by the artillery at Willis's, before they had proceeded half-way; and a briſk

fire

fire was directed towards their route, which threw the mules into confuſion, and obliged ſome to return, after having left their burthens on the beach. The batteries being reinforced, the firing was continued with great vivacity the whole night. The ſubſequent evening our artillery were prepared, and, immediately on the party's appearing, ſaluted them with a warm diſcharge of ſhot and ſhells, which ſeemed to have greater effect than the fire of the preceding evening. This circumſtance convinced us of the effect of the *ricochetting* fire from the lower batteries, along the track from the barrier: but the Enemy were not ſo ſoon driven from the new track as from the former; and continued, notwithſtanding our fire (which muſt have killed and wounded many of them), to bring materials in this expoſed manner, till a line of communication was finiſhed from the lines. 1780, Nov.

An Engliſh armed polacre, called the Young Sabine, arrived on the 12th, after a ſpirited engagement in the Bay with ſeveral armed veſſels and three gun-boats. The Enemy attempted to board her, but were as often repulſed by muſquetry: at length ſhe beat them off, and anchored under our guns. Her cargo was cheeſe, hams, and potatoes; the latter of which ſold at forty-three dollars per cwt. which, according to forty-two pence per dollar (the exchange at that time), are equal to 7l. 10s. 6d. ſterling. Other articles ſold in proportion. In the afternoon, a Minorquin ſettee arrived with the uſual cargo: a Spaniſh gun-boat boarded her on her paſſage; but the patron ſhowing papers from Majorca to the camp, the Spaniard took no further notice than keeping her company as a convoy. The Minorquin afterwards ſeized a convenient opportunity, and ſlipped in.

In the courſe of the 14th, a Minorquin tartan, bound for the Garriſon, was taken by the Enemy: the crew however quitted her, and

1780, Nov. and got aſhore. The Enemy the ſame day mounted twelve guns *en barbet*, in the battery near the Guard-houſe, in the vicinity of Fort St. Philip; which we had ſuppoſed was intended for mortars; and about a week afterwards they erected merlons to this work, admitting the embraſures to open upon the Garriſon. Two nights following, the gun-boats, which were now increaſed in number, fired upon the town and ſhipping. Three, that directed their fire on the former, were ſtationed off the Old-mole head, and threw ſeveral ſhots into the town. Several men were wounded in the Enterpriſe frigate.

THE night of the 17th, the Enemy threw up two *places d'armes* for muſquetry, on the flanks of the Mill-battery: the parapets formed ſemicircles joining the battery, but afterwards extended in an oblique direction towards the lines. Theſe additions appeared very ſlight, being only a row of caſks or gabions, ſtrengthened with half-chandeliers, and ſand in front; covered on the top with ſand-bags. The 18th, we were viſited again by the gun-boats: in returning their cannonade one of the thirty-two-pounders on the King's baſtion burſt, killed an artillery-man on the ſpot, and wounded three others. The man who fired the gun eſcaped, but was a little ſcorched with the powder.

A GREAT number of mules were employed on the 22d, bringing forward caſks, chandeliers, and other materials, from the camp. The night of the 23d, the Enemy began an approach from the lines, to the Mill-battery: it conſiſted of faſcines, with ſand banked up in front, and commenced near the weſt angle of the weſtern fourteen-gun battery, extending about 120 feet towards the advanced Guard-houſe in front of Fort St. Philip: the following night, notwithſtanding our fire, they lengthened it about 100 feet, with chandeliers placed in a trench and filled with faſcines. The Enemy endeavoured

endeavoured to draw our attention from this quarter by another ſalute from the gun-boats, but in vain. As it was not improbable that the gun-boats were directed in their firing by the lights in the houſes along the line-wall, and thoſe looking towards the Bay; orders were iſſued "that no lights in future ſhould appear in any "houſe, barrack, or guard-houſe, towards the Bay, after ſeven "o'clock in the evening." 1780, Nov.

We had hitherto derived occaſional aſſiſtance from the gardens on the neutral ground, though vaſt quantities of vegetables had been removed from thence by the Enemy. On the 25th, however, they determined to expel our people altogether from the gardens; which in the courſe of a few days they accompliſhed, notwithſtanding the markſmen under Lieut. Burleigh were ſtationed at Willis's, and in the Lines, in order to prevent them.

From this period, our reſources in reſpect to vegetables depended entirely upon our own attention to cultivation; which, happily for the Garriſon, was crowned with tolerable ſucceſs, eſpecially during the winter months, at which time the produce was increaſed to be *almoſt* equal to the conſumption. The ſupplies from the gardens had indeed begun to fail for ſome time before; and we ſoon had little reaſon to regret their loſs. We had, beſides, the additional ſatisfaction of reflecting that the Enemy were now cut off from a channel, through which it was not improbable they had been informed of every occurrence which happened in the Garriſon.

The 26th, a Frenchman, one of the crew of the Young Sabine, deſerted in a boat to the Enemy. The night of the 27th, the Daniſh dogger, which brought us the cargo of lemons, ſailed; and the next morning we obſerved her at anchor off Algeziras. By the 29th, the Enemy had finiſhed the ſecond branch of the line of approach, and begun the return for the third towards the weſtern

1780, Nov. beach. Our fire, as they advanced, became more ſpirited than ever, and muſt have been ſeverely felt by the Enemy in this expoſed duty. The 30th was only diſtinguiſhed by the arrival of a polacre from Algiers with ſoap, oil, wine, and candles—a very valuable cargo.

Dec. DECEMBER was introduced with bad weather. The 1ſt, arrived the Anglicana privateer from Smyrna; and two nights after, ſhe continued her voyage towards England: Lieutenant Gage, of the Enterpriſe, went home paſſenger with diſpatches. The 2d was particularly ſtormy, with thunder and lightning, which happily did not continue long, or the works of the Garriſon might have materially ſuffered. The rain poured down with ſuch violence from the heights, forcing with it vaſt quantities of rubbiſh, ſtones, and looſe earth, that the ſtreets leading from the hill were inſtantly choaked up, and conſiderable damage was done to the buildings. The Enemy, notwithſtanding the ſtorm, completed their third branch, and raiſed the return towards the eaſt. Though the ſtorm did not retard their finiſhing what they had begun in the evening, yet the chandeliers were very much ſunk in many places, which employed their parties five or ſix of the following evenings to repair. They alſo made ſome alterations in the direction of the ſecond branch, and repaired the batteries in the lines. A brig arrived from Leghorn on the 10th; alſo three ſettees from Minorca.

FROM the 10th, the Enemy added every night ſo conſiderably to the fourth branch of the approach, that on the 14th at night they joined the extremity of the eaſtern *place d'armes*; and two nights following, began a fifth branch, which on the 19th was extended to the eaſt flank of the Mill-battery. Their operations had not been wholly confined to completing this line of communication: a mortar-battery for the ſea was erected to the north of Fort St. Barbara; and large and ſmall traverſes were raiſed within both forts, to protect their men from our upper batteries.

ABOUT

ABOUT noon on the 17th, a cannonade was heard towards the weſt. A cloud of ſmoke was obſerved near Tangier, and we afterwards learned that the Moors were firing a ſalute on account of the arrival of their Emperor. Three hundred and ninety rounds were numbered, and it was repeated the next day. The reader will probably recollect, that the Garriſon of Tangier is to us an object of ſome curioſity, as having formerly been in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. It was ceded by the Portugueſe (who had been maſters of it for ſome time) to King Charles II. as part of the dowry of the Princeſs Catharine of Portugal, and remained under the Engliſh dominion till 1684, when, the nation refuſing to pay the heavy expence attending its maintenance againſt the repeated attacks of the Moors, the fortifications and mole were blown up, and the Garriſon ordered to abandon the Town. The Moors, after the place was deſerted, returned; and it has ever ſince continued in their poſſeſſion. When the Engliſh were maſters of Tangier, the works on the land ſide were conſidered as almoſt impregnable; and, for the accommodation of ſhipping, a mole of conſiderable extent was advanced into the ſea. 1780, Dec.

THE preſent town is built at the entrance of a bay, on the ſide of a hill, overlooking the ſea. The Moors have endeavoured to reſtore the city to its former importance; but their efforts go ſlowly on towards accompliſhing that work. Tangier is the reſidence of ſeveral European Conſuls, and, in conjunction with Tetuan, in times of peace, ſupplies Gibraltar, Cadiz, Liſbon, and other ports of on the coaſt of Spain and Portugal, with fowls, beef, mutton, and fruit: it was about this time the ſcene of ſome intereſting tranſactions, which will ſhortly be related.

THE Enemy, on the 20th, began to erect ſmall traverſes in the rear of their approach. On the 21ſt, the Speedwell cutter, Lieutenant

1780, Dec. Gibſon, arrived with Government diſpatches, after a warm engagement with the Enemy off Ceuta, in which the Spaniards attempted to board the cutter, but were repulſed. Lieutenant Gibſon was dangerouſly wounded in the action; which was the only caſualty on board. The 23d, arrived a privateer brig, called the Hannah, Captain Venture, laſt from Liſbon. She brought ſome excellent ſupplies; and the day following, two other veſſels from Liverpool got in with variety of proviſions: the cargoes of theſe ſhips were ſold by auction for 300 *per cent.* profit.

It was about this period, ſome letters of a curious tenor were diſcovered in the poſſeſſion of the deſerter who came in, the 29th of September, in the dreſs of a peaſant, and ſaid he was a ſerjeant. They were directed to Colonel Nugent, of the Hibernian corps, in the Spaniſh ſervice; and the purport of them was, "that Europa "was the moſt eligible place to attack the Garriſon: acknow-"ledging having received ſeveral ſums of money, and concluding "with expreſſing his fears leſt he ſhould be diſcovered; therefore "deſired the Colonel would concert ſome meaſures for his eſcape." The man was immediately ordered into cloſe confinement, and remained a priſoner for ſome time, till, an opportunity offering, he was ſent away from the Garriſon. We were afterwards informed by other deſerters, that he was ſent in as a ſpy, and liberally rewarded for this hazardous ſervice.

The Enemy, having completed their approach to the Mill-battery, were employed in dreſſing the communication, and raiſing faſcine-traverſes in the rear, for their greater protection. The 26th, and following nights, their carpenters braced with head-rails the chandeliers, which, owing to the late rains, had given way in ſeveral places. They were ſo very noiſy in this duty, as to induce a briſk fire from our batteries. The 30th, a ſettee, going from Algeziras

to

to the eaſtward, was becalmed off Europa, and was boarded and brought in by our boats. Many private letters were found on board, which mentioned the conſiderable loſs the Enemy had ſuſtained from our fire. There were alſo a quantity of clothes, and ſome money. The next day a ſettee got in from Minorca. 1780, Dec.

Our carpenters, in the beginning of January, were very buſy in erecting ſtages and temporary cranes, in Camp and Roſia Bays, and upon the Line-wall, above the Navy-yard; which led us to imagine, that the Governor had received intelligence by the Speedwell, that a convoy might ſoon be expected. The reaſon for erecting theſe machines ſo far to the ſouth, and at ſuch a diſtance from the Garriſon ſtore-houſes, was the apprehenſion of being annoyed in diſembarking the proviſions at Ragged-ſtaff, &c. from the Enemy's advanced battery, which was now finiſhed, and reported to mount eight thirteen-inch mortars. Theſe precautions will appear to be very prudent and eſſential, when the reader, on a farther peruſal, is informed of the range and effect of the Enemy's fire. Some alterations were alſo made in the works at the New mole. 1781, Jan.

The 11th, a Spaniſh flag of truce, with two Mooriſh gallies, came over from the Orange-grove, having on board Conſul Logie, his Lady, and all the Britiſh ſubjects who had been reſident in Barbary. We had long complained of a neglect in that quarter, but were now convinced, to our ſorrow, that ſuch accuſations were premature and ungenerous. The mercenary and avaricious diſpoſition of the Emperor had been bribed by the Spaniſh Miniſtry, with a preſent of one hundred thouſand cobs (about £.7500 ſterling), and a promiſe of the ſame ſum annually, with the redemption of a hundred African priſoners; on condition that he ſhould deliver up, for a certain period, the ports of Tangier and Tetuan, and baniſh from his dominions the Conſul and ſubjects of Great-

1781, Jan. Great-Britain. Beſides the preſent of money, and the redemption of a hundred priſoners, the Emperor had permiſſion to import from Spain, grain, which was ſo remarkably ſcarce in Barbary, that a famine was apprehended. Without this circumſtance to urge as a palliative for entering into a treaty with this avowed and natural enemy, the Emperor would probably have found it a difficult taſk to perſuade his ſubjects to deſert their old Allies.

As THIS defection of the Mooriſh Monarch was of much importance to the Garriſon, and was in itſelf an object not undeſerving political remark, I ſhall ſubjoin a ſhort relation of ſome tranſactions previous to this event; with an account of the injurious treatment which Mr. Logie and the Britiſh ſubjects experienced before they quitted that country.

I HAD formerly occaſion to mention, that in the early part of 1779, overtures were made by the Spaniards to the Moors, to farm the ports of Tangier, Tetuan, and Larache. Of this General Eliott received immediate information, by a confidential meſſage from the Emperor of Morocco. It did not appear that the Emperor, in this inſtance, was actuated by any other impulſe than friendſhip. But ſince, by refuſing to accede to their offers, he might ſubject his coaſts to be inſulted, it would of conſequence be prudent to arm his cruiſers, in order to enable him to act on the defenſive: he therefore requeſted that the Engliſh would ſupply him with naval ſtores for three new veſſels which he had lately built, the value of which, on calculation, did not amount to fifteen hundred pounds.

SUCH apparent diſintereſtedneſs, and ſo modeſt a demand, had a proper effect with the Governor, who, conſidering the Emperor's alliance of the firſt conſequence to the welfare of the Garriſon, recommended to Government to double the quantity of ſtores, that

that they might ſecure his friendſhip. Miniſters at home, however, did not conſider his alliance in the ſame light with the Governor and Conſul, as Sir George Rodney arrived the January following without ſtores, or as much as an anſwer: and the Spaniards (having then declared war) increaſing in their propoſals, the Emperor, after repeated applications to Mr. Logie, to know when he might expect the ſupplies he had given him to underſtand were coming from England, at length, by degrees, permitted the Spaniards to capture all Britiſh veſſels under the protection of his guns. The Conſul remonſtrated againſt ſuch proceedings, but in vain: the anſwer generally received was, that the Spaniards had the Emperor's leave; and if they choſe to take *him* from his own houſe, the Emperor would not oppoſe them. 1781, Jan.

THESE indignities Mr. Logie was neceſſitated to overlook. He found the Spaniſh influence daily gaining ground: he had therefore no alternative, but tacitly to ſubmit to the evils of his ſituation. He contrived, nevertheleſs, to acquaint General Eliott with this change in their affairs.

THOUGH there appeared little proſpect of doing further ſervice to the Garriſon of Gibraltar by remaining in Barbary, Mr. Logie ſtill continued to reſide at Tangier. The natives were partial to the Engliſh, and perſonally attached to him; and theſe circumſtances he imagined might probably be improved to ſome advantage.

THUS matters proceeded till the beginning of October, 1780, when a party of the Emperor's black troops, which were quartered in the neighbourhood of Tangier, came to Mr. Logie's houſe, and, being introduced, informed him they had orders from their Maſter to abuſe and inſult him in the groſſeſt manner; which they immediately

1781, Jan. diately put in execution, by ſpitting in his face, ſeizing him by the collar, and threatening to ſtab him with their daggers.

Two days after this tranſaction, Mr. Logie was ordered to attend the Emperor near Sallee. The 13th, he began his journey, guarded by one of the Emperor's chamberlains, and a party of horſe. They arrived at the camp on the 20th; and the ſame evening Mr. Logie was ordered into the Emperor's preſence. After various queſtions relative to Gibraltar, to which ſuch anſwers were given as were leaſt likely to pleaſe, the Emperor addreſſed himſelf to his troops, and a great mob that were aſſembled on the occaſion, ſaying, "the "Engliſh were an avaricious, proud, and headſtrong people; they "always attacked the head: but when people came to beg, they "ought to crawl up by the feet. He had however deprived them "of every benefit they formerly derived from his country;" concluding with ordering the Conſul to be taken to Sallee. Mr. Logie objected to this mandate, informing the Emperor he was ready to attend his camp, but that his Sovereign's ſervice did not permit his trifling away his time in viſiting towns.

THE Emperor, after this interview, ſeemed to relax in his ſeverity to the Conſul; allowing him to return to Tangier, and conſoling him with the promiſe that the Britiſh ſubjects ſhould not be moleſted by the Spaniards. The 26th of October, Mr. Logie arrived at Tangier, and found the Emperor had not deceived him.

AFFAIRS remained quiet till the 26th of November, when an order came to fit up all the Britiſh boats, at the Emperor's expence, as he was determined to ſend the Engliſh away ſatisfied. The Conſul however anticipated his intention, by getting them completed himſelf by the ſucceeding evening. The night of the 28th, the Spaniards, informed of the Emperor's reſolution, ſent a party on ſhore

ſhore to burn the boats. They were diſcovered by the guards, and confined; but in conſideration of a ſum of money, they were the next day liberated. Two days following, the Conſuls attended to hear the Emperor's orders, which were brought by two of his ſecretaries: they expreſſed, that the Emperor had ſold the port of Tangier to the King of Spain; in conſequence of which, every Chriſtian, except of that nation, was to quit the Town and Bay; awarding ſlavery as the puniſhment of thoſe who remained after the 1ſt of January, 1781. 1781, Jan.

Mr. Logie was no ſooner acquainted with this order, than he departed for the Emperor's camp, then near Tetuan, in order to repreſent the impoſſibility of removing their property on ſo ſhort a notice. He arrived on the 2d of December, but could not procure an audience. The 4th, he had intelligence from Tangier, that a ſecond order had compelled the Britiſh ſubjects inſtantly to remove to Marteen. Mr. Logie made ſeveral attempts to have this cruel order reverſed, but in vain. He at length procured a friend to mention this delicate point to the Emperor, who apparently relented, ſaying, the Engliſh ſhould have permiſſion to remain twenty days to collect their effects; and ſo far flattered them, as to make them believe they were not to be removed till the Britiſh fleet arrived, if it might be expected ſoon. Mr. Logie was however afterwards convinced, that the Emperor at this time was informed his orders had been executed, as the Britiſh ſubjects, amounting to 109, arrived at Marteen, a few miles from Tetuan, the ſubſequent evening; having been forced to abandon their veſſels, houſes, and all their property; and compelled to ſubmit to the greateſt impoſition, for the uſe of camels and mules, to remove their bedding and wearing-apparel. The value of the effects left behind, Mr. Logie computed to amount to upwards of ſixty thouſand pounds.

1781, Jan. THE heavy expence attending their removal from Tangier, with their ſtay at Marteen, to their arrival at Gibraltar, Mr. Logie was obliged to diſburſe; the Emperor's order on the 26th of November having ſo much impoſed upon them, that they had laid out what money they were poſſeſſed of, in purchaſing ſuch articles as they judged would be uſeful at Gibraltar, imagining they were to be conducted immediately to that Garriſon.

THE Emperor removed on the 17th of December to Tangier; whence he uſually ſent, once or twice every week, ſome inſulting meſſage to the Conſul, charging the Engliſh with having cheated his Ambaſſador, and being indebted to him ſeveral thouſand cobs for maintaining the garriſon of Gibraltar; with others equally falſe and abuſive.

MR. LOGIE, on the 26th of December, was informed that the Emperor had given up all the Britiſh ſubjects as priſoners to the Spaniards, and that the ſucceeding day they were to be removed to Algeziras. Being aſſured of the truth of this intelligence by one of the Emperor's ſervants, he burnt all his public papers, to prevent their falling into the Enemy's hands. The 28th, the Conſul embarked with Mrs. Logie (who had attended him through all theſe troubles), and about twenty more, on board a ſchooner, without being allowed time to take in any refreſhment for their voyage. Others, under ſimilar circumſtances, were put on board other veſſels. They were guarded by two Spaniſh cruiſers, and for the firſt night put into Ceuta Bay: the next morning they proceeded acroſs the Straits, and about noon anchored off the Orange-grove, but ſoon after were ordered by Admiral Barcelo to moor at the entrance of the river Palmones. Here the Conſul was detained till the 11th of January following, by which time an anſwer arrived from Madrid concerning their future deſtination.

DURING

DURING this period, no offer was made to ſupply them with proviſions or neceſſaries, though the Moors were permitted to purchaſe whatever they wanted. Mr. Logie therefore applied to the French *Chargé des Affaires* at Algeziras, who very generouſly diſpatched ſuch articles as he judged would be moſt acceptable. The 11th, they were conducted to Gibraltar. 1781. Jan.

THE removal, or rather expulſion, of the Britiſh ſubjects from Barbary, was attended with other unfortunate conſequences beſides depriving us of proviſions: our connexion with Portugal became afterwards more precarious; and the Governor was cut off from a ſource of information, by which he was acquainted with the Enemy's operations both in camp and at Cadiz. Mr. Logie had always contrived to procure pretty certain intelligence of the Enemy's motions, by thoſe Moors who were in his intereſt; for, the Spaniards allowing them to bring various articles to the army before Gibraltar, and the fleet at Cadiz, and Mr. Logie lending them money to carry on this advantageous trade, they faithfully communicated to him whatever came to their knowledge. The laſt information Mr. Logie himſelf was the bearer of to the Governor, which was, that the Enemy had a great number of fire-ſhips in the rivers, ready for immediate uſe.

THE 16th of January, a brig came in from Madeira, in four days, with ſeventy butts of wine. The maſter had left London with a cargo to exchange at Madeira; but a violent gale of wind had driven him to ſea with his cargo incomplete, and half his crew aſhore. The ſame day, the Mooriſh veſſels which brought over Conſul Logie, returned to Algeziras. Two days following, the Tartar privateer arrived with various articles from England: ſhe brought His Majeſty's manifeſto for commencing hoſtilities againſt the Dutch.

1781, Jan. ON the 19th, ſome experiments were made at Algeziras, from two new Spaniſh boats, with mortars on board. We had ſome time before learned that they were preparing ſuch veſſels, and that they intended ſoon to try them againſt the Garriſon. Their conſtruction was upon a plan ſimilar to that of the gun-boats: the mortars were fixed in a ſolid bed of timber, in the centre of the boat; and the only apparent diſtinction was, that they had long prows, and braced their yards more athwart the boat when they fired.

THE 21ſt, the ſerjeant commanding one of our out-guards, deſerted to the Enemy: he went towards the Devil's tower, and once ſtopped, as if undetermined to proceed or not. He belonged to the 56th regiment, and left a wife and family behind: he had always been eſteemed of good character, and was much confided in by his officers. Some pecuniary matters were ſuppoſed to be the reaſon of his deſerting. This was the fourth man which we had loſt in this way within the courſe of a month. The 28th, a ſhip arrived from Leghorn with various articles. In her paſſage ſhe picked up at ſea the long-boat of the Brilliant frigate, Captain Curtis, which we had been anxiouſly expecting for ſome time with diſpatches from England. On the 25th and 27th, three of Hardenberg's brigade had deſerted; and this day a rope was found near the Signal-houſe, by which we imagined the laſt two of them had eſcaped. The 29th and 30th, two or three ſettees arrived, from aloft, with the produce of Minorca. By them we were informed that the Brilliant was got ſafe into Mahon, having been chaſed through the Straits by the Enemy's cruiſers in the night.

THE Enemy's working parties had for ſeveral weeks been leſs numerous: their occupation was principally confined to repairing the damages done by the weather; ſecuring themſelves againſt the effects

effects of our firing, by ſplinter-proofs and traverſes; and collecting dépôts of different materials, in various parts of their lines. Their advanced patroles frequently approached very near our out-poſts, but ſeldom waited a ſecond diſcharge from the ſentries. On our ſide, the engineers were indefatigable in putting every thing in the beſt ſtate of defence. The Enemy, it muſt be confeſſed, dealt openly in warning us, ſo long before-hand, of their intentions; and the Governor was exceedingly active and diligent in preparing againſt whatever circumſtances might occur. 1781, Jan.

THE 1ſt of February we found, behind the rock, the bodies of two deſerters, who, in attempting to eſcape from the Garriſon, had been daſhed to pieces. One of them was a man of the 56th, who was miſſing the day preceding; the other, a ſerjeant of the 73d, who had deſerted ſome months before. The 3d, we obſerved the Enemy's artillery examining the ordnance in their lines. The morning of the 8th, a deſerter from a Catalonian regiment came in, and reported, that the Enemy poſted every night a chain of ſentries along the ſkirts of the Governor's meadow, which were conſtantly viſited by patroles of cavalry, to keep them alert; and that a captain's guard, beſides artillery, mounted in the St. Carlos's battery, as they called the advanced work. He ſaid the camp was well ſupplied with proviſions, &c. but that the men were ſickly, and numbers of them deſerted. Feb.

IT was about this period, that the Officers in Gibraltar preſented a memorial, through the commanding officers of the different regiments, to the Governor, requeſting His Excellency, as he muſt be convinced of the truth of the contents, to ſupport it with his approbation and intereſt.

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1781, Feb. THE memorial ſtated, "That the Officers of his Majeſty's ſeveral "regiments of foot, ſerving under His Excellency's command, had "been neceſſarily expoſed to a great variety of inconveniences ſince "the commencement of the blockade, independent of the addi-"tional duties which they had been required to diſcharge: That, "in particular, their pay, which conſtituted their chief, if not "their ſole ſupport, had, at different times, ſuffered a great dimi-"nution by the exorbitant rate of exchange;" which they ſtated to have fluctuated, during a certain period, between 40 and 42 pence per dollar, Gibraltar currency: "That every article of clothing, "and ſtill more, thoſe eſſential to life and health, were ſo advanced "in price, that, with the ſtricteſt economy, their pay was totally "inadequate to the expences abſolutely indiſpenſable in their preſent "ſituation; a ſituation which, they apprehended, precluded them, "in a great meaſure, from participating with the officers at home "in the extenſive promotions which had of late taken place in "the army. They therefore appealed to the paternal feelings, the "juſtice, and the humanity of His Excellency; truſting that, "through his recommendation and interceſſion, ſuch aſſiſtance and "protection might be granted them, as their ſituation and ſervices "deſerved:" Concluding with a requeſt, "that His Excellency "would be pleaſed to lay their prayer, with all humility on "their part, at His Majeſty's feet." This memorial was ſeconded by another of a ſimilar import; but no official anſwer was received to either.

IT muſt be confeſſed, that under theſe circumſtances, the ſituation of the officers was by no means flattering. Whatever obſtacles might be in the way of their promotion, they could not help feeling the peculiar hardſhip of their ſituation: nor was the inactive and tedious ſervice of a blockaded Garriſon at all calculated

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to divert their minds, or to ſoothe them into an acquieſcence with their fortune. They reflected, with no very agreeable ſenſations, upon the preferment which had been liberally beſtowed upon young officers in England; while many ſubalterns in Gibraltar had ten or twelve years, or upwards, of ſtrict duty and ſervices to plead. Nay, the ſituation of ſome of them was peculiarly diſcouraging: for their friends had repeatedly offered to raiſe companies to ſecure their rank; but of ſuch conſequence was the ſafety of Gibraltar eſteemed by the Miniſtry, that orders were ſent to forbid any officers leaving the Garriſon, unleſs replaced by others from England. It is but juſtice to them, however, to obſerve, that they in general ſubmitted to the evils of their ſituation without murmur or repining; and that, preferring their country's good to every partial conſideration, they never publickly teſtified their diſcontent, except in the two reſpectful memorials which they preſented to their Governor. 1781, Feb.

A PRIVATEER, on the 9th of February, arrived from Mahon: ſhe ran through ten cruiſers, beſides ſix gun-boats, and was chaſed by a xebeque, but eſcaped them all. The 17th, ſhe continued her courſe for England. Mr. Logie, who carried home diſpatches, was a paſſenger, with ſeveral others. The 19th, and 20th, arrived two polacre ſhips from aloft.

OUR ſupplies from the eaſtward were now pretty regular, and the boats and veſſels in general very ſucceſsful in their voyages. When the reader conſiders the variety of difficulties and dangers attending this intercourſe, he cannot but admire the perſeverance of theſe foreigners. Their veſſels were generally of light burthen, and open, excepting a ſmall ſcuttle abaft, which, with the other parts of the veſſel, was uſually filled with part of their cargo. Their paſſage

was

1781, Feb. was ſeldom performed in leſs than five days; and ſometimes it exceeded ten, and fourteen. Their courſe was all the way along the Enemy's coaſt; and even when arrived within ſight of the Port, the danger was greater than before, from the number and vigilance of the Enemy's cruiſers: the horrors of a Spaniſh gaol ſtared them in the face, with the chance of loſing probably their ALL. One circumſtance indeed was in their favour; their veſſels, in the rigging, reſembled thoſe of the Enemy. To the chance of deceiving them they were nevertheleſs unwilling entirely to truſt: it was their cuſtom therefore to make the Rock, if poſſible, about ſun-ſet; then ſtrike ſail, and lie-to, and at night puſh for the Bay. By manœuvring in this manner they frequently arrived ſafe; and in that caſe, it muſt be confeſſed, they were amply recompenſed.

THE 26th, the regiments in Garriſon began to be reviewed: after the review, each regiment marched to its alarm-poſt, and diſcharged ſeveral rounds of *parapet* firing. The 28th, a brig under Genoeſe colours came over from Algeziras: the crew reported, they had injured their maſt, and put into Algeziras for another, but that the Spaniards had ill-treated them; they therefore came over to remedy their loſs. To this ſtory the Governor did not give implicit credit: a guard of a ſubaltern and twelve men was ſent on board; and after being for ſome time detained, her cargo, which was fruit, was ſold.

March. THE want of bread in the beginning of March began again to be ſeverely felt: many families had not taſted any for ſeveral days. The poor ſoldiers, and ſtill more the inhabitants, whoſe finances would not allow them to purchaſe articles from the Minorquin veſſels (the cargoes of which, by the way, were chiefly luxuries), were in intolerable diſtreſs. Biſcuit-crumbs ſold for 10d. and 1s. *per lb.*

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The allowance of the troops was alſo curtailed, and many Portugueſe fiſhermen left the Garriſon for want of this article. Towards the concluſion of the month, the invalids of the Garriſon embarked on board the Enterpriſe frigate, and St. Fermin armed ſhip. The 27th, the former, with the Fortune ſloop, ſailed for Minorca; and the St. Fermin was to have accompanied them, but in getting out of the New mole ſome accident befell her, by which ſhe was detained. In the courſe of the month ſeveral ſmall craft arrived from Minorca; and we loſt two men by deſertion. 1781, March.

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1781, Feb. was ſeldom performed in leſs than five days; and ſometimes it exceeded ten, and fourteen. Their courſe was all the way along the Enemy's coaſt; and even when arrived within ſight of the Port, the danger was greater than before, from the number and vigilance of the Enemy's cruiſers: the horrors of a Spaniſh gaol ſtared them in the face, with the chance of loſing probably their ALL. One circumſtance indeed was in their favour; their veſſels, in the rigging, reſembled thoſe of the Enemy. To the chance of deceiving them they were nevertheleſs unwilling entirely to truſt: it was their cuſtom therefore to make the Rock, if poſſible, about ſun-ſet; then ſtrike ſail, and lie-to, and at night puſh for the Bay. By manœuvring in this manner they frequently arrived ſafe; and in that caſe, it muſt be confeſſed, they were amply recompenſed.

THE 26th, the regiments in Garriſon began to be reviewed: after the review, each regiment marched to its alarm-poſt, and diſcharged ſeveral rounds of *parapet* firing. The 28th, a brig under Genoeſe colours came over from Algeziras: the crew reported, they had injured their maſt, and put into Algeziras for another, but that the Spaniards had ill-treated them; they therefore came over to remedy their loſs. To this ſtory the Governor did not give implicit credit: a guard of a ſubaltern and twelve men was ſent on board; and after being for ſome time detained, her cargo, which was fruit, was ſold.

March. THE want of bread in the beginning of March began again to be ſeverely felt: many families had not taſted any for ſeveral days. The poor ſoldiers, and ſtill more the inhabitants, whoſe finances would not allow them to purchaſe articles from the Minorquin veſſels (the cargoes of which, by the way, were chiefly luxuries), were in intolerable diſtreſs. Biſcuit-crumbs ſold for 10d. and 1s. *per lb.*

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1781, April. THE night of the 3d, the St. Fermin, with the Brilliant's tender, which had been forced by a gale of wind to put into Gibraltar, ſailed for Mahon: two xebeques immediately gave chace, and, we afterwards learned, captured the former.

IT being obſerved that the Enemy had ſtationed at Cabrita Point, (though at ſome diſtance from the land) a ſloop and two light brigs, ſuppoſed to be fire-ſhips, the Captains of the privateers in the Bay propoſed cutting out the ſloop, and burning the other veſſels: the plan was mentioned to the Governor by an officer of the Garriſon, who had permiſſion to take with him a party of volunteers from the different corps, and join in the expedition. About eleven o'clock on the night of the 4th, they proceeded in four boats. When they ſet out, the night was very favourable for the enterpriſe; but before they reached the veſſels, the moon ſuddenly ſhone forth, and they reluctantly returned. Whether the Spaniards diſcovered the boats or not, is a matter of doubt; it is probable they did, as the next morning four gun-boats joined them from Algeziras, and the ſloop removed farther to the ſouthward.

THE Enemy, on the 5th, ſcaled ſeveral of their ordnance in the batteries round the Bay; two frigates were alſo placed in front of eight veſſels, ſuppoſed to be fire-ſhips: theſe motions convinced us that the Enemy were aware of the fleet which was expected. The evening of the 7th, the Eagle privateer, of fourteen guns, arrived in fourteen days from Glaſgow: a xebeque, a ſloop of fourteen guns, a galliot, and eleven gun-boats, engaged her in the Bay; but by warm fighting, and good ſeamanſhip, ſhe eſcaped. The Captain informed us that the FLEET had ſailed, and he was much ſurpriſed in not finding them arrived. The following day, the Spaniſh General viſited the lines and advanced works. The 9th, only two xebeques and the gun-boats were at Algeziras, the reſt of their cruiſers

cruiſers having left the ſtation. The 11th, a felucca came round Cabrita, with oars, and with a preſs of ſail: immediately upon entering the Bay, ſhe made a ſignal, which was anſwered at Algeziras by an Engliſh enſign at the main-top-gallant maſt-head. Soon after, a boat went over to Ceuta, and the xebeque which was ſtationed at the Point was called in with the gun-boats. In the evening many ſignals were made from the weſt; and about midnight arrived the Kite cutter, Captain Trollop, with the joyful news that the Convoy was at the entrance of the Straits, under charge of ADMIRAL DARBY, with the BRITISH GRAND FLEET. 1781, April.

CHAPTER V.

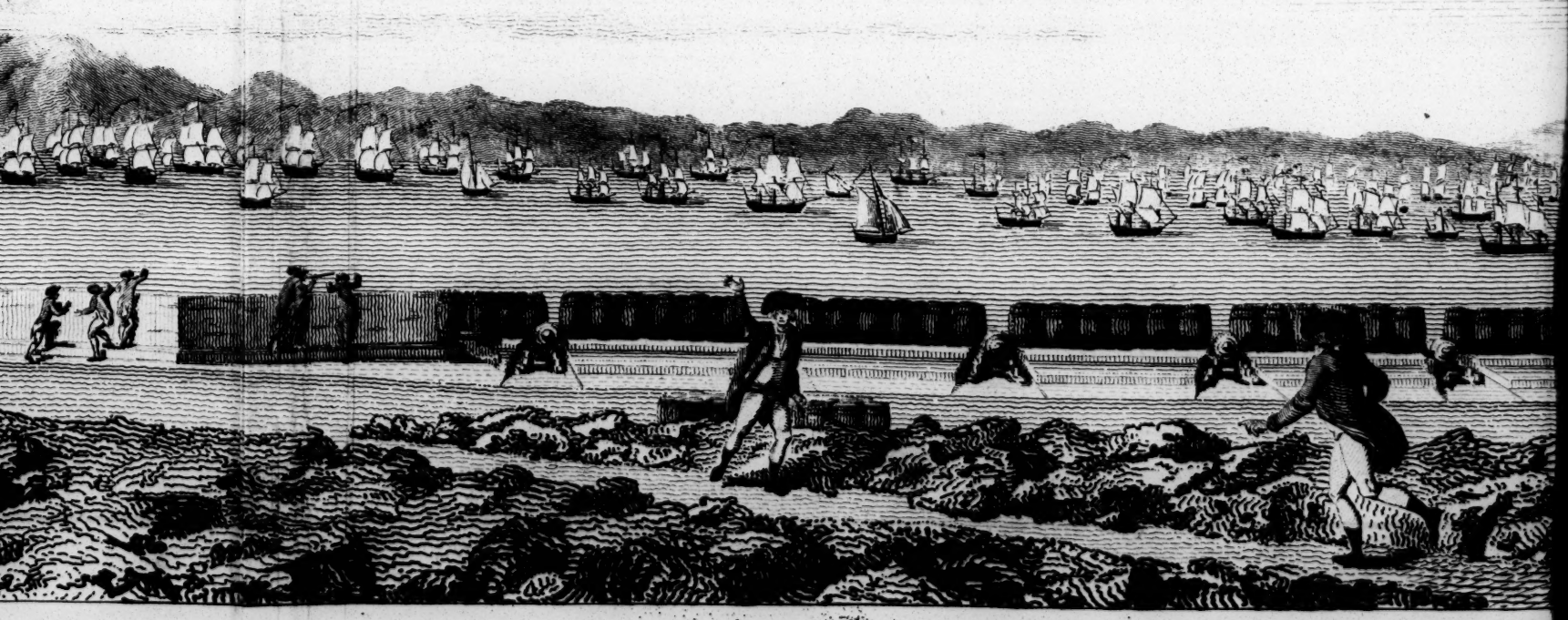
Admiral Darby relieves Gibraltar.—Spaniards bombard the Town.—Soldiers guilty of irregularities.—Town frequently on fire, and greatly injured.—Gun and mortar boats very troubleſome to the Navy.—Admiral Darby returns to England.—Captain Curtis arrives with a convoy of victuallers.—Town in ruins.—Gun-boats renew their attacks on the Garriſon: fatal effects.—Inhabitants much alarmed by their attacks.—One of the Enemy's magazines blown up.—General Eliott adopts a mode of annoying the Enemy's camp, and conſtructs prames to oppoſe the gun-boats.—Bombardment abates.—The Helena ſloop of war arrives, after a warm action with the Enemy.—Singular ſyſtem of firing, from the Enemy.—Melancholy fate of a matroſs.—Enemy make additions to their works.—Firing increaſes on both ſides.—Death of Major Burke.—Gallant behaviour of a working party.—A conſpiracy diſcovered in the Navy.—Enemy, by their operations, demonſtrate their intention of beſieging the Garriſon in form.—Ineffectual attempt to deſtroy their batteries.—Several cutters taken.—Enemy finiſh their batteries.—General Eliott projects a ſally, which proves ſucceſsful.

1781, April. AT day-break, on the 12th of April, the much-expected fleet, under the command of Admiral Darby, was in ſight from our ſignal-houſe, but was not diſcernible from below, being obſcured by a thick miſt in the Gut. As the ſun, however, became more powerful, the fog gradually roſe, like the curtain of a vaſt theatre, diſcovering to the anxious Garriſon one of the moſt beautiful and pleaſing ſcenes it is poſſible to conceive. The Convoy, conſiſting of near a hundred veſſels, were in a compact body, led by ſeveral men of



W.m. 72d Regt. del.

A View of the Straits o



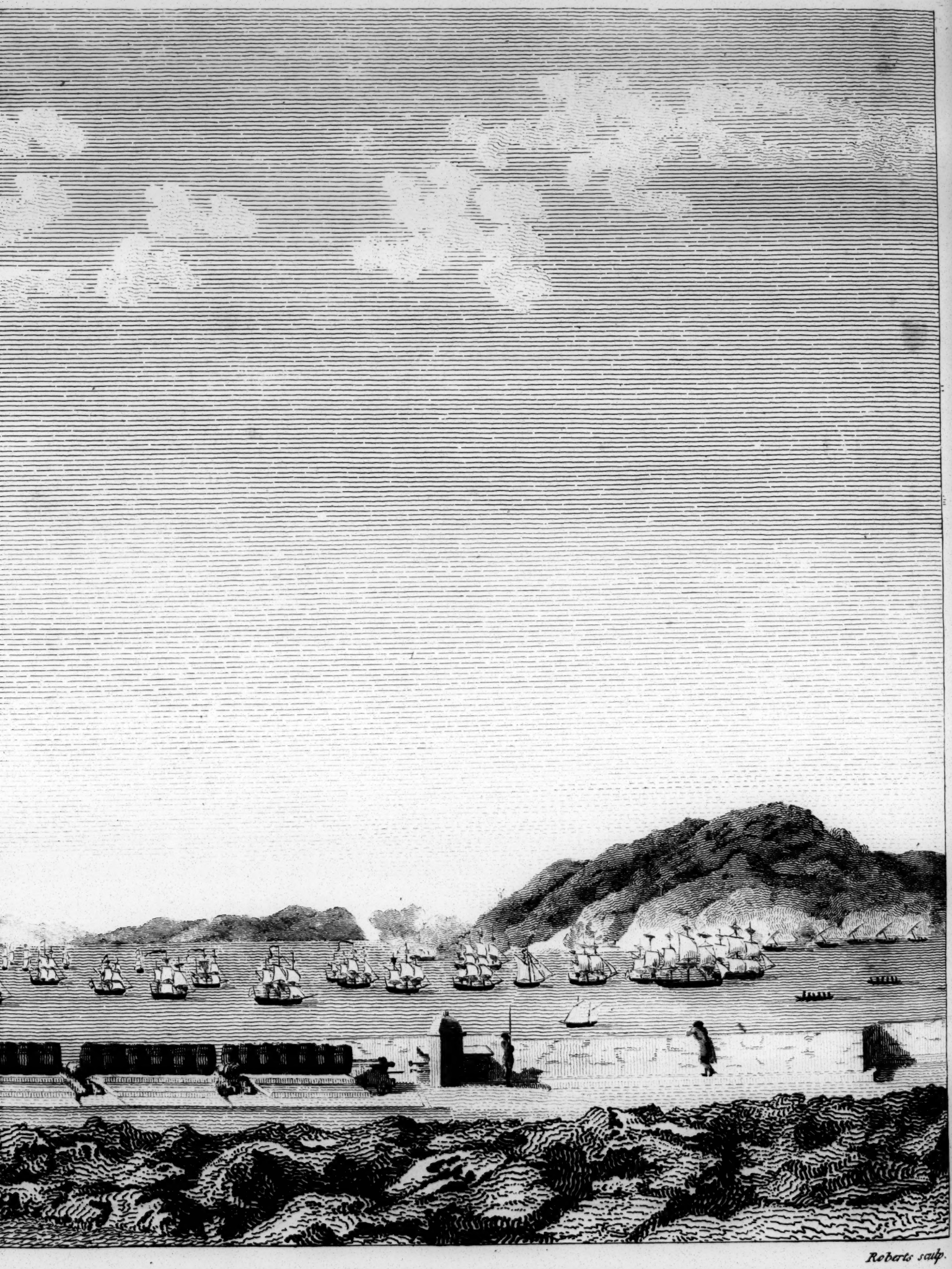
uts of Gibraltar with the Coast of Barbary from Cape

Publiſhd as the Act directs Augst 16th 1785.



raltar with the Coast of Barbary from Cape Spa

Published as the Act directs Augst 16th 1785.



Roberts sculp.

Spartel to Ceuta Point.

of war: their ſails juſt enough filled for ſteerage, whilſt the majority of the line-of-battle ſhips lay-to under the Barbara ſhore, having orders not to enter the Bay, leſt the Enemy ſhould moleſt them with their fire-ſhips.* The ecſtaſies of the inhabitants at this grand and exhilirating ſight are not to be deſcribed. Their expreſſions of joy far exceeded their former exultations. But, alas! they little dreamed of the tremendous blow that impended, which was to annihilate their property, and reduce many of them to indigence and beggary. 1781, April.

As THE convoy approached the Bay, fifteen gun-boats advanced from Algeziras, and forming in regular order under the batteries at Cabrita Point, began a ſmart cannonade on the neareſt ſhips, ſeconded by the gun and mortar batteries on the land. A line-of-battle ſhip and two frigates, however, ſoon obliged them to a precipitate retreat; and, continuing to purſue them, the crews of ſeveral deſerted their boats, and took refuge amongſt the rocks. Had our ſhips advanced at this critical juncture, and manned their boats, the whole might probably have been deſtroyed, and the Garriſon by that means been rid of thoſe diſagreeable viſitors which afterwards ſo haraſſed and annoyed us; but the frigates, having diſperſed them, thought no more of the *bum-boats*, as ſome Naval officers contemptuouſly called them, and left them to be repoſſeſſed by the fugitives.

THE Enemy, on the land ſide, were far from being idle ſpectators of this relief. On the firſt intimation of Admiral Darby's approach, preparations, it is imagined, were made in the lines, and a reinforcement of artillery ordered down from the camp; as at day-break, before the fleet was well in ſight, we remarked that their cannon were elevated, and the ſpunges and rammers reared againſt the merlons.

* The diſpoſition of the whole is introduced in the annexed View of the Straits.

1781, April. merlons. Theſe, with other appearances, indicated an intention of opening on the Garriſon.

Our private letters had, for ſome time before, mentioned that the Spaniards propoſed to bombard Gibraltar, if the Garriſon was a ſecond time relieved: but the truth of this intelligence was doubted, it being conceived that no beneficial conſequences could ariſe to them from ſuch a cruel proceeding. We however overlooked the predominant characteriſtic of the nation, which, particularly in this inſtance, ſeems to have influenced them more than any other motive, and even to have carried them beyond that line of prudence and caution, which in military affairs ought to be ſtrictly attended to.

About three quarters paſt ten o'clock, the van of the convoy came to an anchor off the New mole, and Roſia Bay; and, as if this were the ſignal for the Enemy to open, a ſmart fire immediately commenced from Fort St. Philip, followed by all the batteries which bore upon the Garriſon. The number of ordnance bearing on the place was as follows: the King's, or Black battery (mounting 14 guns), 12 bearing on the Garriſon; Fort St. Philip (27 guns), 11 bearing on the Garriſon; Infanta's battery, of 7 guns; Prince's and Princeſs's batteries, of 14 guns each; Fort St. Barbara (23 guns), 6 bearing on the Garriſon: theſe, with about 50 mortars, diſtributed along their lines, and in St. Carlos's battery, amount to 114 pieces of artillery; all of heavy metal, being twenty-ſix-pounders, and thirteen-inch mortars.

The Enemy's cannonade was inſtantly returned from the Garriſon; but our artillery had orders to diſregard their lines, and notice only the St. Carlos's battery, which conſequently ſoon ſlackened its fire. The miſerable and terrified inhabitants, who juſt before were congratulating each other on the arrival of the fleet,

now

now changed their exultation to ſorrow, and flocked, old and young, men, women, and children, in the greateſt confuſion, to the ſouthward, leaving their property, unſecured, to the mercy of the ſoldiers. The ſhells from the St. Carlos's battery were directed towards the New mole; the Convoy, however, had been warned not to anchor within the range of their fire: the ſhipping, therefore, were not in the leaſt moleſted. A ſettee was ſunk near the watering-tank, and numbers of ſhells fell on the red-ſands, and in the neighbourhood of Southport, which added no little to the alarm of the fugitives from town. The Enemy's other batteries were chiefly directed to Willis's, the Lines, and particularly the ground upon which the troops were intended to have been encamped. Between one and two o'clock their firing abated, and in a ſhort time ceaſed. Of this favourable ceſſation the Inhabitants availed themſelves, to ſecure ſuch valuable property as could be expeditiouſly removed; but the heavier articles, which the avaricious and hard-hearted huckſters had kept concealed in their ſtores, to bring forth in ſmall quantities when the prices ſuited, were all deſtroyed in the courſe of the bombardment. 1781, April.

About five o'clock, the batteries of the Enemy again opened, and the firing continued, without intermiſſion, the remainder of the day, and the ſucceeding night. It did not, however, interrupt the diſembarkation of the ſupplies. Five hundred men, with a proportion of officers, were ordered for that duty: they were afterwards conſiderably augmented; and ſuch was the labour and diligence of the Garriſon, that the ſtores were landed, with the aſſiſtance of the Navy, in nine or ten days. Our caſualties, on the 12th, were but few: Lieut. Boag, of the artillery, was wounded; alſo ſeveral non-commiſſioned officers and privates.

The bombardment was continued the 13th, and ſeveral ſoldiers were killed and wounded in their quarters. In the courſe of the day, a hundred and fifty men were ordered to remove ammunition to the magazines

1781, April. magazines on the hill, and an additional number to join the party employed in landing the ſupplies. The 14th, the gun and mortar boats fired upon the ſhipping, but were ſoon obliged to retire. Several barges attended, having officers in them, who ſeemed to give directions how to point their cannon. Our batteries ceaſed firing this day, but the Enemy's ordnance were kept going with great vivacity. They appeared to have got the exact range of the heights; even the Royal battery did not eſcape their ſhells. Enſign Martin was ſlightly wounded with ſplinters of ſtones. No arrangement of the troops was yet known; and the former diſtribution, given out in November, was totally overthrown by the extenſive range of the Enemy's fire. Officers, however, whoſe quarters were damaged, received marquees from the public ſtores, to encamp at the ſouthward; and the diſtreſſed inhabitants were accommodated with tents.

It being remarked that the Enemy's fire conſiderably abated about noon, the Governor ordered the town-guards to aſſemble at twelve o'clock; by which regulation leſs danger was apprehended in relieving the men on duty. The night picquets were likewiſe ordered to occupy the caſemates under the Grand battery, that they might be at hand to reinforce the northern guards, in caſe of alarm. The total ſtrength of the picquets, at this period, was two captains, nine ſubalterns, nine ſerjeants, nine drummers, and three hundred and ninety-one rank and file. The cauſe of the ceſſation in the Enemy's fire at noon, aroſe from a cuſtom, pretty general in Spain, and common, I believe, in moſt warm climates, that of indulging themſelves with a meridian nap. This luxury the Spaniards could not refuſe themſeves, even in war; and it was invariably attended to during their future operations againſt Gibraltar.*

VICE-

* This will not appear ſo extraordinary when the Reader is informed that, during the inſurrection of Madrid, in 1766, the inſurgents, as mentioned by Major Dalrymple, in his Travels through Spain, regularly indulged themſelves with their *ſieſta*, and then returned to their different places of rendezvous. Government did the ſame; ſo that there ſeemed to be a ſleepy convention, for a few hours, every day, between adminiſtration and the mob.

VICE-ADMIRAL DARBY, with the ſhips of war, continued cruiſing in ſight of the Rock: the ſervice however requiring diſpatch in landing the ſupplies, he detached Rear-Admiral Sir John Lockart Roſs to ſuperintend that duty in the Bay; and the Garriſon party was augmented to upwards of a thouſand men, beſides officers. The evening of the 14th, the Enemy's ſhells were very profuſely diſtributed: ſome that did not burſt we examined, and on drawing the fuſe, found inflammable matter mixed with the powder: theſe combuſtibles ſet fire to a wine-houſe in the green-market, near the Spaniſh church; and before the fire could be extinguiſhed, four or five houſes were burnt to the ground. Detachments from the regiments and guards in town were immediately ordered to quench the flames; but the Enemy's cannonade became ſo briſk, that great confuſion enſued. From this moment, we may date the commencement of the irregularities into which, through reſentment and intoxication, the ſoldiers were betrayed. Some died of immediate intoxication, and ſeveral were with difficulty recovered, by oils, and tobacco water, from a dangerous ſtate of ebriety. 1781, April.

THOUGH riot and violence are moſt contrary to that ſpirit of regular diſcipline which ſhould always prevail in military affairs, ſomething may yet be urged in extenuation of the conduct of the troops, which has been ſo much the ſubject of reprehenſion amongſt the people intereſted. The extreme diſtreſs to which the ſoldiers had been reduced by the mercenary conduct of the huckſters and liquor-dealers, in hoarding, or rather concealing their ſtocks, to enhance the price of what was expoſed for ſale, raiſed amongſt the troops (when they diſcovered the great quantities of various articles in the private ſtores) a ſpirit of revenge. The firſt and ſecond days, they conducted themſelves with great propriety; but on the eve of the third day, their diſcipline was overpowered by their inebriation; and from that inſtant, regardleſs of puniſhment, or the intreaties of

1781, April. their officers, they were guilty of many, and great exceſſes. The Enemy's ſhells ſoon forced open the ſecret receſſes of the merchants; and the ſoldiers inſtantly availed themſelves of the opportunity to ſeize upon the liquors, which they conveyed to haunts of their own. Here, in parties, they barricaded their quarters againſt all oppoſers, and, inſenſible of their danger, regaled themſelves with the ſpoils. Several ſkirmiſhes occurred amongſt them, which, if not ſeaſonably put a ſtop to by the interference of officers, might have ended in ſerious conſequences.

It did not appear, through all their intemperance, that theſe irregularities aroſe from any cauſe ſo much as a ſpirit of revenge againſt the merchants. A great quantity of liquor, &c. was wantonly deſtroyed; and, in ſome caſes, incredible profuſion prevailed. Among other inſtances of caprice and extravagance, I recollect that of roaſting a pig by a fire made of cinnamon. The offenders were at firſt confined and reprimanded, which the Governor judged would have a greater effect than puniſhment; but relapſing a ſecond time, he was convinced his lenity was diſregarded; and he was therefore compelled to uſe more rigorous meaſures.

I have thought proper to digreſs a little upon this ſubject, not in juſtification of the ſoldiers, but to acquaint the world with the truth; as ſome, who have related the occurrences of this period to their friends, have omitted doing the Garriſon the juſtice to annex the account of their former hardſhips. Beſides, had the troops been in the higheſt degree abſtemious, the Enemy's fire would ſoon have deſtroyed what was only the ſooner conſumed by their extravagance; for the inhabitants were too much alarmed for the ſafety of their own perſons, to attend to the ſecurity of their effects.

I forgot to mention in its place, that, previous to the bombardment, the ſick in town had received orders to remove when the firing

firing commenced: on the 13th, therefore, the men were conveyed to the Naval hoſpital at the ſouthward. 1781, April.

THE 15th, the bombardment was continued with greater vivacity. Not content with diſcharging their ordnance regularly, they ſaluted us almoſt every inſtant with a volley of eight or ten cannon, beſides mortars. Our batteries remained ſilent, and the guns at Willis's were drawn behind the merlons, to ſecure them againſt the Enemy's ſhot. It was obſerved, they directed a great number of ſhells towards the Working-parade, and about the Victualling-office. In the morning, the gun-boats again attacked the ſhips of war and tranſports; and the Navy returned a ſmart fire. About noon, Lieut. Budworth, of the 72d regiment, and Surgeon Cheſholme, of the 56th, were wounded by a ſplinter of a ſhell at the door of a northern caſemate in the King's baſtion. The former was dangerouſly ſcalped, and the latter had one foot taken off, and the other leg broken, beſides a wound in the knee. The troops in town, in the afternoon began to encamp at the ſouthward, and to be regularly diſtributed amongſt the caſemates in town. The following was the arrangement. To the Hanoverians were allotted the bomb-proofs under the Grand battery, occupied by the picquets, which in conſequence removed to Landport gateway, and Prince of Heſſe's caſemate. The 12th, 39th, and 56th regiments, were ordered to poſſeſs Montague's caſemate, with the Galley-houſe, and Waterport gateway: thoſe who could not be accommodated in theſe quarters, encamped above the South barracks and Navy hoſpital, on the declivity of the hill: the 72d regiment totally withdrew into the King's baſtion, and the 58th and 73d regiments remained in the South barracks: the artillery and engineers were diſpoſed of on the ſame plan. Several days elapſed before the troops were properly ſettled. The ground on which they encamped, was very ſteep and rugged: it was neceſſary therefore to level it into terraces, for

1781, April. the men to pitch their tents. The regimental ſtores were alſo to be removed, and other duties of a ſimilar nature executed, before the troops could be conſidered as properly eſtabliſhed.

THE gun-boats attacked the ſhipping on the 16th, and endeavoured to moleſt the parties employed in landing the proviſions: but a line-of-battle ſhip, and two frigates, ſoon obliged them to retire. In the courſe of the day, the women and children who had taken refuge with their huſbands and friends in the caſemates in town, were ordered to remove and encamp at the ſouthward. Though this order, from motives of humanity, was not ſtrictly enforced, yet it greatly relieved the men, and in a meaſure removed our apprehenſions of ſome infectious diſorder being generated from their crowded and confined ſituation. The officers were under the neceſſity of participating with the men in theſe unpleaſant accommodations: their preſence, however, produced this beneficial conſequence, that they often prevented the men from indulging in thoſe exceſſes, into which, otherwiſe, they undoubtedly would have entered. The ſame day, the Queen's-lines, Main, New-mole, and Roſia guards, were ordered to be Captain's guards.

THE Enemy, on the 17th, firſt reached the Rock-gun with ſhot from the ſeven-gun battery. Colonels Roſs, Green, and Picton, were appointed the ſame day to rank as Brigadiers; and Captain Wilſon of the 72d regiment, Lieutenant Holloway of the engineers, and Captain Picton of the 12th regiment, were appointed their brigade-majors. Two field-officers, with a captain from each regiment, and one ſubaltern for every fifty men, were ordered alſo to ſuperintend the diſembarkation of proviſions. In the afternoon, the ſhells of the beſiegers ſet fire to the ſtores in the Spaniſh church. Parties were inſtantly detached from the main guard, 72d regiment, and other corps in town, to remove the proviſions. The Lieutenant-Governor

Governor with his Aide-de-camps was preſent, encouraging the men to perform this duty with expedition. The Enemy's fire at this time was remarkably ſpirited; nevertheleſs, the greater part was ſaved by the activity of the parties. Many caſks of flour were brought into the King's baſtion, and piled as temporary traverſes before the doors of the ſouthern caſemates, in which ſeveral perſons had been killed and wounded in bed. Theſe traverſes, however, did not continue long; for the men, when the ſpoils in the town became ſcarce, conſidered thoſe barrels which the Enemy's ſhot had pierced, as lawful prizes. The contents were ſoon ſcooped out and fried into pancakes, a diſh which they were very expert in cooking; and the upper caſks, wanting ſupport from below, gave way, and the whole came to the ground. Though the flour by this means was in a great meaſure loſt to Government, yet the number of accidents which theſe traverſes prevented, greatly overbalanced the value of the article. Traverſes of another nature were afterwards erected in their room. 1781, April.

The gun-boats, on the 18th, fired again upon the ſhipping and men of war cruiſing in the Bay. The Minerva and Monſieur, frigates, had ſeveral men dangerouſly wounded; and the Nonſuch had a maſt crippled. The Navy, after this attack, no longer conſidered theſe boats in the ſame deſpicable light as on their firſt entrance into the Bay. In the courſe of the day, a ſhell fell through the arch of the Galley-houſe, where part of the 39th, and ſome of the 12th regiments, were quartered: it killed two, and wounded four privates. In conſequence of this unexpected caſualty, the troops removed thence, and joined their regiments at the ſouthward.

Our batteries, eſpecially at Willis's, by this time exhibited a very diſorderly and ruinous appearance. The ordnance had been withdrawn

1781, April. withdrawn when the artillery ceaſed to fire: but the merlons were now conſiderably damaged, and ſome of the cannon diſmounted and injured. The Lines were alſo nearly choaked up with looſe ſtones and rubbiſh, brought down by the ſhot from the rock above; the traverſes along the line-wall were greatly injured; and the town, particularly at the northward, approached every day towards a final demolition. The engineers, however, were ordered to prepare materials for repairing the Queen's battery at Willis's; and parties of workmen were employed in carrying up, from below, ſand-bags, and other requiſites for that purpoſe. New traverſes were likewiſe begun along the different communications, higher, ſtronger, and at ſhorter diſtances, than the old ones.

THE gun-boats renewed their attack, the 19th, on the ſhipping, but were ſoon obliged to retreat. In the courſe of the day, the terrace ſtore-houſe was ſet on fire. The camp-equipage of the Garriſon being in an adjacent houſe, parties from the regiments in town were ordered to remove them with the greateſt expedition. The men generally received ſome gratuity from the Governor for theſe hazardous duties. The following day, the ſupplies being landed, the Fleet in the evening prepared to return to the weſtward. Before they weighed, their good friends the gun-boats gave them a parting ſalute, and did ſome damage. By ſix o'clock the whole were under way. Many merchantmen, freighted with merchandize, and articles much wanted in the Garriſon, returned with their cargoes; the merchants refuſing to take them, on account of the bombardment. Great numbers of the inhabitants, and officers ladies, likewiſe embraced this opportunity of leaving the Garriſon.

THE impatience of the Britiſh Admiral to diſembark the ſupplies, that he might not loſe the opportunity of the eaſterly wind to return from the Mediterranean, had prevented the Garriſon from unloading

unloading the colliers that had arrived with the fleet: theſe ſhips were therefore ſkuttled in the New mole, to be diſcharged at leiſure. The ordnance-tranſports were alſo ordered within the boom for the ſame purpoſe. In the courſe of the 20th, the Victualling-office was on fire for a ſhort time; and at night, the Town was on fire in four different places; but the public ſtores being ſafe, no attempts were made to exſtinguiſh the flames. 1781, April.

THE Enemy's cannonade and bombardment continued ſtill very briſk. The 21ſt, forty-two rounds were numbered in two minutes, between ſix and eight o'clock. The Garriſon flag-ſtaff on the Grand battery was ſo much injured by their fire, that the upper part was obliged to be cut off; and the colours, or rather the glorious remains, were *nailed* to the ſtump. The evening of the 22d, the combuſtible matter in their ſhells ſetting fire to ſome faſcines at Waterport, Lieut. Cunningham, of the 39th regiment, was wounded in exſtinguiſhing them. The fate of this young gentleman may be conſidered as extraordinary. On examining the wound, which was in the head, it appeared ſo trifling, that the ſurgeon judged his ſkull unhurt; and his ſeeming recovery confirmed the opinion. Something more than a fortnight elapſed, when he complained of a pain in his head: he immediately took to his bed, and in a ſhort time expired. After his deceaſe, a conſiderable fracture was diſcovered, with a quantity of extravaſated blood encircling the brain.

THE gun and mortar boats, on the 23d, fired upon our parties ranging the proviſions at the ſouthward. Two hundred and ſixty ſhot and forty ſhells were diſcharged, ſeveral of which fell about the camp, and powder-magazines. The wife of a ſoldier of the 58th regiment was killed behind the South barracks, and ſeveral men wounded. The bombardment from the lines was now in ſome degree

1781, April. degree abated, in conſequence of their batteries being ſhaken and injured by their own conſtant cannonade. We obſerved, during this day, a number of mules, with carts, bringing materials to the line to repair them. Our artillery, at night, annoyed them with a few rounds from the batteries above Willis's.

THE 24th, a ſhell fell at the door of a caſemate, under the ſouth flank of the King's baſtion, and wounded four men within the bomb-proof. This caſemate had been appropriated as a magazine for the baſtion, and the powder had only been removed to the oppoſite caſemate a few days previous to this accident. In the afternoon, a ſoldier of the 12th regiment deſerted from Landport guard; in conſequence of which, the town-guards were ordered to aſſemble, the ſubſequent day, at two o'clock P. M. The Enemy, however, not increaſing their fire as was expected, the guards afterwards mounted as before.

THE Garriſon-orders of the 26th expreſſed, that any ſoldier, convicted of being drunk or aſleep upon his poſt, or found maraud-ing, ſhould be *immediately* executed. Theſe meaſures, rigorous as they may appear, were become abſolutely neceſſary, and, in reality, had been too long deferred. The ſoldiers were now arrived at ſo high a pitch of licentiouſneſs, that no reſpect was paid to their officers, and ſcarcely obedience to them even when on duty. Such behaviour, if not curbed in time, too commonly induces very ſerious conſequences. At the ſame time that this order was iſſued, the regiments quartered at the ſouthward were commanded, in caſe of alarm, to aſſemble, in two lines, on the Red ſands, the Britiſh in front, and the Hanoverian brigade in the rear. The troops in town had their ſtations likewiſe allotted them.

IN the afternoon of the 27th, a convoy of twenty victuallers, under charge of four frigates and the Fortune ſloop, arrived in thirteen days.

days from Minorca. It now appeared that the Governor did not entirely depend on receiving ſuccours from England, but thought it prudent to obtain ſupplies from other quarters, leſt any accident ſhould prevent the Britiſh fleet arriving in time to his relief. Thus determined to provide againſt fortuitous events, he had ſecretly ordered proviſions to be purchaſed from the prizes taken aloft, and ſhipped on board veſſels that were hired for that purpoſe. Captain Curtis, of the Brilliant frigate, had the charge of this valuable Convoy; and the ſucceſs attending the enterpriſe demonſtrates with what ſecrecy it had been conducted. They were ignorant of Admiral Darby having been in the Mediterranean, and were agreeably ſurpriſed to find from the Enemy no oppoſition to their entrance. 1781, April.

THE proviſions thrown in by the Britiſh Admiral were not yet ſtored; nor had they any further protection againſt the weather, than a covering of canvas, formed from the ſails of the colliers that were run aſhore in the New mole. Under theſe unavoidable circumſtances, it was peculiarly unfortunate, that the rains at this period ſhould be unuſually heavy, and of long continuance. The troops alſo were very material ſufferers from this inclemency of the weather. The rain, that poured down in torrents from the face of the hill, ſoon broke down the looſe banks of earth raiſed to cover their tents, which, being pitched on the declivity of the hill, were ſwept away by the force of the ſtream; and thus the fatigued ſoldier, who ſcarcely was one night out of three in bed, was frequently expoſed, at midnight, to a deluge of rain. Theſe misfortunes, however, taught them to provide againſt ſuch future accidents; and in a few months, after ſome labour and attention, their quarters were more comfortable and ſecure.

THE remainder of the month was remarkable for exceſſive rains, attended with moſt dreadful thunder and lightning, which, during

1781, April. the night, in addition to the fire from the Enemy, had an awful and tremendous effect. The bombardment continued warm and well ſupported; but the Enemy did not appear to have any particular object. In the early part of the day, they in general fired pretty ſmartly: about noon their batteries ſlackened, and from twelve till two o'clock almoſt totally ceaſed: after two they recommenced, and perſevered till the ſucceeding meridian. During the night they directed their fire principally to the heights and lines, as probably they had information, by the laſt deſerter, that we employed, every night, parties to clear and repair thoſe works.

THE morning of the 30th, we diſcovered the gun and mortar boats approaching the Garriſon: they took their ſtations off the town, to avoid the fire from the frigates, and varied very little from their former attacks. Five ſhot landed on Windmill-hill, which was eſteemed a remarkable long range. We returned a briſk and well-directed fire; and they retired. It was remarked that the land-batteries were in a meaſure ſilent during their ſtay. In the evening, an Hanoverian, with ſome others, was detected marauding in a ſtore: the party was given in charge to a ſentry, but the former attempted to eſcape: the ſentry called to him to ſtop, otherwiſe he would fire; which he not complying with, the ſentry ſhot him dead on the ſpot. A general return of caſualties, &c. for every month, is inſerted at the concluſion.

May. EARLY on the 2d of May, two ſettees arrived from Algiers, laden with ſheep, wine, and brandy. The Enemy now ſeemed to have given up the idea of blockading us to a ſurrender. No cruiſers had been obſerved out ſince the departure of Admiral Darby. In the evening a ſhell from the Garriſon fell upon the eaſtern traverſe, in the St. Carlos's battery, under which was their magazine, and, communicating with the powder, blew it up. The exploſion

was

was not loud; but the damage was ſo very conſiderable, that the ordnance were ſilent for ſeveral days. Our artillery annoyed the Enemy greatly during their confuſion, though they kept up a briſk diſcharge from the lines, at the rate of two hundred and fifty rounds an hour. The day following, Lieut. Willington, of the artillery, was wounded at Willis's. The 5th, a ſoldier of the 58th regiment was executed on the Grand parade, at the door of the ſtore where he was detected plundering. His body hung till ſun-ſet, as an example to other offenders. 1781, May.

THE Enemy's cannonade and bombardment continued to be wide and ſcattered, apparently having no particular object. Shells were yet laviſhly expended; and, what was very ſingular, many of thoſe which fell blind, contained, on examination, a vaſt quantity of ſand mixed with the powder. We could not otherwiſe account for this unuſual circumſtance, than by ſuppoſing the powder was ſtolen by their people in the laboratories. Other ſhells ſtill diffuſed, on their exploſion, combuſtible matter, which, ſetting fire to the looſe timber and wood diſperſed amongſt the ruins of the town, greatly endangered the King's ſtores and magazines. This induced the Governor, on the 6th, to publiſh a placart, ſignifying to the inhabitants, that ſuch materials, of this nature, as were not removed out of the reach of the Enemy's fire, would be converted to the King's uſe. The morning of the 7th, the gun and mortar boats fired upon the Town and the New mole: they ſtayed about an hour, and then retired. We returned upwards of four hundred rounds with great vivacity; which greatly diſpleaſed the Governor: "There would "be no end," he ſaid, "of expending ammunition, if we fired every "time they came, and while they were at ſo great a diſtance: in "future," he ordered, "no notice to be taken of the gun-boats, "unleſs they approached within the diſtance of grape." The 8th, Captain Fowlis, of the 73d, was wounded in the lines.

1781, May. THE Enemy's fire was now more regular: we no longer experienced the ſudden fits that had induced them to diſcharge a whole battery at a volley: it amounted, about this time, upon an average, to fifteen hundred rounds in the twenty-four hours. The 9th, Lieut. Lowe, of the 12th regiment, a ſuperintendant of the working-parties, loſt his leg by a ſhot, on the ſlope of the hill under the Caſtle. He ſaw the ſhot before the fatal effect, but was faſcinated to the ſpot. This ſudden arreſt of the faculties was not uncommon: ſeveral inſtances occurred to my own obſervation, where men, totally free, have had their ſenſes ſo engaged by a ſhell in its deſcent, that, though ſenſible of their danger, even ſo far as to cry for aſſiſtance, they have been immediately fixed to the place. But what is more remarkable, theſe men have ſo inſtantaneouſly recovered themſelves on its fall to the ground, as to remove to a place of ſafety before the ſhell burſt. The gun and mortar boats repeated their viſit on the 11th, but fired from ſo reſpectful a diſtance, that ſcarcely a ſhot came aſhore. Our batteries were manned; nevertheleſs, not a gun was returned. Lieutenant Thornton, of the 12th regiment, was wounded the ſame day with ſplinters of ſtones, thrown up by a ſhot which grazed betwixt his legs.

THE buildings in town, at this time, exhibited a moſt dreadful picture of the effects of ſo animated a bombardment. Scarce a houſe, north of the Grand parade, was tenantable; all of them were deſerted. Some few, near Southport, continued to be inhabited by ſoldiers families; but, in general, the floors and roofs were deſtroyed, and the bare ſhell only was left ſtanding. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, however, maintained their quarters, having parties conſtantly employed in repairing the damage. Both had bomb-proofs; and the former afterwards had a large tent, pitched on a riſing ſituation ſouth of the Red ſands, where, with his ſuite, he generally remained during the day, returning at night to town; but

but the Lieutenant-Governor conſtantly reſided in town, having accommodations in the King's baſtion. 1781, May.

THE evening of the 12th, the gun and mortar boats fired upon the Garriſon from off the Old mole, ſeconded by a very warm fire from their land-batteries. Several ſhells from the former ranged as high as the Signal-houſe, and ſome fell over the rock. They diſcharged a hundred and eighty ſhot and forty-ſix ſhells, and then retired, throwing up the uſual ſignal of a rocket from each boat. Though our batteries were manned, the Garriſon remained ſilent. About the 13th, and for a few ſucceeding days, the Enemy's ſhells were directed for an unuſual long range. One fell on the forecaſtle of a collier in the New mole, and pierced both decks, but did not burſt. Two fell amongſt the proviſions on the New-mole parade, and another in the middle yard of the South barracks: a ſplinter of the latter flew to the Navy-hoſpital. The 14th, a ſhell fell into the Small armoury, near Southport, but fortunately did little injury. The 17th, the Jews ſynagogue and other buildings were burnt down. The following day, a ſhell from our upper batteries blew up the Guard-room in the *place d'armes* of Fort Barbara. Our engineers were at this time employed every night in clearing the works, filling up ſhell-holes, and repairing the glacis and traverſes at Waterport. The Enemy's fire at this period ſeldom exceeded a thouſand rounds in the courſe of twenty-four hours: their batteries were much ſhaken with the firing, and parties were conſtantly bringing ſupplies of ammunition to the lines, and different materials for the repair of their works.

AN attempt was made by the Navy, on the 19th, to cut off a polacre becalmed near Europa Point; but, a breeze ſpringing up, ſhe eſcaped. The gun-boats ſoon after came out, apparently with an

1781, May. an intention of avenging this affront; but, the wind freſhening, they returned. The cannonade from the Enemy was now principally directed at our upper batteries. The rock-gun, mounted on the ſummit of the northern front, was become as warm, if not warmer than any other battery; and ſcarcely a day paſſed without ſome caſualties at that poſt. The gun and mortar boats, early in the morning of the 20th, repeated their attack on the Garriſon and ſhipping. They were arranged in two diviſions, thoſe to the northward directing their fire towards the King's baſtion and Southport, but moſt of their ſhells broke on the face of the rock; whilſt the ſouthward diviſion annoyed the ſhipping and camp. Their uſual ſignal for retiring was made about a quarter paſt three o'clock. On this occaſion we returned a few ſhots from the town-batteries.

At the commencement of the bombardment, the out-guards of Bay-ſide and Lower Forbes's had been withdrawn from thoſe barriers, and an officer's guard ſtationed every night in the Flêche, a work erected near the Inundation at the foot of Landport glacis. On the morning of the 21ſt, the ſentries at this poſt obſerved a man advancing, with great circumſpection, along the cauſeway: inſtead of anſwering when challenged, he immediately dropped. Lieut. Wetham, of the 58th regiment, the officer on duty, ſuſpecting he came to reconnoitre, inſtantly, with the ſerjeant, went out to ſeize him; but the man riſing, he purſued, and was within a very ſhort diſtance of ſecuring him, when he fell into a ſhell-hole near Bay-ſide, and the man eſcaped. It was imagined that curioſity had prompted him to make trial of the alertneſs of our ſentries. His hat, which fell off in his retreat, his firelock with bayonet, and pouch filled with twenty-nine rounds of ammunition, were hung on the paliſades of the barrier, and were afterwards brought in.

EARLY on the morning of the 22d, a ſplinter of a ſhell, which fell and burſt on the Church-battery, ranged upwards of two hundred yards, and cutting the apron of the *morning-gun* on the South baſtion, fired it off. This ſingular circumſtance, happening ſome hours before day-break, not a little ſurpriſed thoſe who heard the report, and were ignorant of the cauſe. Our fire was now increaſed to about a hundred and fifty rounds in the twenty-four hours, the Enemy's parties being repairing the lines of approach. Their cannonade, on the contrary, was reduced, upon an average, to ſix hundred and fifty rounds. 1781. May.

THE night of the 23d, the gun and mortar boats renewed their attack upon the camp, which, in its conſequences, was more dreadful than any we had hitherto experienced. The ſilence obſerved by the Garriſon during their preceding viſits, emboldened them, on this occaſion, to advance ſo near, that we could diſtinctly hear their officers give orders to the men, who frequently cried out to us, in Spaniſh, to "take care." During the firſt and ſecond rounds, the ſhells fell over Windmill-hill into the ſea; but this miſtake they ſoon rectified, and the attack became exceſſively ſmart. Two ſhells fell within the Hoſpital-wall, and a ſhot paſſed through the roof of one of the pavilions. A ſhell fell in a houſe in Hardy-town, and killed Mr. Iſrael, a very reſpectable Jew, with Mrs. Tourale, a female relation, and his clerk. Another, from the St. Carlos's battery, fell into a houſe near South ſhed, in which were fifteen or ſixteen perſons: the ſhell burſt; but all eſcaped, except a child, whoſe mother had experienced a ſimilar fate ſome time before. A ſoldier of the 72d regiment was killed in his bed by a ſhot; and a Jew butcher was equally unfortunate. In all, ſeven were killed, and twelve or thirteen wounded. A ſplinter of the ſhell which was ſo fatal amongſt Mr. Iſrael's family, is now exhibited, as a curioſity worthy of notice, in Sir Aſhton Lever's valuable muſeum, where this

affecting

1781, May. affecting ſtory is alſo related. The ſilence of the Garriſon, when the deſtructive effects of this attack were publicly known, cauſed great ſecret diſcontent amongſt the ſoldiers; and ſuch repreſentations were made to the Governor, that he ordered the artillery to return their fire when they repeated their viſit.

THE evening of the 27th, the engineers, with a ſtrong party, repaired the Queen's battery (Willis's). The new merlons were raiſed with ſand-bags on the baſe of the old ones, and the whole was completed before morning gun-fire. The following day, a ſquadron of Ruſſian men of war paſſed through the Straits to the weſt. Whilſt they remained in ſight, the Enemy increaſed their fire upon the Garriſon. The ſame day arrived the General Murray privateer and a polacre from Minorca, with wine, brandy, lemons, and ſalt; and in the evening, the Enterpriſe frigate, with ſeventeen ordnance-ſhips and tranſports, ſailed for England. The Enemy diſcovered them before they quitted the Bay, and repeated their ſignals towards Cadiz. The Garriſon flag-ſtaff, on the Grand battery, was now ſo mutilated, and the flag ſo much torn by the Enemy's ſhot, that it became neceſſary to erect a new one, which was done the night of the 28th; and it ſerved to engage the attention of the Enemy in the ſucceeding day's firing.

THE morning of the 29th, two Britiſh frigates, the Flora and Creſcent, which had conveyed the Minorca ordnance-ſhips to Mahon, appeared from the eaſt. Captain Peere Williams, in the former, ſtood towards the Bay; and being informed by Captain Curtis, that the Enterpriſe had ſailed the preceding evening, put about, and followed his conſort, the Creſcent, which was then chaſing two veſſels, apparently Dutchmen, under the Barbara ſhore: and ſoon after they diſappeared, we heard a cannonade to the weſt; which

which moſt likely proceeded from the enſuing engagement, as we afterwards learned that the ſhips chaſed were Dutch frigates.* At noon the ſame day, two artificers were executed at the White Convent in Iriſh Town for marauding; and the following day, one of the 58th ſuffered for the ſame offence. The 31ſt, in the evening, a ſhip under Raguſan colours, attempting to get round Europa Point to proceed to Algeziras, was driven under our guns, and obliged to come in. She was laden with wheat and barley, bound from Barcelona to Cadiz; and her cargo was condemned as a lawful prize. 1781, May.

THE Enemy's bombardment was conſiderably abated towards the cloſe of the month. Their objects for ſome time were the upper batteries, and particularly the Royal battery, whence they were greatly incommoded. They often attempted to reach Landport and the lines with grape from the advanced mortars; but it ſeldom ranged farther than the Inundation. Our engineers, notwithſtanding their fire, continued making ſuch repairs as their cannonade rendered neceſſary.

ABOUT two o'clock, on the morning of the 1ſt of June, the gun and mortar boats ſaluted us as uſual, and wounded three or four men: they were in three diviſions. We returned the fire from different batteries between King's baſtion and Buena-Viſta. During this attack, an incident happened, which I will beg leave to inſert. A ſoldier, rambling about the town, accidentally found, in the ruins of a houſe, ſeveral watches and other articles of value, which he immediately made prize of; but how to ſecrete them afterwards, was a ſubject that required the utmoſt reach of his June.

* Captain Williams, in this action, took his opponent; but the Creſcent, from ſome unfortunate accidents, was compelled to ſurrender to her adverſary. The Creſcent was however retaken by the Flora; but being greatly damaged, both ſhe and the Flora's prize afterwards fell a prey to ſome French cruiſers.

1781, June. invention. He was ſenſible he could not ſecure them in his quarters, as every ſoldier of his regiment was examined on his return to his bomb-proof from duty. He reſolved, therefore, on a ſingular expedient. Taking out the wad which ſerved as a tompion to a gun on the King's baſtion, he lodged his prize, which was tied in his handkerchief, as far as he could reach within the gun, and put the wad in its former place. In times of peace, he could not have deviſed a better repoſitory; but unfortunately the gun-boats coming the ſame evening (whilſt he was faſt aſleep in his caſemate, not apprehending any danger to his ſecreted treaſure), this richly-loaded gun was one of the firſt that was diſcharged at the Enemy, and the foundation of his future greatneſs was diſperſed in an inſtant.

THE Enemy's cannonade, in the beginning of June, decreaſed to about five hundred rounds in the twenty-four hours: the King's, or Black battery (as it was called by the Garriſon), with the two fourteen-gun batteries in their lines, were now ſilent.

THE morning of the 3d, the gun-boats repeated their viſit about the ſame time as before. In this attack two ſerjeants, of the 12th and 58th regiments, were killed, and two privates wounded: many ſhells fell among the tents of the different regiments, and two ſhot in the hoſpital-yard. A corporal, going with the relief at Land-port, had the muzzle of his firelock cloſed, and the barrel twiſted like a french-horn, by a ſhell, without injury to his perſon. We returned the fire from the town-batteries, hoping by that means to engage their attention from our camp. The 4th, the Governor commemorated the anniverſary of His Majeſty's birth-day, by a ſalute at noon of twenty-three cannon, and forty-three mortars, being the number of ordnance that bore on the St. Carlos's battery. The fire began at the Rock-mortar, ſeconded by the Old mole,

and

and ſo on from right to left till the whole were diſcharged: the Enemy, indulging themſelves as uſual with a *ſieſta*, did not immediately return our fire; but in the early part of the day, they had made the town pretty warm, and fired twice or thrice through the royal ſtandard. 1781, June.

In the courſe of the 4th, a tartan was taken coming in from the eaſt: the crew, however, eſcaped to the Garriſon in their boat. A Spaniſh ſquadron of two line-of-battle ſhips, three xebeques, and two bomb-ketches, alſo arrived the ſame day at Algeziras, from aloft. With this reinforcement, their naval force before Gibraltar amounted to two ſhips of the line, five xebeques, two ketches, ſeveral half-gallies and armed veſſels, with fifteen or ſixteen gun and mortar boats. Theſe latter were become ſo active, that we could never promiſe ourſelves a night's repoſe without being diſturbed by a cannonade; and their attacks were more vexatious from the impoſſibility of being able to retaliate, becauſe they preſented to us ſo minute an object. Whenever the alarm was given of their approach, which was generally a little after midnight, the ſouthern part of the rock was in immediate commotion. Their effects had been found ſo deſtructive, that all were upon the look-out: the troops were ordered from their tents, to places where they were covered from the ſhot; but the ſhells were directed into the moſt ſequeſtered receſſes. Such was the terror of the miſerable inhabitants, that many of them fled nearly naked to the remote parts of the rock; and even here they could ſcarcely deem themſelves ſecure: in ſhort, no ſcene could be more deplorable than their diſtreſs on theſe occaſions.

The Enemy's bombardment from the land was ſtill continued with little variation: they appeared indeed to have no other object than the expenditure of ammunition. In their camp, large parties

1781, June. were conſtantly bringing bruſh-wood for faſcines from the country; and others were employed in diſembarking ſtores, from ſmall veſſels which were daily arriving from all quarters.

THE 9th, we were alarmed with the blowing-up of one of the Enemy's magazines, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from the Catalonian camp to the weſt of the Queen of Spain's chair. The different exploſions that ſucceeded the firſt, reſembled a continual roll of fire, like repeated vollies of muſquetry; from which circumſtance we conjectured, that it was their repoſitory for live ſhells, and fixed ammunition. Their drums immediately beat to arms; and the whole army, conſiſting of thirteen battalions beſides cavalry, aſſembled in front of the camp. Parties were inſtantly detached; but the ſplinters of the ſhells kept them for ſome time at a conſiderable diſtance. The ſhells however at length ceaſed to diſplode: they advanced, and removed powder, &c. from a neighbouring magazine to a place ſouthward of the fire; where meeting afterwards in great numbers, our artillery endeavoured to reach them with a large ſhell from Willis's; but the diſtance was beyond the range of a ſea-mortar. From the long continuance and ſucceſſive loud reports, it was thought they muſt have ſuſtained great loſs, not only of ammunition, but of men; as the ſplinters were ſeen, with glaſſes, to range much farther than the ſpot where the detachment firſt aſſembled: and remarkable economy was afterwards obſerved in the article of ſhells.

THE following day, a line-of-battle ſhip, proceeding from Point Mala to the eaſtward, was fired upon from the Garriſon, and obliged to put about and anchor at Algeziras. A flag of truce came the day after to the New mole, to know the cauſe of our firing upon her, being a Neapolitan man of war. The Governor anſwered, that the firſt ſhot was to bring her to; which ſhe not obeying,

obeying, every ſucceeding one was fired to ſink her. The night of the 11th, the gun and mortar boats, according to cuſtom, bombarded the camp, killed a child, and wounded a woman. They retired much ſooner than uſual; which we attributed to their having received ſome damage, as our grape was heard to ſtrike them. We returned ninety-ſix rounds of various kinds. Their land-batteries, during the attack, directed their fire principally towards the King's baſtion, and along the line-wall in town, whence, they obſerved, we for ſome time paſt generally fired when they came over. The 14th, being the anniverſary of Corpus Chriſti, the feſtival was noticed by the Enemy's ſhipping with the uſual flags of decoration, and the cuſtomary ſalutes: repeated volleys were likewiſe diſcharged from the lines; which, being unexpected on our ſide, killed and wounded ſeveral. 1781, June.

THOUGH their bombardment in general, at this period, ſcarcely exceeded 450 rounds in twenty-four hours, yet the batteries at Willis's, notwithſtanding the recent repairs, were again greatly damaged. The Enemy's ſhot, though fired at ſo great a diſtance, frequently pierced ſeven ſolid feet of ſand-bag work. To obviate this, ſtrong wooden frames, called *caiſſons*, were conſtructed of the ſame dimenſions as the merlons; which, when well rammed with clay, and covered in front and on the top with junk cut in lengths for the purpoſe, were expected to reſiſt better than the temporary repairs that had been done during the ſeverity of the Enemy's fire. The Enemy alſo adopted the ſame mode in capping the merlons of Fort St. Barbara.

A FLAG of truce, on the 15th, informed us that two ſhips had been captured leaving the Garriſon, and that the priſoners were ready to be ſent in. The Fortune ſloop, in conſequence, the next day, brought over 141 Engliſh and Jews, men, women, and children.

1781, June. children. It was remarked that the Enemy the preceding day continued their bombardment during the flag of truce; but a ſtrict ceſſation was obſerved this day, owing, as we imagined, to ſome repreſentations. We obſerved, on the 20th, a new camp of 112 tents in the rear of Barcelo's battery, north of Algeziras. The day following, Montague's baſtion was opened on the Enemy, as parties were repairing the St. Carlos's battery.

THE bombardment now decreaſed daily. The fire of the Enemy was chiefly directed to our upper batteries, for the town was almoſt a heap of ruins: they ſometimes threw a long-ranger; but theſe ſhells ſeldom did any injury. The night of the 24th, the gun-boats fired upon the camp, but at ſuch a diſtance, that little damage was received, though they expended four hundred ſhot, and ſeventy ſhells. We returned eighty-eight rounds, principally ſmall ſhells, whoſe fuſes were ſo accurately cut, as to break juſt over the boats. The 27th, we obſerved another encampment (capable of quartering two battalions) at the Tower between the river Palmones and Algeziras. Many were of opinion that this camp, with that at Barcelo's battery, was occupied by militia. The gun and mortar boats again bombarded our camp about midnight for two hours: they then made their uſual ſignal, and, as we imagined, were gone back; but ſoon after, they returned, and recommenced a briſker fire than before; killed and wounded twelve or fourteen, the greateſt number of which were of the 39th regiment. This was the moſt important loſs which our troops had yet experienced from the gun-boats; but we concluded ourſelves in ſome degree fortunate in not ſuffering more conſiderably; as moſt of the regiments, imagining the bombardment over for the night, were in bed when they returned.

THE diſagreeable and frequent repetition of theſe attacks prompted the Governor to adopt, if poſſible, ſome expedients to annoy

annoy their camp in return. The diſtance was conceived to be within the range of ſhells from the Old-mole head: accordingly a thirteen-inch ſea-mortar was removed to the extremity; and ſix cannon, five thirty-two-pounders, and one eighteen-pounder, were at the ſame time ſunk in the ſand behind the Old mole, and then ſecured with timber, &c. at different degrees of elevation. Theſe arrangements had been for ſome time in agitation; and being now completed, he determined to make the experiment. About ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 28th, ſix rounds were diſcharged from each: three of the ſhells burſt in the Enemy's camp, and one over it. The other two diſploded in their paſſage: all the ſhot went home. A battalion of Spaniſh guards, happening to be under arms, were greatly alarmed, and diſperſed three different times: at length they were aſſembled, and marched off towards the left. This being only intended as an experiment, the artillery ſoon ceaſed firing; but it is ſcarcely poſſible to expreſs the general ſatisfaction which this ſucceſs diffuſed through the Garriſon. The mortar was loaded with from 30 lb. to 28½ lb. of powder at the uſual elevation; the thirty-two-pounder with 14, and the eighteen with 9 lb. of powder; the latter, all at forty-two degrees. 1781, June.

The Governor, beſides this plan of retaliation, deviſed other ſchemes to cover and protect his camp, if poſſible, from future attacks. Two brigs were ordered to be cut down and converted into *prames*, each to carry four or five heavy cannon; which were to be moored between the New mole and Ragged-ſtaff, at ſuch diſtance from the works as to be eaſily protected, and yet far enough out to keep their boats at a reſpectful diſtance. Artificers from the Garriſon aſſiſted the Navy in fitting out theſe veſſels. One of them, being finiſhed previous to the before-mentioned experiment, was moored at the diſtance of about half muſquet-ſhot from the New-mole head. She was named the Vanguard, mounted two Spaniſh twenty-

1781, June. twenty-ſix-pounders, and two twelves, and was rigged like a ſettee. The Enemy's ſquadron, on the 29th, was reinforced with five xebeques and two gallies, from the eaſt. At night ſailed a packet for Faro, in Portugal.

July. THE 2d of July, additional tents were pitched at the new camp near the Tower, north of Algeziras. About one in the morning of the 4th, the gun-boats repeated their attack; but contrary to their former cuſtom, numbers of their ſhot and ſhells fell amongſt the ſhipping. The Porcupine frigate, Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. and an Indiaman, each received a ſhot; and the Brilliant's bottom was ſtruck with a ſplinter of a ſhell, which burſt under her; but no particular damage was received in the Garriſon, except two men being ſlightly wounded. The Governor retaliated by ordering ſix rounds of ſhot and ſhells to be fired into their camp, from the guns and ſea-mortars at the Old mole: the cannon were pointed indiſcriminately for the camp; but the mortars were laid for the faſcine and artillery parks. One of the ſhells ſet fire to a hut, and alarmed them exceedingly. As the Governor now determined to retaliate in this manner, we were in hopes it would deter them from ſo frequently diſturbing us.

THE Enemy continued making gabions, and bringing much wood into the camp: on the other hand, our people were employed in repairs, and additions to the works. Traverſes were erected at the Royal battery, and parties were employed on the north front, from the Rock-gun to the Old-mole head. The 10th, a brig coming in from the eaſt was taken by the Enemy's cruiſers, which for ſome weeks paſt had again kept a very vigilant look-out. The crew however eſcaped to the Rock; and they had thrown the letters over-board, before they abandoned the veſſel.

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THE bombardment, which, by almoſt imperceptible degrees, had been decreaſing, on the 12th nearly ceaſed. The cannon in their ſeven and fourteen-gun batteries were all drawn back, to facilitate, as we imagined, the repairing of the platforms, and inner part of the batteries. The 13th, ſome troops at the tower decamped, and in a few days afterwards a regiment marched away from the Algeziras camp. The 15th, two ſettees and a brig ſailed from Point Mala, with gabions, to the weſt. One veſſel had ſailed thence on the 13th. Theſe materials, we conjectured, were for ſome new works in the neighbourhood; but we were afterwards informed that they were taken to Minorca, and were uſed in the approaches carried on againſt St. Philip's. Their firing was now confined to the night, and, unleſs we provoked them, ſcarcely ever exceeded thirty rounds. 1781, July.

THE Spaniſh General viſited the Lines on the 18th; but a fire breaking out in his camp, he returned immediately on its appearance. In the evening, the caiſſons for the Queen's battery being carried up to Willis's, and the ſand-bags brought from Pocoroca clay-pit, the engineers at duſk, with a party of three hundred and eighty men, began to re-eſtabliſh the merlons; and by the morning gun-fire of the 19th, the old ſand-bags were removed, the caiſſons placed, and filled with clay, ſand, and junk, and the battery made fit for the reception of artillery. The Governor was preſent the whole time, and expreſſed the higheſt approbation of the diligence and activity of the party. The caiſſons were made of oak timber, joined by ſtrong iron bolts. Whilſt they were at work, the gun-boats fired upon the camp, and were ſeconded by the land-batteries on the town: a hundred and thirty-two rounds were returned on the boats, and ſixteen ſhells thrown into the Enemy's camp. One of the artillery and one of the 73d regiment were wounded.

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1781, July. THE morning of the 20th, the Enemy fired a ſalute from the Lines, followed by a feu-de-joie from the army drawn up in two lines in front of their camp, concluding with a grand diſcharge from their ſhipping and ſmall craft at Algeziras. The troops in garriſon changed quarters on the 21ſt: the 39th and Hardenberg's regiments relieved the 72d, and other detachments in King's and Montague's baſtions, Waterport-caſemate, and Picquet-yard. The 58th, 72d, and 73d regiments encamped; the 12th regiment remained on their ground; and the 56th, Reden's, and La Motte's, occupied the South barracks, and other quarters. The Enemy, on the ſame day, decamped from the ground north of Algeziras. Brigadier Roſs ſailed, on the night of the 22d, in a boat to Faro, in his route to England; and the following day, a privateer arrived in eight days from Mahon, with a packet. Two days afterwards, a boat arrived from Portugal. The patron informed us, that the army at that time before Gibraltar principally conſiſted of militia regiments, the regular troops having embarked for the Weſt-Indies: he further ſaid, that the Spaniſh fleet had ſailed from Cadiz on a cruiſe. Soon after this boat arrived, a large fleet, of upwards of ſeventy ſail, appeared from the weſt: when abreaſt of Europa, we diſcovered amongſt them a ſhip of the line, two frigates, two cutters, a bomb-ketch, and ſeveral armed veſſels: they did not diſplay any colours.*

OUR camp was alarmed, on the 27th, with the report that the gun-boats were approaching. The batteries were manned, and the regiments aſſembled; but the Enemy not appearing, they returned to quarters. The ſignals for ſeeing the boats in future, were ordered to be a falſe fire, and two guns from the ſhipping.

Auguſt. AUGUST was introduced by an attack from the gun-boats. They came upon us by ſurpriſe; for we had no ſignal from our guard-boats. This

* This proved to be the fleet which afterwards blockaded Mahon.

This was afterwards accounted for, by the Enemy having taken a circle; by which means our guard-boats, when they began to fire, were without, and the gun-boats between them and the Garriſon. Our fire in return was well ſerved, and appeared to do ſome execution: twelve large ſhells and fifteen ſhot were likewiſe thrown into the camp from the Old mole: ſeveral of the former burſt juſt as they fell, conſequently promiſed to do miſchief. Their land-batteries ſeconded the fire from the ſea, but we did not experience any caſualties. Two days afterwards, the other prame, called the Repulſe, mounting five twenty-ſix-pounders, was moored about muſket-ſhot to the ſouthward of the Vanguard, and the ſame diſtance from our batteries. Theſe veſſels were of ſuch annoyance to their boats, that whilſt they remained out, we never afterwards were ſo much diſturbed at the ſouthward. 1781, Auguſt.

THE Artillery at Willis's endeavoured, on the 4th, to ſet fire to the canes and weeds in the gardens; but they were too full of ſap to take fire. This attempt attracted a briſk cannonade for ſome time from the Enemy. Early in the morning of the 6th, a ſhell fell into a tent behind General La Motte's quarters, at the ſouthward, in which were two men of the 58th, aſleep. They were not awakened by its fall; but a ſerjeant in an adjacent tent heard it, and ran near forty yards to a place of ſafety, when he recollected the ſituation of his friends. Thinking the ſhell had fallen blind, he returned and awakened them: both immediately roſe, but continued by the place, debating on the narrow eſcape they had had, when the ſhell exploded, and forced them with great violence againſt the garden-wall, but miraculouſly did no further miſchief than deſtroying every thing in the tent.

ON the morning of the 7th, before the haze was quite diſpelled in the Gut, a ſignal for an enemy was made by the Spaniards at

1781, August. Cabrita Point. As the fog diſperſed, we diſcovered, at a conſiderable diſtance, a veſſel becalmed, but rowing towards the Garriſon with the current. Fourteen gun-boats were then advancing from Algeziras to intercept her; upon which Captain Curtis, of the Brilliant, ordered out Sir Charles Knowles, with three barges, to endeavour to get along-ſide, and receive any diſpatches the veſſel might have on board, whilſt he attended the towing-out of the Vanguard and Repulſe prames, to cover them, and protect her. Sir Charles perſonally executed his orders, and returned with a packet for the Governor. The veſſel by this time was about a league and a half from the Garriſon, and the headmoſt gun-boat within ſhot, advancing apparently with an intent to board: ſtopping, however, at the diſtance of a few hundred yards, ſhe poured in a diſcharge of round and grape ſhot, and was immediately ſeconded by her conſorts aſtern. The veſſel, which we now diſcovered to be a King's ſloop of war, returned the ſalute with a broadſide, and muſquetry from her quarter-deck; and a ſpirited action commenced. Appearances at this juncture were ſo greatly in favour of the Spaniards, that the Garriſon gave up the ſloop for loſt. Becalmed a league from the Rock, and fourteen gun-boats, each carrying a twenty-ſix-pounder, full of men, cannonading her on every ſide with grape and round ſhot; a xebeque alſo bearing down with a gentle breeze; were circumſtances which ſeemed to preclude the poſſibility of eſcape. After maintaining, however, a very warm, judicious, and well-ſerved fire, often obliging the boats to retire, the weſterly breeze at laſt reached her; and not long afterwards ſhe was ſafe under our guns. She proved to be the Helena ſloop of war, fourteen ſmall guns, Captain Roberts, in fourteen days from England. Her loſs during this action was much leſs than could have been poſſibly imagined, when we conſidered the ſhowers of grape and round ſhot that every inſtant ſurrounded her: ſhe had only one killed and two wounded; but her upper rigging and ſails were much cut and injured. We attributed the hull's being ſcarcely

ſcarcely touched, to the conſtruction of the gun-boats; for, being originally intended to annoy at a diſtance, their cannon could not be depreſſed. The Enemy however did not eſcape ſo well: numbers were ſeen to drop in the boats from the muſquetry of the ſloop, and ſeveral were towed off diſabled; which were very convincing proofs that their loſs was conſiderable. 1781, Auguſt.

A SETTEE was taken on the 12th by the Enemy's cruiſers. The crew, excepting three Jew paſſengers, eſcaped to the Garriſon: they informed us that great preparations were making in the French and Spaniſh ports for ſome grand expedition: the object was however kept ſecret; but many at Minorca ſuſpected St. Philip's to be the place.

THE Enemy's bombardment, if we may now call it by that name, ſcarcely exceeded, at this time, THREE ſhells in the twenty-four hours, which the ſoldiers (conjecturing that ſome alluſion might be intended, by that ſuperſtitious nation, to the ſacred Trinity) jocoſely, though profanely termed, *Father*, *Son*, and *Holy Ghoſt*. It is not indeed altogether improbable that the Spaniards might entertain ſome bigoted reſpect for that myſtical number, and, conſidering the Britiſh in the light of heretics, might apprehend ſome efficacy from it, in the great work of *converting the Garriſon to the Catholic faith*: at leaſt, it is difficult, on any more reaſonable ground, to account for their exactly continuing to fire neither more nor leſs, for ſo conſiderable a period.

THE mention of this circumſtance brings to my recollection another, of a ridiculous nature, which ſerves to demonſtrate the thoughtleſsneſs of the Engliſh ſoldiers, who can jeſt in the hour of danger, and indulge their prejudices at the expence of what other nations, however differing in ſentiment, generally agree to hold in a degree

1781, Auguſt. degree of reſpect. It is firſt to be remembered, that, according to the articles of capitulation by which the Garriſon was ſurrendered to Admiral Sir George Rooke, it was ſtipulated that the Inhabitants ſhould be tolerated in their religion: the old Spaniſh church was therefore continued as a place of worſhip for thoſe of the Roman-Catholic perſuaſion, and, as is uſual in Roman-Catholic churches, was decorated, amongſt others, with figures, as large as life, of our Saviour and the Virgin Mary.

At the commencement of the firing, when the ſoldiers were engaged in a ſucceſſion of irregularities, a party of them aſſembled in the Spaniſh church, to carouſe and be merry. In the midſt of their jollity, the image of the Virgin Mary was obſerved in the ruins by one of the party, who inſtantly propoſed, as a piece of fun, to place her Ladyſhip in the whirligig.* The ſcheme ſeemed to meet with general approbation, till one, wiſer than the reſt, ſtopped them with a remark, that it would ill become them, as military men, and particularly Engliſhmen, to puniſh any perſon without a trial. A court martial conſequently ſat, with mock ceremony; and her Ladyſhip was found guilty of drunkenneſs, debauchery, and other high crimes, and condemned to the whirligig, whither ſhe was immediately carried in proceſſion. The Governor (who, notwithſtanding the firing, regularly attended the parade), at guard-mounting diſcovered the poor Virgin in confinement; but expreſſed his diſapprobation of the action, and ordered her inſtantly to be removed to the White Convent, where, by the bye, ſhe was by no means exempt from further inſult and diſgrace. If a bigoted Spaniard could have beheld this tranſaction, he probably would have thought the Engliſh worſe than heretics; and would have concluded, that their impiety could not fail to attract the ſpecial vengeance of Heaven.

The

* A machine erected at the bottom of the Grand parade, for the puniſhment of ſcolding-women, or others guilty of trifling miſdemeanours.

THE night of the 15th, the gun and mortar boats bombarded our camp; their diſpoſition extending from off Little bay to the Old-mole head: their fire, as had been the cuſtom for ſome time before, was ſeconded by a briſk cannonade from the Lines, which was very judiciouſly ſerved. Many of their ſhells burſt in the air, over our ſhipping; but the ſhips continued ſilent. Our artillery retaliated from the Old-mole head, and *ſmall* ſhells were diſcharged from the elevated guns, which ſeemed to anſwer very well. One of the 72d regiment was killed; two of the artillery, and two of the 73d, with a boy, an inhabitant, were wounded. In this attack, a ſhell fell amongſt ſome naval ſtores, in a ground-ward of the Naval Hoſpital; and the moſt dreadful conſequences might have been expected from this accident, if the fire had not been happily extinguiſhed by the picquet, which the Governor had ordered, ſome time before, to aſſemble here, to prevent, if poſſible, ſuch caſualties. The other picquet, which mounted at the ſouthward, was ſtationed for the ſame purpoſe at the New mole. 1781, Auguſt.

A SCHOONER arrived from Faro on the 17th, with fruit, onions, and ſalt. In the evening, a flag of truce came from the Enemy, in anſwer to ours of the preceding day. The day following, another boat arrived from Faro: ſhe brought a packet, with ſome private letters from Liſbon, which intimated the probability of our receiving a viſit from the Combined fleet, then cruiſing off Cadiz. At night ſeveral guns were heard in the Gut, and a number of ſignals made at the Point. The ſucceeding morning, His Majeſty's cutter the Kite arrived from England, with duplicates of the Helena's diſpatches. In her paſſage ſhe engaged a French cutter of twenty guns, and had three men killed and ſix wounded. The Enemy's cruiſers endeavoured to intercept her, but were driven to leeward. A boat alſo arrived about the ſame time from Portugal.

THE

1781, August.

THE firing from the Garriſon now varied according as the Enemy's parties preſented themſelves: at this period they were buſy in repairing Fort St. Philip, and in ſecuring their works againſt the approaching rainy ſeaſon. Our Engineers were repairing the communications and batteries at Willis's, &c. A ſoldier of the 73d deſerted to the Enemy the 25th: he had been abſent from his corps five days, during which time he had concealed himſelf on the rock. Hunger probably preſſing him, he determined to make a bold attempt to get off: accordingly ſtuffing a ſand-bag with graſs, he came to Landport, and placing, unobſerved, the bag upon the ſpikes of the paliſades, jumped, unhurt, on the glacis; then running over the Cauſeway, he ſoon cleared Bay-ſide barrier, and, though many hundred rounds of muſquetry were fired from Landport and the Lines guards, he eſcaped. He was the fourth man loſt by deſertion in the courſe of ſix weeks.

EARLY the 27th, four men, who had been impreſſed from a privateer in the Bay, deſerted from the Repulſe prame. The next morning we were viſited again by the gun and mortar boats; but they ſcarcely ſtaid one third of their former time. We returned nine ſhot and fifty-eight ſhells, which, from the ſhrieks and piteous cries we heard, muſt have done execution. We annoyed them in camp from the Old mole, as uſual; and the artillery attempted to reach them from Willis's, but in vain. In this attack a wounded matroſs was killed by a ſhell in the Hoſpital. The circumſtances attending this man's caſe are ſo melancholy and affecting, that I cannot paſs them over in ſilence. Some time previous to this event, he had been ſo unlucky as to break his thigh: being a man of great ſpirits, he ill brooked the confinement which his caſe demanded, and exerted himſelf to get abroad, that he might enjoy the benefit of the freſh air in the court of the Hoſpital: unfortunately, in one of his playful moments, he fell, and was obliged to take to his bed again.

again. He was in this ſituation, when a ſhell from the mortar-boats fell into the ward, and rebounding lodged upon him. The convaleſcents and ſick, in the ſame room, inſtantly ſummed up ſtrength to crawl out on hands and knees, whilſt the fuſe was burning; but this wretched victim was kept down by the weight of the ſhell, which after ſome ſeconds burſt, took off both his legs, and ſcorched him in a dreadful manner: but, what was ſtill more horrid, he ſurvived the exploſion, and was ſenſible to the very moment that death relieved him from his miſery. His laſt words were expreſſive of regret that he had not been killed on the batteries. 1781, Auguſt.

The Enemy's attention to the blockade ſeemed now to be revived. Their cruiſers were increaſed, and conſtantly on the watch. The force in the Bay at this time was one ſhip of the line, a xebeque having a broad pendant, a frigate, and five xebeques, with the gun and mortar boats, and ſmall armed craft. The arrangement of theſe veſſels for the purpoſe of blockading the Garriſon, appeared to be as follows. When the wind was weſt, two xebeques and four gun-boats anchored at Cabrita Point, cruiſing at night at the entrance of the Bay and in the Straits: when eaſterly, the frigate, xebeques, and four gun-boats, cruiſed ſome between Ceuta and Europa, and others in the Gut: one xebeque was generally obſerved to lie-to off Europa Point, at the entrance of the Bay. Though this diſpoſition apparently obſtructed all intercourſe between the Garriſon and our friends in Portugal and Minorca, yet opportunities ſometimes occurred, when boats ſlipped out unobſerved, and returned with the ſame ſucceſs.

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1781, August. occaſioned by our firing on their working-parties. Such ſtarts of retaliation they were often provoked to, by our annoying their workmen in the batteries.

Sept. THE prames had been found ſo uſeful, that in the beginning of September, the Navy began to fit up the Fortune ſloop, in order to add her to their number. The 5th, a flag of truce from the Enemy brought over —— Pratts, an inhabitant of Gibraltar, who had been taken by the Spaniards in the Fox packet, about twelve months before, and whom, as it was ſaid, the Enemy for ſome time had objected to exchange. By this man we were informed that the Duke de Crillon, with ten thouſand men, had landed at Minorca, and that it was reported he was to be joined by a French army from Toulon. The evening of the 7th, the Captain at Willis's again endeavoured to ſet fire to the weeds, &c. in the gardens, which from their height afforded great cover to the Enemy's advanced ſentries; and in executing theſe orders a briſk cannonade was returned by the Enemy, which continued till day-break. Our carcaſſes and light balls frequently took effect; but the canes were too green to be burnt to any purpoſe. In the courſe of this firing, ſeveral ſhot from the Lines ranged as far as the South barracks and New mole. Great numbers of gabions were now obſerved in the Enemy's faſcine-park.

THE evening of the 12th, they fired a grand ſalute from their Lines and ſhipping, and a feu-de-joie in camp. After the ſalute, they continued to cannonade from the Lines, though for ſome days before they had only fired their myſtical number in the twenty-four hours. We imagined this ſalute to be on account of the Duke de Crillon's having gained ſome advantage at Minorca. In the courſe of their firing, on the 15th, a circumſtance happened, ſimilar to one which occurred in May; and both of them may be conſidered

1781, Sept.

conſidered as extraordinary. A ſhell from the Lines fell upon the Rock, above the Red ſands, and glanced off in a direction nearly at right angles with its range: it rolled to the bottom of the Princeſs of Wales's lines, burſt on the platform of one of the thirty-two-pounders, and a ſplinter cutting the apron of the gun, fired it off: the ſhot took away the railing at the foot of the glacis, and lodged in the line-wall near Ragged-ſtaff.

We obſerved, on the 16th, that the Enemy, during the preceding night, had thrown up three banks of ſand in *zig-zags*, beginning at the centre of the fourth branch of approach, which ſeemed intended as a line of direction for a new communication to the St. Carlos's battery. In the evening, the Governor ordered the artillery to direct a briſk fire on this work, which was continued till day-break of the 17th. The Enemy returned the fire reluctantly, from a wiſh, as we imagined, not to increaſe ours. The next morning, we obſerved they had retained the ſand thrown up the preceding night with caſks; and from the materials ſeen in the vicinity of the works, other additions ſeemed intended to be made. At night, Crouchett's howitzer-battery and Montague's baſtion were opened, and, with Willis's, &c. were kept conſtantly going. About midnight the gun-boats, attended by a bomb-ketch, as we conjectured, came over, and, contrary to their former practice, directed their fire towards Willis's, the Lines, and north end of the Town. So determined were they to land their ſhells, that one went over the rock, and many fell on the hill; and, in attempting to imitate us, in burſting their ſhells in the air, ſeveral diſploded in their mortars. They ſtaid two hours and a half, and expended a hundred and thirty ſhells and eighty-ſeven ſhot, and their land-batteries were not ſo ſparing as the night before. We returned a ſmart fire on both ſea and land, and retaliated on their camp, as uſual.

1781, Sept. A SHELL, during the above attack, fell in an embraſure oppoſite the King's-lines bomb-proof, killed one of the 73d, and wounded another of the ſame corps. The caſe of the latter was ſingular, and will ſerve to enforce the maxim, that even in the moſt dangerous caſes, we ſhould never deſpair of a recovery whilſt life remains. This unfortunate man was knocked down by the wind of the ſhell, which, inſtantly burſting, killed his companion, and mangled him in a moſt dreadful manner. His head was terribly fractured, his left arm broken in two places, one of his legs ſhattered, the ſkin and muſcles torn off part of his right hand, the middle finger broken to pieces, and his whole body moſt ſeverely bruiſed, and marked with gunpowder. He preſented ſo horrid an object to the ſurgeons, that they had not the ſmalleſt hopes of ſaving his life, and were at a loſs what part to attend to firſt. He was that evening trepanned; a few days afterwards his leg was amputated, and other wounds and fractures dreſſed. Being poſſeſſed of a moſt excellent conſtitution, nature performed wonders in his favour, and in eleven weeks the cure was completely effected. His name is Donald Roſs, and he now enjoys his Sovereign's bounty in a penſion of nine-pence a day for life. A non-commiſſioned officer of artillery alſo loſt his thigh on Montague's baſtion; and a private of the 12th regiment, both his legs: the latter died ſoon after the amputation was performed.

THE morning of the 18th, a deſerter from the Spaniſh guards came in from the St. Carlos's battery. He was purſued by four of the Enemy, but in vain. He gave information of the Enemy's intention to erect ſome new batteries. About ten o'clock in the evening, a ſhell from the Lines fell into a houſe oppoſite the King's baſtion, where the Town-Major, Captain Burke, with Majors Mercier and Vignoles, of the 39th regiment, were ſitting. The ſhell took off Major Burke's thigh; afterwards fell through the

floor

floor into the cellar: there it burſt, and forced the flooring, with the unfortunate Major, to the cieling. When aſſiſtance came, they found Major Burke almoſt buried amongſt the ruins of the room. He was inſtantly conveyed to the Hoſpital, where he died ſoon after the wounded part was amputated, much lamented by his friends as an amiable and worthy member of ſociety, and by the Governor as an indefatigable officer. Majors Mercier and Vignoles had time to eſcape before the ſhell burſt: they were nevertheleſs ſlightly wounded by the ſplinters; as were a ſerjeant of the 39th, and his daughter, who were in the cellar underneath when the ſhell entered. This houſe had eſcaped almoſt untouched during the warmeſt period of the bombardment, till this unfortunate ſhell fell in, which deprived the Garriſon of this active and valuable officer. 1781, Sept.

The Enemy did not increaſe their works the ſucceeding day, but *debouched* the fourth branch of the approach about the centre. In the evening, the Helena and Kite, with a privateer, left the Bay for England, and a ſchooner for Portugal. Lieut. Lowe, of the 12th, who had loſt his leg, and the invalids, went home in the former. Our firing was increaſed at night by the Catalan batteries; and Crouchett's was ſtill kept open. The 20th, Captain Fowlis, of the 73d, was appointed Town-Major.

Our working parties were employed by the engineers, on the 21ſt, in repairing Princeſs Caroline's battery, at Willis's, which, owing to the ſpirited behaviour and example of the officers, was cleared, the caiſſons placed, filled, and the battery completed before night, under a moſt heavy fire from the Enemy. When the work was finiſhed, the party deſired to give three cheers: but they were over-ruled by the Captain of artillery, who recommended to ſalute the Enemy with three rounds from each gun: which was immediately put in execution. The party had not a man materially hurt during

1781, Sept. during the warm cannonade; but, in returning to be diſmiſſed, a ſerjeant of La Motte's, who had braved the dangers of the day, was killed by a random-ſhot below the artillery-guard. Our firing continued with great vivacity on the 22d, particularly with ſmall ſhells from the Royal battery, Willis's, and Montague's baſtion: theſe were kept going in the day; and at night theſe batteries, with the Catalans, Crouchett's, and batteries at the entrance of the Lines, were in action. The Enemy in return were not ſparing of ammunition: in the preceding twenty-four hours they fired ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five ſhot, and fifty-ſeven ſhells. The Garriſon diſcharged ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three rounds of different ſpecies.

THE Enemy's new works were erected with caſks, covered and retained by faſcines, with ſand in the front. About two hundred men appeared to be employed in the day; but they were often compelled to retire, our ordnance was ſo well ſerved and directed. The gun-boats, on the morning of the 24th, viſited us as uſual; and it was thought that a bomb-ketch again attended them. They pointed their fire principally towards the Victualling-office, in town, and Willis's: ſome ſhells fell in the New mole, but few aſhore at the ſouthward. We returned their fire, and retaliated from the Old mole on their camp.

EARLY in the morning of the 25th, the faſcine-capping of the merlons of Fort Barbara took fire from the Enemy's guns, and burnt extremely fierce. The officer at Willis's immediately directed a briſk fire on the Fort; which the Governor afterwards increaſed, by opening the Grand battery. The firing however from the latter did not anſwer ſo well as was expected; owing perhaps to the unevenneſs of the platforms, which are of ſtone, and much worn: nevertheleſs, the Enemy were obliged to evacuate the Fort, without

without exſtinguiſhing the fire. At day-break we ſaw only five faſcine-merlons ſtanding: the other ſeven were all deſtroyed, with ſome gun-carriages, traverſes on the rampart, and faſcine-work in the ditch. We imagined that this accident would render the Fort uſeleſs for ſome time; but they convinced us that our concluſions were premature, by firing, probably out of bravado, a few ſhot in the courſe of the day; which killed one of the 58th, and wounded another. In the morning, about ſeven, the Flying-fiſh cutter, of twenty guns, arrived with ordnance-ſtores and intrenching tools: ſhe informed us that Government had engaged twenty cutters, of her force, for the ſame purpoſe. A xebeque and four gun-boats oppoſed her paſſage, but in vain. 1781, Sept.

THE 26th, Lieut. Clarke, of the 56th, died of a decline. In the courſe of the day, the Enemy began to clear Fort Barbara, and in the evening to lay faſcines (a great number of which were in the neighbourhood of the Fort), towards repairing it. Our fire continued to be well directed, and conſiderably annoyed them. The 27th, a man was diſcovered near Catalan bay, by the guard at Middle-hill. A party of the Navy immediately went round, and took him up. He proved to be a deſerter from the 72d regiment; but the wretch was ſo famiſhed with hunger, and ſo bruiſed in getting down the rock, that his life was deſpaired of. The 28th, the Enemy capped two merlons of Fort Barbara. Their parties were very diligent in making gabions and faſcines: the former we imagined were removed, as they were finiſhed, to the Lines and advanced works, as we had obſerved ſeveral behind the fourth and fifth branches of the approach. This circumſtance, with their unuſual activity in completing others, confirmed our late intelligence, that they intended additional batteries near the St. Carlos's.

THE firing from the Garriſon now exceeded ſeven hundred rounds in the twenty-four hours; and the Enemy frequently returned eight

1781, Sept. eight hundred, and ſometimes more. Our caſuals conſequently began again to be pretty frequent, amongſt our parties, which, in a great meaſure, was owing to the want of prudence in the men, who were become ſo habituated to the Enemy's fire, as ſcarcely to regard their ſhot; and in fact, if a ſhell were at their feet, it was almoſt neceſſary for the officers to caution them to avoid its effects. It was really wonderful to behold with what undaunted coolneſs they perſiſted in their ſeveral occupations, though expoſed to the Enemy's whole artillery: indeed the generality appeared totally callous to every ſenſe of danger.

Both ſides continued indefatigable in their operations. The Enemy finiſhed two or three merlons in Fort Barbara, erected traverſes near the Tower, in the rear of the new communication, and were continually bringing large quantities of faſcines, &c. to the Lines. On the other hand, our engineers caiſſoned the terrace-batteries, replaced the ſand-bags before the merlons of the Queen's battery, and had parties daily employed in repairs. The 30th, a ſoldier of the 72d loſt his legs by a ſhot from Fort Barbara, from which they continued occaſionally to fire. He bore amputation with prodigious firmneſs, but died ſoon after, through the loſs of blood, previous to his being brought to the Hoſpital. This fact being repreſented to the Governor, the ſerjeants of the different regiments were ordered to attend the Hoſpital, to be taught by the ſurgeons how to apply the *tourniquets*; which was afterwards productive of very beneficial conſequences. Tourniquets were alſo diſtributed to the different guards, to be at hand in caſe of neceſſity.

Octob. The Enemy, for ſeveral days, had made very little addition to the new communication, and the third return appeared ſtill unfiniſhed. A party of the Enemy was however diſcovered from Willis's, on the evening of the 1ſt of October, working to the weſt of the St. Carlos battery;

battery: and they perſiſting in their labour, our fire was increaſed from the batteries below; which brought on a warm return. At day-break we obſerved, at the extremity of the new approach, a large epaulement, of forty-five gabions long, two in height, and four or five in breadth. On the top were ſeveral layers of ſand-bags, and ſand was banked up to protect it in front. It was ſituated within the weſtern *place d'armes* of the St. Carlos's battery, towards the beach, in a direction forming a very obtuſe angle with the front of the above battery. Our engineers immediately agreed that this epaulement was intended for mortars; which induced the Governor, in the courſe of the 2d, to order two embraſures (maſked at the Old-mole head, to cover the mortars which we uſually fired into their camp) to be opened, and two howitzers to be kept in action from thence. At night, our firing at intervals was ſo aſtoniſhingly briſk, that the whole north front, from the Rock-gun to the Mole-head, was obſcured in ſmoke. This fire was continued, with little intermiſſion, till day-break; and though the Enemy did not return it warmly, they made up for their ſilence the ſucceeding day. During the twenty-four hours they diſcharged twelve hundred and ſixty-three rounds, and the preceding day, one thouſand nine hundred and forty-eight; which to us was a proof that they were conſiderably galled by our fire. 1781, Oct.

We had obſerved, for ſome weeks, a party of the Enemy erecting a building upon an eminence, near the Stone quarry, under the Queen of Spain's chair, which at length turned out to be a ſignal-tower; but no uſe was made of it till the beginning of this month, when we diſcovered that it was intended to give information to their batteries in the lines, when our working-parties were going up the hill. On their marching up, the morning of the 3d, a ſignal was made from the tower, and their batteries immediately increaſed their fire on the heights: on their return in the evening, the ſignal was

1781, Oct. repeated. This practice they continued for ſome time. At night, the body of a ſoldier of the 12th regiment, who attempted to ſwim to the Enemy from Waterport, was diſcovered floating near the Repulſe prame. The ſailors on the watch, imagining ſome large fiſh had got foul of their cable, darted a harpoon into the body, but ſoon found out their miſtake. The ſucceeding morning, we obſerved that the Enemy had thrown up a cover, from the eaſtern ſhoulder of the new battery, to the weſtern magazine of the St. Carlos's: they alſo raiſed a ſhoulder on the weſtern extremity, and erected five traverſes in the rear.

Our firing, on the 4th, was ordered to be diminiſhed; only Montague's and the Hill batteries were kept going: few ſhot were now uſed, as the Enemy ſeemed to pay little attention to them; and we had ocular proofs daily of the annoyance from the ſmall ſhells, which immediately made them deſiſt, and get under cover. The ſame day a mutiny was diſcovered on board His Majeſty's cutter the Speedwell, Lieut. Gibſon; and four of the ringleaders were ſeized and confined. The plan of this conſpiracy was, to murder the officers of the watch, cut the cable, and run away with the veſſel to Algeziras, where they computed ſhe would ſell for a handſome ſum, which was to be equally divided amongſt the people intereſted, who were then to depart for England. Near half the crew were concerned; and the ſame evening, if the wind continued favourable, the ſcheme was to have been put in execution. Happily one of the party (I believe, a Spaniſh deſerter) confeſſed in time to render the whole abortive. It was ſomewhat ſingular, that Mr. Gibſon had been ſo unfortunate, when in England, as to have the cutter he then commanded run away with by the crew, into a French port, whilſt he and his officers were aſhore.

THE Enemy, on the night of the 4th, threw up a line of caſks and ſand, extending upwards of ſixty feet in a parallel line to the front of St. Carlos's. Some additions were alſo made to the new battery. The raiſing of the former work induced many to believe, that they were come at laſt to the determination of beſieging the Garriſon in form; and that this, with other works to be erected, would be the firſt parallel of attack. It was a lucky circumſtance, in ſome reſpects, to have an enemy ſo tardy in their operations. Our troops were now accuſtomed, by ſix months bombardment, to the diſcharge and effect of heavy artillery: their firing had pointed out our weak places, which the Governor and engineers had been indefatigable in ſtrengthening, ſo that the Garriſon was now really in a better ſtate of defence than at the commencement of the bombardment. In the nights of the 5th and 6th, the parallel, as we called the line to the eaſt, was extended about a hundred feet, and the new mortar-battery raiſed with faſcines. Small traverſes were alſo made in the rear of the new approach from the fourth branch. 1781, Oct.

THE gun and mortar boats had now been abſent ſome time; probably owing to the repairs which the mortar-boats neceſſarily demanded. On the evening of the 7th, they however renewed their viſit, much earlier than was cuſtomary, and ſtaid upwards of two hours. Their ſhot ſeemed all directed at our prames, whilſt their ſhells, the fuſes of which were remarkably dark, were thrown aſhore. They fired about three hundred ſhot, and twenty-three ſhells, killed one of the 73d, and wounded two of the 12th. We returned forty-three ſhot, ſixteen grape, and two hundred and ſeventy-nine ſhells. The 8th, two mortars were mounted in the new mortar-battery; and from the pickets marked for the platforms, we concluded it would mount eight mortars. In the afternoon, a ſhell fell into a houſe in town, in which Enſign

1781, Oct. Stephens, of the 39th, was ſitting: imagining himſelf not ſafe where he was, he quitted the room to get to a more ſecure place; but juſt as he paſſed the door, the ſhell burſt, and a ſplinter mortally wounded him in the reins, and another took off his leg. He was conveyed to the Hoſpital, and had ſuffered amputation before the ſurgeons diſcovered the mortal wound in his body. He died about ſeven o'clock, much regretted as a promiſing young officer.

THE Enemy's parties appearing numerous within the new works, our firing from the Garriſon was increaſed on the 11th, and was as briſkly returned. The Governor however ordered the artillery to be leſs profuſe in future, unleſs ſome caſualty demanded an additional fire; for their loſs, he was of opinion, bore no proportion to our expenditure. Our ſmall ſhells were alſo decreaſing very faſt; and the Enemy appeared too well covered with traverſes in the new works, to be much annoyed by them. The ſucceeding day our fire ſcarcely exceeded a hundred rounds; and the Enemy's was equally diminiſhed.

THEIR naval force before Gibraltar at this time was rather inſignificant, though perfectly ſufficient for the blockade. Moſt of their xebeques had left the ſtation, as we imagined, to block up Mahon; and only one line-of-battle ſhip, one frigate, one xebeque, and two bomb-ketches, with the ſmall craft and gun-boats, remained in the Bay. The 13th, the Governor ordered our lower batteries to be ſilent, in order to prove whether the Enemy could be diverted from firing on the Town, as their batteries, contrary to the uſual practice of beſiegers, ſeemed to be guided in a great meaſure by ours; and the manœuvre had the deſired effect. Their parties were now employed chiefly in finiſhing the interior part of the new mortar-battery.

THE

THE Garriſon, on the 15th, fired only forty rounds; and the Enemy did not exceed double the number. The night of the 18th, they were heard hard at work; but this circumſtance produced no additional fire from us, as our artillery had been limited to a certain quantity ſince the Governor ordered the firing to decreaſe. The ſubſequent morning we obſerved they had erected a battery, of ſix embraſures, joining the ſecond branch of the new communication, and bearing on Waterport and the Town, about twelve hundred yards from the Grand battery: only four merlons appeared finiſhed: the other three were in a rude ſtate, with a number of faſcines, pickets, and planks lying about the work, and at the *débouchure* of the fourth branch. The Governor, in the morning of the 19th, ordered a warm fire on the new battery, which the Enemy inſtantly returned. One of our carcaſſes ſet fire to the firſt branch of the new approach, and it burnt for ſome time. The following morning we found they had removed the ſand to extinguiſh the fire, and diſplaced many of the faſcines, which, with other materials, were lying in a confuſed manner in the vicinity of the breach. 1781, Oct.

THE night of the 20th, we were viſited by the gun-boats; but their ſtay was much ſhorter than uſual, owing to the ſpringing-up of a briſk eaſterly wind: one of their ſhells ſlightly wounded Aſſiſtant-engineer Evans. This attack we imagined was intended to engage our attention from the land ſide, where the Enemy were heard buſily at work: it had not however that effect, as our batteries directed an additional fire, and continued it the whole night. At day-break we found they had repaired the breach made by the fire, and ſtrengthened the merlons of their gun-battery with gabions and ſand heaped up in front.

THE ſituation of this battery afforded a more ſerious appearance than any operations yet undertaken by the Enemy. Colonel Tovey, the

1781, Oct. the Commandant of artillery, therefore recommended to the Governor to open upon it, without loſs of time, from ſuch heavy guns and howitzers as might be ſoon brought to bear upon it; aſſiſted, at the ſame time, with ſome thirteen-inch ſhells, and a few *red-hot* ſhot from an eighteen-pounder or two. The following morning the Enemy had almoſt completed the battery: the Governor was therefore induced to comply with the repreſentation of Colonel Tovey, and ordered the upper batteries, &c. to be opened on the Enemy's works, and to continue to fire from his direction. About four o'clock in the afternoon of the 22d, (a captain and two ſubalterns, with the artillery picquet, manning the lower batteries) the firing commenced, and was continued with unremitting ſpirit and regularity the remainder of the evening and night. The Enemy, in return, diſcharged repeated vollies from their lines; but to little purpoſe. Our artillery ſoon drove them from the battery, which frequently was ſet on fire by the carcaſſes, but extinguiſhed. On the morning of the 23d we had the mortification to find, that, notwithſtanding the heavy fire kept upon it in the night, five of the embraſures were maſked with ſand-bags, to enable the whole better to reſiſt the effect of our ſhells. The work was nevertheleſs conſiderably damaged, though not in a degree equal to our expence in ammunition. The firing at noon was therefore ordered to ceaſe, as we had expended fifteen hundred and ninety-ſix ſhot, five hundred and thirty ſhells, (moſt of a heavy nature), ten carcaſſes, and two light balls.——It muſt appear almoſt incredible, that a battery at ſuch a diſtance ſhould be able to reſiſt ſuch heavy ordnance, without being levelled to the ground; but indeed few works were ever erected ſo ſtrong and compact. The St. Carlos's battery was ſilent the whole time; and from the lines they returned a thouſand and twelve ſhot, and three hundred and two ſhells. Our loſs was not very great; but on the Enemy's ſide, many were obſerved to fall, and ſeveral to be carried into the lines: their gallantry, we may therefore imagine, coſt them dear.

THE ſucceeding night they repaired the damage done by our fire, and erected two traverſes in the rear of the gun-battery: it is probable they were working alſo on the platforms: and during the two following nights they ſtrengthened it with other additions. The 25th the Enemy's fire was rather ſingular. In the afternoon, about nine, their batteries, for near an hour and a half, diſcharged repeated ſalvos from both cannon and mortars; not directing their fire to any particular object, but ſcattering their ſhot in every direction towards the Garriſon, and burſting the ſhells principally in the air. In the afternoon, about three, this mode of firing was repeated, and continued nearly the ſame time. The 26th, Lieut. Vicars, of the 56th, was ſlightly wounded in the Lines. 1781, Oct.

THE night of the 29th, a briſk cannonade was heard towards the weſt; and ſoon after, by the moon, we diſcovered a cutter engaging a frigate, a xebeque, and ſeveral gun-boats. The cutter anſwered a ſignal made by the Brilliant at the commencement of the action, by which we knew her to be a friend. After the engagement had continued very warm for a conſiderable time, the firing ceaſed, and ſhe was obliged to ſubmit to ſo ſuperior a force. The ſucceeding night, the Unicorn cutter arrived, and four boats from Faro: the former informed us, that ſhe parted company with ſeveral cutters bound for Gibraltar. The fruit, &c. brought in the Portugueſe boats, was immediately purchaſed by the Governor, for the uſe of the ſick in the Hoſpitals: and ſome of the crew were confined, being ſuſpected to come as ſpies. The 31ſt, the Enemy's Engineers were obſerved placing pickets to the weſtward of the ſix-gun battery; apparently with a view of extending that work. Since our laſt attack upon it, the firing on both ſides was much diminiſhed. In the courſe of the month, three men deſerted from the Garriſon.

THE

1781, Nov.

THE night of the 2d of November, the ſignal was made for the approach of the Enemy's gun and mortar boats, which for ſome time had not paid us the regular viſits they formerly did; owing, as I have remarked before, to the repairs which the boats muſt neceſſarily demand: but the Vanguard and Repulſe prames firing ſeveral ſhot, they retired. The 3d, the Fortune prame, mounting five twenty-ſix-pounders, was towed out, and moored to the ſouthward of the Vanguard. The next day, about ſeven in the evening, thirteen gun and ſix mortar boats fired briſkly upon the Garriſon, ſeconded by the Lines: they ſtaid near an hour and a half, and threw a vaſt number of ſhells; but few were directed towards our camp. Lieut. John Frazer, of the 73d, had his leg ſhot off on Montague's baſtion; and Lieut. Edgar, of the 56th, was wounded with ſplinters of ſtones. Two of the 58th and 73d were likewiſe wounded. The Enemy continued, on the 6th and 7th, to make ſome few alterations, and collect faſcines, gabions, and other materials at their lines, and various parts of the approaches. The parallel they alſo ſtrengthened; but the ſix-gun battery ſtill remained maſked with ſand-bags.

As it appeared of greater conſequence, at this period, to annoy the Enemy from the Queen's battery at the Old-mole head, which formed an excellent croſs-fire with the other batteries, than to fire into their camp; the mortars uſed for the latter purpoſe were removed, and the maſked embraſures at the extremity, with two others adjoining, were ordered to be opened, and ſo altered as to admit of four howitzers bearing on the new battery. During the night of the 11th, the Enemy erected an additional battery of ſix embraſures, weſtward of the other, where the pickets were obſerved at the cloſe of laſt month. This work was retired a few yards, but joined the extremity of the ſhoulder of the old battery, and extended almoſt in the ſame direction towards the beach. It appeared very ſtrong,

and

and ſeemed to be intended againſt the Old-mole head, and Water-port. 1781, Nov.

DURING the night of the 12th, many ſignals were made in the Gut and along the Coaſt. In the morning we obſerved a cutter ſtanding for the Bay: a xebeque and three gun-boats attempted to intercept her, but ſhe got in without firing a gun. She was called the Phœnix, and was laden, on government account, with ordnance ſtores. Col. Roſs, who had left the Garriſon ſome months before, was a paſſenger, and returned to take the command of his regiment, the 72d, or Royal Mancheſter Volunteers. The Lieutenant who commanded the cutter, informed us that he parted company with two others, deſtined for the Garriſon, on the 11th; at which time one of them was engaged with two of the Enemy's cruiſers. In the afternoon ſome ſignals were made at Algeziras; and a cutter was obſerved ſtanding in for the Bay, chaſed by a frigate; whence we conſequently concluded it muſt be one of the two mentioned by the Phœnix. At this time ſeveral gun-boats were cruiſing off Cabrita Point and at the entrance of the Bay, waiting to intercept her. In the Straits the wind was W. but N. W. in the Bay, and not very ſtrong. About ſix in the evening ſhe came up with the gun-boats, and an armed xebeque: a ſmart engagement immediately commenced. Whilſt ſhe was retarded by theſe, a ſecond diviſion of gun-boats from Algeziras cut her off from the Garriſon; and the frigate coming up, after a moſt vigorous and reſolute reſiſtance, ſhe ſtruck. When ſhe firſt appeared, ſix barges were ordered from our frigates to aſſiſt her, and a ſignal was hoiſted on board the Brilliant, which ſhe anſwered. The boats rowed out a conſiderable way, and, the evening being dark, found themſelves amongſt the Enemy's gun-boats, from whom, with ſome difficulty, they extricated themſelves. The ſubſequent morning we had the mortification to ſee the

1781, Nov. cutter towed into Algeziras by five gun-boats, with colours flying, and other marks of exultation and triumph.

THE Enemy about this time adopted the mode of cutting the fuſes of their ſhells, ſo that moſt of them which were fired for a long range burſt in the air. They continued their practice of making ſignals at the tower above the Quarry, whenever our parties were aſſembled, or appeared at work: and the ſhot were in general better directed than before; but their effects againſt the works were conſiderably weakened by pieces of junk hung over the merlons of the batteries. Our workmen were chiefly employed at Willis's, in repairing the Tower-battery, &c. and at the Old mole. Other detachments were alſo engaged in various duties on the north front. The night of the 15th, the Enemy lengthened the parallel conſiderably, and, the ſucceeding night, made further additions. In the forenoon of the 16th, a long-ranged ſhell, from the St. Carlos's battery, burſt in the air over Hardy town, and a ſplinter of it flew into the ſea, beyond Buena-Viſta, a diſtance of more than three miles. Another ſhell fell, in the courſe of the morning, at the foot of a wine-houſe, ſouth of the barracks; and ſeveral burſt high in the air over South ſhed. We attributed theſe uncommon long ranges to the force of the wind, which, blowing in the ſame direction in which the ſhells were thrown, undoubtedly increaſed their velocity. Mr. Tinling, aſſiſtant engineer, was wounded the ſame day at Willis's. A boat arrived on the 18th from Faro: the crew were ſeparately examined, before they were permitted the liberty of the Garriſon. The patron of this boat informed us, that ſeven cutters, deſtined for Gibraltar, had been taken by the Spaniards.

Two deſerters came in, about ſeven in the evening of the 20th; one a corporal, the other a private in the Walon guards. The former

former appeared to be very intelligent, and informed us of many circumſtances with which we were not before acquainted. The new mortar-battery, he ſaid, was called St. Paſchal's; and corroborated our intelligence, that it mounted two mortars and ſix elevated guns. The two ſix-gun batteries were named St. Martin's. He further acquainted us, that the camp was principally compoſed of militia regiments: that the men were much diſſatisfied with their ſituation, and greatly haraſſed in raiſing the additional batteries: that they had ſuffered lately very ſevere loſſes from our fire; particularly inſtancing the 22d and 23d of the preceding month, when ſeven officers and eighty men were killed and wounded. One of the latter was an engineer of rank, who died three days afterwards. We had remarked, in the courſe of the above firing, an officer to be particularly active, which we now found to be this engineer: he braved, for a conſiderable time, the dangers of the day, but at length fell, and was carried off. This deſerter gave the Governor further information, reſpecting the ſtrength and arrangement of their guards; and the next morning was conducted to Willis's, where he deſcribed to him various parts of the Enemy's works and camp. It had always been cuſtomary for the Governor to detain the deſerters at the Convent a few days, till he was ſufficiently informed of every particular; but theſe he immured ſo cloſe, that, excepting ſome general information, the Garriſon had an opportunity of learning but few circumſtances, till an event took place, which will preſently be related. 1781, Nov.

The firing from both ſides varied as objects offered. Many of the Enemy's ſhells ranged as far as the South barracks; and others, agreeably to their newly-adopted plan, burſt in the air. The morning of the 22d, a ſoldier of the 58th regiment, who had been miſſing ſeveral days, was ſeen to go into Fort Barbara, from behind the Rock. The following day the Enemy mounted guns in the

1781, Nov. St. Martin's battery; and a party was employed in completing the ſix eaſtern embraſures, which were now unmaſked. We kept upon them our uſual fire of ſmall ſhells from Willis's and the upper batteries; but the lower ordnance were ſilent. In the courſe of the day the Governor reconnoitred the Enemy's works; and it was reported that all the batteries were to be again opened upon them, as ſoon as the four embraſures for the howitzers, at the Old-mole head, were completed.

THE night of the 23d, the beſiegers added to the parallel a return of caſk-work to the weſt: it appeared very ſlight and trifling. The two ſucceeding days, their parties were very active in finiſhing the batteries, which, on the 26th, exhibited a perfect and formidable appearance. This was the criſis which the Governor conſidered as proper to fruſtrate all their views, by deſtroying theſe ſtupendous works, the conſtruction of which had coſt them ſuch immenſe labour and expence. By the deſerters who came in on the 20th inſtant, he was acquainted with the inactivity which prevailed throughout the Enemy's camp, and with the ſtrength of their advanced guards. Lulled into ſecurity by their ſuperiority of force, they never ſuſpected the Garriſon capable of attempting ſo bold and hazardous a *coup-de-main*. The Governor, however, ſecretly conceived this important deſign, and never imparted his intention till the evening in which it was put in execution.

THE gates were no ſooner ſhut, after firſt gun-firing, on the evening of the 26th, than he ordered a conſiderable detachment to aſſemble on the Red ſands at midnight, with devils, fire-faggots, and working implements, to make a ſortie on the Enemy's batteries. The General, Field, and other officers to be employed on this ſervice, were convened in the interim, and the diſpoſition of attack communicated: but, leſt ſome matters might have eſcaped him

him in the multiplicity of arrangements, the Governor desired every person to propose, without restraint, whatever would, in his or their opinion, further promote the success of the enterprise. The following are the heads of the orders issued on this occasion. 1781, Nov.

"EVENING GARRISON-ORDERS.

"*Gibraltar, Nov.* 26, 1781.

"Countersign, STEADY.

"ALL the grenadiers and light infantry of the Garrison, and all "the men of the 12th and Hardenberg's regiments, officers, and "non-commissioned officers now on duty, to be immediately "relieved, and join their regiments: to form a detachment, "consisting of the 12th and Hardenberg's regiments complete, "the grenadiers and light infantry of all the other regiments "(which are to be completed to their full establishment from "the battalion companies); one captain, three lieutenants, ten "non-commissioned officers, and a hundred artillery; and three "engineers, seven officers, and twelve non-commissioned officers "overseers; with a hundred and sixty workmen from the Line, "and forty workmen from the artificer company. Each man to "have thirty-six rounds of ammunition, with a good flint in his "piece, and another in his pocket. No drums to go out, except-"ing two with each of the regiments. No volunteers will be "allowed. The whole to be commanded by Brigadier General "Ross; and to assemble on the Red sands at twelve o'clock this "night, to make a *Sortie* upon the Enemy's batteries. The 39th "and 58th regiments to parade at the same hour on the Grand "parade, under the command of Brigadier General Picton, to "sustain the sortie if necessary."

THESE

1781, Nov.

THESE were the principal orders for forming the detachment. At midnight the whole were aſſembled; and being joined by a hundred ſailors, commanded by Lieuts. Muckle and Campbell, the detachment was divided into three columns, agreeably to the following diſpoſition.

LEFT COLUMN,

Lieut. Col. Trigge.

	O.	S.	D.	R. & F.
72d Grenadiers	4	5	0	101
72d Lt. Infantry	4	5	0	101
Sailors, with an Engineer	3	3	0	100
Artillery - -	1	4	0	35
12th Regiment	26	28	2	430
58th Lt. Infantry	3	3	0	57
	41	48	2	824

CENTRE COLUMN,

Lieut. Col. Dachenhauſen, and Major Maxwell.

The Reſerve.

	O.	S.	R. & F.
39th Grenadiers	3	3	57
39th Lt. Infantry	3	3	57
73d Grenadiers	4	5	101
73d Lt. Infantry	4	5	101
Engin[r] with Workmen	6	14	150
Artillery - -	2	4	40
56th Grenadiers	3	3	57
58th Grenadiers	3	3	57
	28	40	620

RIGHT COLUMN,

Lieut. Col. Hugo.

	O.	S.	D.	R. & F.
Reden's Grenadiers	3	7	0	71
La Motte's Grenadiers	3	7	0	71
Eng[r] with Workmen	4	6	0	50
Artillery - -	1	2	0	25
Hardenberg's Regiment	16	34	2	296
56th Lt. Infantry	3	3	0	57
	30	59	2	570

IN the total of the columns, Brigadier Roſs, with ſeveral officers who accompanied him as Aide-de-camps, are not included.

	Colonels	Lieut. Colonels	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	Enſigns	Chaplains	Adjutants	Quarter-Maſters	Surgeons	Mates	Serjeants	Drummers	Rank and File	
Total out with the Sortie	1	3	3	26	60	14	0	3	0	0	2	147	5	1914	Excluſive of the Sailors from the Frigates.
Sick in Hoſpital	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	28	6	557	
Remaining in Garriſon	5	5	5	45	71	31	3	7	8	9	14	266	181	2531	
Total ſtrength of the Garriſon before the Sortie	6	8	8	72	132	46	3	10	8	9	16	441	191	5002	Total ſtrength, 5952.

THE

THE detachment being formed in three lines, the right column in the rear, and the left in the front, tools for demoliſhing the works were delivered to the workmen, and the following directions for their deſtination communicated to the principal officers. 1781, Nov.

"THE right column to lead and march through Forbes's barrier, "for the extremity of the parallel; keeping the eaſtern fences of "the gardens cloſe on their left. The centre immediately to fol- "low, marching through Bay-ſide barrier, and directing their route "through the gardens for the mortar-batteries. The left column "to bring up the rear, marching along the Strand for the gun-bat- "teries. No perſon to advance before the front, unleſs ordered by "the officer commanding the column: and the moſt profound "ſilence to be obſerved, as the ſucceſs of the enterpriſe may depend "thereon. The 12th and Hardenberg's regiments to form in front "of the works, as ſuſtaining corps; and are to detach to the "right and left, as occaſion may require. The reſerve to take "poſt in the fartheſt gardens. When the works are carried, the "attacking troops are to take up their ground in the following "manner. The grenadiers of Reden's and La Motte's behind "the parallel; the 39th and 73d flank companies, along the "front of the fourth branch; and the 72d grenadiers and light "infantry, with their right to the fourth branch, and left to the "beach."

BY the time the deſtination of the columns was made known to the different officers, and other arrangements had taken place, the morning of the 27th was far advanced; and as the moon had then nearly finiſhed her nightly courſe, the detachment, about a quarter before three o'clock, began its march, by files from the right of the rear line, for the attack. Although nothing could exceed the ſilence and attention of the troops, the Enemy's advanced ſentries

diſcovered

1781, Nov.

diſcovered the right column before they paſſed Forbes's barrier, and after challenging, fired upon them. Lieut. Col. Hugo, finding they were alarmed, immediately formed the attacking corps, and puſhed on at a briſk pace for the extremity of the parallel; there finding no oppoſition, he took poſſeſſion, and the pioneers began to diſmantle the works. Part of Hardenberg's regiment, which was attached to this column, miſtook the route of the grenadiers, owing to the darkneſs of the morning; and in purſuing their own, found themſelves, before they diſcovered their error, in front of the St. Carlos's battery. In this dilemma, no other alternative offered but preſſing forwards, which they gallantly did, after receiving the Enemy's fire. Upon mounting the parapet, the Enemy precipitately retreated, and with great difficulty they deſcended the ſtupendous work, forming with their left to the Tower. They were thus ſituated, when Lieut. Col. Dachenhauſen, at the head of the 39th flank companies, entered the St. Carlos's battery, and naturally miſtaking them for his opponents, fired, and wounded ſeveral. Further miſchief was however prevented by the counterſign; and the Hanoverians joined the remainder of their corps, which now formed *en potence*, in front of the parallel. The 73d flank companies were equally ſucceſsful in their attacks; and Lieut. Col. Trigge, with the grenadiers, and light company of the 72d regiment, carried the gun-batteries with great gallantry. The ardour of the aſſailants was irreſiſtible. The Enemy on every ſide gave way, abandoning in an inſtant, and with the utmoſt precipitation, thoſe works which had coſt them ſo much expence, and employed ſo many months to perfect.

When our troops had taken poſſeſſion, the attacking corps formed, agreeably to their orders, to repel any attempt which the Enemy might make to prevent the deſtruction of the works, whilſt the 12th regiment took poſt in front of the St. Carlos's battery, to ſuſtain

ſuſtain the weſtern attack; and the reſerve, under Major Maxwell, drew up in the farther gardens. The exertions of the workmen and artillery were wonderful. The batteries were ſoon in a ſtate for the fire-faggots to operate; and the flames ſpread with aſtoniſhing rapidity into every part. The column of fire and ſmoke which rolled from the works, beautifully illuminated the troops and neighbouring objects, forming all together a *coup-d'œil* not poſſible to be deſcribed. 1781, Nov.

In an hour the object of the Sortie was fully effected; and trains being laid to the magazines, Brigadier Roſs ordered the advanced corps to withdraw, and the ſuſtaining regiments to cover their retreat: but, by ſome overſight, the barrier at Forbes's was locked, after the flank companies had returned; which might have proved of ſerious conſequences to Hardenberg's regiment, as they were, from that circumſtance, under the neceſſity of following the 12th regiment through Bay-ſide.*

Several ſmall quantities of powder took fire whilſt the detachment was on its retreat; and juſt as the rear had got within the Garriſon, the principal magazine blew up with a tremendous exploſion; throwing up vaſt pieces of timber, which, falling into the flames, added to the general conflagration. Although the Enemy muſt have been early alarmed, not the ſmalleſt effort was made to ſave or avenge their works. The fugitives ſeemed to communicate a panic to the whole; and, inſtead of annoying our troops from the flanking forts, their artillery directed a ridiculous fire towards the Town and our upper batteries, whence we continued a

* It was not a little ſingular, that theſe two regiments, which at the memorable battle of Minden had fought by each other's ſide, and, according to the natural courſe of events, could never expect to meet again, ſhould be employed a ſecond time on the ſame occaſion, and be the only entire regiments out.

1781, Nov. warm and well-ſerved diſcharge of round ſhot on their forts and barrier. Only two officers and ſixteen privates were taken priſoners; and little oppoſition being made, very few were killed in the works. The guard, from the beſt information, conſiſted of one captain, three ſubalterns, and ſeventy-four privates, including the artillery.

THUS was this important attack executed beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations of every one. The event challenges greater admiration, when we reflect that the batteries were diſtant near three quarters of a mile from the Garriſon, and only within a few hundred yards of a beſieging Enemy's lines, mounting one hundred and thirty-five pieces of heavy artillery. The detachment had four privates killed; Lieut. Tweedie, of the 12th regiment, with twenty-four non-commiſſioned and privates, wounded; and one miſſing, ſuppoſed to be left wounded on the batteries. Of this number, Hardenberg's regiment had two killed and twelve wounded. The ordnance ſpiked in the Enemy's works amounted to ten thirteen-inch mortars, and eighteen twenty-ſix-pounders.

GENERAL ELIOTT's anxiety on the occaſion would not permit him to wait the iſſue within the Garriſon; but acquainting the Lieutenant Governor with his intention, he accompanied the Sortie, and expreſſed the higheſt approbation of their behaviour by the following public orders: that "the bravery and conduct of the "whole detachment, Officers, Sailors, and Soldiers, on the glorious "occaſion, ſurpaſſed his utmoſt acknowledgements."

ALTHOUGH the attack was not totally exempted from thoſe little derangements which naturally attend night expeditions of this nature, yet, to the honour of the whole, neither muſquet, working-tool, nor other implement, was left behind: a volunteer indeed of the

the 73d regiment loſt his *kelt* in the attack, which the Governor being acquainted with, promiſed him a ſubſtitute in return; and not long afterwards preſented him with a commiſſion in an eſtabliſhed corps. When our troops entered the batteries, the written report of the commanding officer was found in one of the ſplinter-proofs, which, when the guard was relieved, was intended to have been ſent to the Spaniſh General. The report expreſſed, that "nothing extraordinary had happened;" which, it muſt be acknowledged, the captain had been a little premature in writing. The annexed Plan, with the references, will explain whatever may be deficient in the narrative. 1781, Nov.

REFERENCES to the PLAN of the SORTIE.

A. Mortar-batteries in the Enemy's Lines.

B. Gun-batteries.

C1. C2. C3. C4. C5. The different branches of their Line of Approach to the advanced works; with traverſes.

D. The Parallel, or eaſtern branch.

E. The Saint Martin's batteries, mounting twelve twenty-ſix-pounders.

F. The St. Paſchal's battery, mounting two thirteen-inch mortars and ſix twenty-ſix-pounders, elevated on frames, to annoy our camp.

G. The St. Carlos's, or Mill-battery, mounting eight thirteen-inch mortars; with two *places d'armes* on its flanks.

H. The poſition of the 72d flank companies, after taking poſſeſſion of the gun-batteries.

I. The 39th flank companies, after ſtorming the St. Carlos's battery.

1781, Nov.

K. The poſition of the 73d grenadiers and light infantry, when the former had driven the Enemy from the centre guard-houſe, and the latter had obliged them to evacuate the St. Paſchal's battery.

L. The diviſion of Hardenberg's regiment, which miſtook their route, and entered the Enemy's works.

M. Reden's and De la Motte's grenadiers formed, after taking poſſeſſion of the eaſtern parallel.

N. Queen's battery (Willis's).

O. Princeſs Anne's, ditto.

P. Princeſs Amelia's, ditto.

Q. Princeſs Caroline's, ditto.

R. Catalan batteries, ditto.

S. Queen Charlotte's, ditto.

T. Tower-battery.

V. Farringdon's battery.

W. Green's lodge, with the Terrace batteries below it.

X. Royal battery.

Y. Rock mortar, and Levant Royal batteries.

Z. Two battalions, under Brigadier Picton, ready to ſupport the Sortie, if neceſſary.

BEFORE the detachment returned from the Neutral ground, Lieut. Col. Tovey, of the artillery, died. He was ſucceeded by Major Lewis in the command of that department.

THE night of the 27th, the Enemy were alarmed with an exploſion in the ruins of their batteries; and immediately directed a ſmart diſcharge of muſquetry, with round and grape ſhot, towards the ſpot. We imagined they ſuſpected that we had made a ſecond ſally, to finiſh the deſtruction of what remained; and their error probably would have continued ſome time, had they not been undeceived

A PLAN
shewing the
ATTACK and DISPOSITION
of the
DETACHMENT
which sallied on the 27th of Novemr 1781 from
GIBRALTAR,
and destroyed the SPANISH BATTERIES before that
GARRISON.

The BAY of GIBRALTAR

THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

THE NEUTRAL GROUND

A Boyau or Coverd Way to the Lines from the Camp

THE SPANISH LINES

Fort St Philip

Fort St Barbara

Barrier

Western Gd House

Centre Gd House

Eastern Guard House

A Party of Spanish Cavalry

Hardenbergs Regt

L. Montfort Redans Grs

The Reserve

Bay side Barrier

Governors Meadow

Burying Ground

Inundation

Forbes's Barrier

Old Mole Head

Waterport

Land front

Queens Lines

Princes Lines

Devils Tower

Montagues Bastion

Orange Bastion

Grand Batty

Left Gd

Mooriſh Caſtle

Magazine

Kings Bastion

Grand Parade

Rey Bateau

Route of the Sortie from the Red Sands

The DETACHMENT formed for the SORTIE.

Brigadier General Ross.

Lt Colo
Capts
Majors
Capts
RESERVE
Major Macinnis
Total Strength

undeceived by our throwing a ſhell amongſt the ruins; after which they inſtantly ceaſed. By the number of lights ſeen in their camp, we had reaſon to conclude that their army aſſembled on the alarm. The Enemy had not yet thought proper to take any meaſures towards exſtinguiſhing the flames, but avenged themſelves by a briſk cannonade upon the Town. In their camp ſeveral men were executed, who probably might be ſome of the unfortunate actors in the late diſgrace. The 30th, their batteries continued burning in five different places: when they ceaſed to ſmoke, the works ſeemed completely deſtroyed, nothing but heaps of ſand remaining. Five diſmounted mortars could be ſeen in the St. Carlos's battery from the ſummit of the rock; one gun alſo in St. Paſchal's, and three in the St. Martin's. At night we fired ſeveral rounds of grape at their horſe-patroles, which, ſince their late misfortune, appeared more numerous than before. 1781, Nov.

CHAP-

CHAPTER VI.

The Spaniards determine to reſtore their batteries.—Eſtabliſh ſeveral defenſive poſts.—Repair their works; but are conſiderably retarded by the Garriſon.—Deſcription of a new-invented depreſſing gun-carriage.—Gallant behaviour of the Mercury, ordnance-ſhip.—The Vernon ſtore-ſhip arrives with ſeveral gun-boats, in frames; alſo the Cerberus and Apollo frigates, with a reinforcement of men.—Singular quality of quick ſight in two boys belonging to the Garriſon.—Spaniards reſolve to make a vigorous attack upon Gibraltar, under the command of the Duke de Crillon.—Begin to convert large veſſels into BATTERING-SHIPS *at Algeziras.—A party of Corſicans arrive, and offer to act as volunteers in the Garriſon during the ſiege.—Enemy's army reinforced.—Unfortunate accident in a magazine at Willis's.—A ſtrong reinforcement of French troops joins the Enemy's army.—The Duke de Crillon aſſumes the command of the Combined Forces; and the Beſiegers batteries for ſome time are ſilent.*

1781, Dec. THE Spaniards, for ſeveral days, appeared totally at a loſs how to act after their recent diſgrace. Their batteries continued in flames; nor were any attempts made to extinguiſh the fire. In the beginning of December, however, they ſeemed as if ſuddenly rouſed from their reverie; upwards of a thouſand men were at work, making faſcines, &c. for which purpoſe large quantities of bruſh-wood were collected from the country. From theſe operations we concluded that they were reſolved to reſtore their works, when ſufficient materials were prepared.

THE

THE 1ſt of December, a flag of truce brought letters from the Engliſh priſoners lately captured in the cutters bound to the Garriſon. Not a ſyllable was mentioned, by the Spaniſh officer, of the late tranſaction; nor did he even enquire whether we had taken any priſoners. As we had obſerved the Enemy to poſt ſtrong guards in the ſtone guard-houſes on the neutral ground, particularly in the centre one, the Governor ordered the artillery to endeavour to diſlodge them. Anſwers were returned, on the 2d, to the letters brought the preceding day: letters alſo were ſent from the priſoners taken in the ſortie, to their friends in camp. The Spaniſh officer, on receiving the letters, appeared much ſurpriſed, put them in his pocket, but was ſilent; and the boats parted. One of the officers taken priſoner was the Baron Von Helmſtadt, an Enſign in the Walon guards, with the rank of Captain: the other was Don Vincente Freeſe, a Lieutenant of artillery. The Baron was dangerouſly wounded in the knee, and not without many intreaties ſubmitted to amputation. When the ſurgeons firſt informed him that this operation was abſolutely unavoidable, he reſolutely oppoſed it: amputation, he ſaid, very ſeldom ſucceeded in Spain; beſides, he was then betrothed in marriage to a lady, and would rather riſk his life than preſent himſelf before her with only one leg. The Governor, being told this determination, immediately viſited the Baron, and uſed every argument to perſuade him to comply. His Miſtreſs, the General ſaid, muſt undoubtedly eſteem him the more for the honourable wound which he had received in the ſervice of his country; and, as to the operation being fatal, he might almoſt aſſure himſelf of a certain recovery, ſince, in the many ſimilar caſes which had occurred in the Garriſon during the ſiege, our ſurgeons had been generally ſucceſsful; and to convince him by ocular proof, ordered ſeveral mutilated convaleſcents into the room. This generous attention of the Governor had a powerful effect on the Baron, who,

1781, Dec.

no

1781, Dec. no longer able to reſiſt his importunities, at length conſented to the operation. The Enemy, the night of the 3d, repaired the damage done to the third branch of approach; and did ſome trifling work at the fourth branch. The next day, a flag of truce from the Enemy brought letters of thanks from the Spaniſh General, Don Martin Alvarez, and the Walon guards, to the Governor, for the humanity ſhewn to the priſoners taken in the batteries. In the boat came ſome poultry for the wounded Baron; alſo clothes and money for the officers. Their guards in the lines now appeared to be about eight hundred infantry, with a hundred artillery; beſides ſixty or ſeventy cavalry for patroles. The Governor, on the 5th, ordered that "no Officer of the line, commanding at a poſt, ſhould interfere in the mode of loading, pointing, or firing the cannon. If "at any time he judged it neceſſary to fire upon the Enemy, he was "to point out the object to the artillery, and ſubmit it to their "opinion, whether it was practicable or not." The morning of the 7th, a cutter appeared from the weſt, and, after an obſtinate action with the Enemy's gun-boats, was obliged to ſtrike. In this engagement we obſerved that the Enemy had made ſome alterations in the conſtruction of their boats, which before would not allow the guns to be depreſſed.

NOTWITHSTANDING our fire, the Enemy ſeemed determined to eſtabliſh themſelves at the Centre ſtone guard-houſe, round which, on the night of the 7th, they made a trench, and alſo lined with faſcines part of the fourth branch of approach. Our firing continued to vary, as their operations were more or leſs noticed: in the day we directed it principally to parties obſerved near the Tower, and at night to the Centre guard-houſe; againſt which they had heaped up ſand, and continued every evening to make other additions. —The Garriſon at this period was ſo extremely ſickly, that a hundred men were curtailed from the working parties; and the officers ſervants,

vants, with others who uſually were exempted from theſe duties, ordered to aſſiſt, to leſſen the fatigue of their comrades. Near ſeven hundred were at this time on our hoſpital liſts.—The Unicorn cutter ſailed, in the night of the 12th, with diſpatches for England; and the following evening, the Phœnix, with duplicates. 1781, Dec.

THE operations of the Enemy ſeemed now entirely defenſive. The Weſtern ſtone guard-houſe, on the beach, was unroofed in the ſame manner as the Centre guard-houſe, and ſtrengthened with ſand; with a trench dug round at ſome diſtance in the front. We imagined that ſtrong guards were ſtationed every night at theſe poſts, to protect their remaining works. The evening of the 16th, about ten o'clock, one of the Enemy's advanced ſentries, near Bay-ſide, fired his muſquet; which was taken up by others in the gardens, and the alarm ſpread to the Lines, and thence to the camp. Lights were immediately obſerved moving about, and the drums beat to arms. After ſome hours confuſion they were calm and quiet. Their works, particularly the St. Paſchal's battery, continued to ſmoke in ſeveral places, on the 18th. No ordnance could now be ſeen in any of the batteries: their fire was rather ſmart, but no particular object ſeemed to engage their notice.

BRIGADIERS Roſs and Green were appointed, in the orders of the 20th, to be Major-Generals in the army; and the next evening General Roſs ſailed in a boat for Faro, on his return to England. General Green ſome time afterwards received a letter of ſervice, and Lieutenant Holloway, his Brigade Major, was appointed his Aide-de-camp. The ſame day a flag of truce brought over ſeveral letters, with money and clothes for the priſoners. At night the Enemy extended the fourth branch, in the ſame direction, towards the Weſtern ſtone guard-houſe; and ſeveral pickets were driven, and faſcines laid in the ruins of the batteries, in order to retain the ſand,

1781, Dec. and prevent it being waſhed down by the rains. The night of the 23d they raiſed an epaulement on the top of the Centre guard-houſe, and finiſhed the firſt line of the new approach from the fourth branch.

Two ſoldiers of Hardenberg's, and the 72d regiment, on the 25th, attempted to deſert by a rope from Mount Miſery: the former got down, though the rope broke; which accident was the cauſe of the latter being retaken. A few days after, a ſerjeant of the artificers was ordered to reconnoitre the place where this deſerter deſcended; and he got down far enough to diſcover the unfortunate man daſhed to pieces at the foot of the precipice. The night of the 27th, the Enemy made ſeveral additions to the Centre guard-houſe. The Baron Von Helmſtadt being dangerouſly ill about this period (not in conſequence of the operation he had undergone, but from ſome inward malady), flags of truce were daily paſſing and repaſſing, to inform his friends of his dangerous ſituation. The 28th, the Baron died; and the following day his body was carried to the New mole, accompanied by the grenadiers of the 12th regiment, with the uſual honours of war, where two barges waited to convey it to the Enemy's camp. The Governor, and principal officers in the Garriſon, with Don Vincente, attended the ceremony. The fowls and other refreſhments ſent by his friends, with the money not uſed by the Baron in his ſickneſs, were alſo returned, to the moſt minute article.

The Enemy, on the night of the 30th, added to the trench in front of the Centre guard-houſe, which, a few evenings before, they had altered from its original form. Our engineers the ſame night erected a blind of canvas, &c. in front of Princeſs Anne's battery (Willis's), which the engineers afterwards caiſſoned, when their fire became leſs warm on this new object. Another was afterwards placed

placed before the Princeſs Amelia's, for the ſame purpoſe. The materials with which the works at the northward were now repaired, were collected from the coal-ſhips that had been run aſhore in the New mole after Admiral Darby's departure. The ſides of theſe veſſels were cut up, under the direction of the engineers, into large ſolid pieces, of ſuch form and dimenſion as the purpoſe dictated to which they were to be applied. Of theſe materials the batteries at Willis's were at this time formed; the angles being connected and ſecured by ſtrong knees and bolts, having tranſverſe pieces within, which were alſo kneed. When the caiſſons for the merlons were thus framed, they were filled in the front with layers of junk, and ſand-bags behind. The height of the merlons was between ten and eleven feet; and the upper parts were ſupported by ſtrong beams acroſs the embraſures, forming *hoods* (as the engineers called them) over the muzzles of the cannon: theſe hoods were three feet deep, and extended about ſix feet in length over the embraſures; by which improvements the guns were preſerved from being broken by the ſhells in their deſcent, and the artillery-men on duty were well covered. The ſolid conſtruction of theſe new works, and the adoption of a ſimilar mode in repairing the other defences of the Garriſon, will account, in a great meaſure, for the general caſualties of the troops not being ſo numerous as might otherwiſe be expected; and, to evince the permanence of them, no other proof, I imagine, need be adduced, than that upwards of one hundred ſhot-holes have been plugged up in the front of one merlon, and yet the battery was not materially damaged.* 1781, Dec.

* When the Enemy's proceedings afterwards rendered ſome alterations neceſſary in the works at Willis's, the ſhip-timber was found very uſeful in further ſecuring the upper batteries, and in protecting our artillery. The height of the parapets permitted the engineers to erect ſplinter-proofs between the guns, of curved pieces of timber cut from the bottom of a ſhip, which were placed againſt the breaſts of the merlons, and made bomb-proof by layers of ſand-bags, which alſo formed a traverſe acroſs the battery. By theſe additions the communications between the ordnance were covered, and the batteries well traverſed againſt the Enemy's eaſtern enfilade-fire.

1781, Dec. Two ordnance-ſhips arrived in the courſe of December. As we are now arrived at the cloſe of the year, it may not be impertinent to inſert a return of caſuals, from the 12th of April to the 31ſt of December, 1781, that the Reader may have an idea of our general loſs in that period.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.
Killed and dead of wounds, —	3	10	1	108	122
Diſabled, —— ——	2	7	1	36	46
Wounded, —— ——	13	22	6	359	400

1782, Jan. The New Year's day of 1782 was remarkable for an action of gallantry which is worthy of being reſcued from oblivion. An officer of artillery at Willis's, obſerving a ſhell falling towards the place where he ſtood, got behind a traverſe for protection; which he had ſcarcely done, ere it fell into the traverſe, and inſtantly entangled him in the rubbiſh: one of the guard, named Martin, obſerving his diſtreſs, generouſly riſked his own life in defence of his officer, and ran to extricate him; but finding his own efforts ineffectual, called for aſſiſtance; when another of the guard joining him, they relieved the officer from his ſituation; and almoſt at the ſame inſtant the ſhell burſt, and levelled the traverſe to the ground. Martin was afterwards promoted, and rewarded by the Governor, who at the ſame time told him "he ſhould equally "have noticed him for relieving his comrade." Several ſimilar inſtances of heroiſm occurred during the ſiege, all of which were equally honourable to the Garriſon.

The Enemy perſevered in carrying on their works: the Centre guard-houſe now began to aſſume a regular figure. The ditch formed

formed three ſides of an hexagon, extending to the rear in obtuſe angles with the front; and the faſcine-parapet, joining the building, was lengthened each way. Materials continued to be daily brought down to the lines, and advanced works. Their workmen were however conſiderably annoyed, in repairing the fourth and fifth branches of the approach, from the Old-mole head and Montague's baſtion. The ſhip St. Philip's Caſtle, in Government ſervice, arrived on the 4th from Mahon, with diſpatches from General Murray: on board her came ſeveral priſoners taken by that General in a ſally made from Fort St. Philip's. The Enemy endeavoured to cut her off from the Bay, but could not accompliſh it. She returned to Minorca on the 10th. Since their army had landed at Minorca, the Enemy's attention to the eaſtward was viſibly abated; nor did they make ſo many ſignals from the tower on the Queen of Spain's chair, as had been their cuſtom formerly. The ſubſequent evening our prames made the ſignal for the approach of the gun-boats: an eaſterly wind however ſpringing up, they threw up their rockets, and retired. We could not otherwiſe account for their not firing in an eaſterly wind, than by imagining they were apprehenſive of ſome accident in their magazines, which, being in the ſtern of the boat, might run ſome danger of being blown up by the ſparks from the diſcharge of their ordnance. The night of the 7th, beſides making additions to the Centre guard-houſe, the Enemy *debouched* from the fifth branch, and dug a trench about fifteen or twenty yards towards the eaſt. A Court of Enquiry, on the 8th, ſat on Antonio Juanico, the ſpy who was diſcovered in the Faro boat; and ſome time afterwards he was ordered to prepare for execution. The Governor however at laſt pardoned him. 1782, Jan.

THE Enemy, about this time, removed ſeveral guns from the camp to the lines, taking others back. Moſt of their cannon (we had

1782, Jan. had reaſon to imagine for ſome time paſt) had been greatly damaged by the firing; as the ſhot, at periods, were obſerved not to fly with the ſame velocity as at firſt. The laſt deſerter ſaid they had ſpoiled *three* ſets of guns from the commencement of the bombardment. In the night of the 9th, they raiſed the epaulement joining the Centre guard-houſe; and opened four embraſures, two on each ſide of the building. They were all maſked with faſcines, and appeared ſolely for defence. The night of the 12th, the Enemy formed a trench from the *débouchure* of the fifth branch, to the front of the ruins of the St. Carlos's battery, towards the weſtern beach: part of it was lined with faſcines. They alſo raiſed a *place d'armes* on the eaſt flank of the St. Carlos's battery, joining the fifth branch. At night ſailed the Henry and Mercury ordnance-ſhips to the weſtward. Don Vincente Freeſe went paſſenger in the former for England, with the priſoners taken in our ſortie, and thoſe ſent by General Murray. About the 14th or 15th, the Enemy raiſed another *place d'armes* on the weſt flank of the St. Carlos's battery, and joining the ruins of the St. Paſchal's battery; and the ſubſequent evening ſtrengthened and capped it with faſcines. In the night, ſignals were made in the Gut, and at day-break two cutters appeared at the entrance of the Bay; but the wind blowing ſomewhat northerly, and dying away, they were driven to leeward by the current: a frigate and eleven gun-boats from Algeziras immediately gave chace, and ſoon after they were joined by a frigate and xebeque from Ceuta. The cutters finding it impoſſible to make the Bay, and obſerving the force of their purſuers, prudently crowded ſail to the eaſtward. In the afternoon ſome of the gun-boats got within range, and a few rounds were exchanged; but the wind freſhening towards ſun-ſet, the cutters evidently left the Enemy conſiderably aſtern. When night prevented us from continuing our obſervations, they had indeed gained ſuch a diſtance, that we did not in the leaſt doubt but they would eſcape.

THE Enemy had made, for ſeveral preceding evenings, conſiderable additions to the Centre redoubt; and on the night of the 17th, they raiſed a work embracing each extremity of the faſcine-ditch which was in the front of it: this poſt now appeared finiſhed. They likewiſe raiſed and threw ſand in front of the *place d'armes*, and brought vaſt quantities of different materials to their advanced works. Their firing was not at this period remarkable; but, as they directed their ordnance principally among our working parties on the hill, we experienced a few caſuals. Our batteries in return were well ſerved; and the fire pointed to all quarters. In the morning of the 18th, juſt after gun-firing, ſignals were made from the Enemy's advanced works, which were repeated to their camp. The batteries at the ſame time kept up a briſk fire, all in a low direction. This gave us reaſon to think they were apprehenſive of another ſortie: and the following morning the four embraſures in the Centre redoubt were unmaſked, and *animated* with four howitzers; and a conſiderable number of troops left the lines ſoon after day-break: all which circumſtances ſerved to countenance our conjecture. In the evening of the 20th, the artillery at Willis's diſcovered a party of the Enemy erecting a line of communication from the fourth branch to the Centre redoubt. The Old-mole head aud Montague's were immediately opened on them, in addition to the upper batteries; and we plied them ſo briſkly, that the party was obliged to retire about midnight, leaving the work, as the morning evinced, in great confuſion. The ſubſequent night, notwithſtanding our fire, they raiſed and ſtrengthened the new communication. In this duty they were well covered by a briſk fire from the lines; and which, from the repeated vollies diſcharged, afforded room to think that their workmen had ſuffered materially the night before. 1782, Jan.

THE night of the 23d, they repaired the parapet of the St. Carlos's battery nine faſcines in height, and began to rebuild the magazine in

1782, Jan. in the rear. Great quantities of faſcines, &c. were in and about the battery. The ſucceeding afternoon, about four o'clock, the Governor opened the lower batteries on this work, and our fire was exceedingly well ſerved for ſome hours. The carcaſſes ſeveral times ſet fire to the faſcines, but the Enemy as frequently extinguiſhed it. At firſt their batteries returned our fire ſparingly; but receiving a reinforcement of artillery-men from the camp, the cannonade became warm on both ſides. Our lower batteries ceaſed in the evening. The next day the Governor renewed his endeavours to burn theſe works. The carcaſſes were equally ſucceſsful as the preceding day, but their guards and workmen ſoon extinguiſhed the fire. The Spaniſh lines returned the cannonade with great vivacity, having in the twenty-four hours diſcharged one thouſand and forty-five ſhot, and eighty-three ſhells: our batteries diminiſhed their fire about four in the afternoon. The carcaſſes uſed by the artillery on this occaſion were made of the Enemy's blind ſhells, in which were perforated three large holes, and the cavity filled with compoſition. They were found to anſwer extremely well; ſome of them burning freſh a quarter of an hour after the Enemy had ſmothered them with ſand, which was the mode they adopted to put them out.

We obſerved, on the 27th, four large piles of faſcines at the eaſtern extremity of the parallel. We were not at all at a loſs to gueſs their meaning in placing theſe faſcines to the eaſtward; as it was evident, that they wiſhed to draw off our attention as much as poſſible from the St. Carlos's battery. The manœuvre did not however anſwer. The following evening, about ten o'clock, arrived the two cutters which had been purſued by the Enemy's cruiſers to the eaſtward: the largeſt of them, called the Viper, was of four hundred and ſixty tons burthen, mounted twenty-eight guns, and was eſteemed the largeſt veſſel of her kind ever built; the other was the Lively, of fourteen guns; both laden with ordnance-ſtores.

They

They informed us that the evening of the day they were chaſed through to the eaſt, ſeveral of the gun-boats got up and engaged them, but were ſoon beaten off: at length the wind freſhening, the boats were left aſtern. The breeze, they ſaid, increaſed to a briſk gale, which, as the gun-boats were ſome leagues from land, might greatly diſtreſs them. This conjecture appeared confirmed, by none of them being obſerved to have returned to the Bay. The night of the 28th, the Enemy took down half of the old tower, or windmill, which they probably thought was too conſpicuous an object of direction for our artillery in the night: they added alſo conſiderably to the St. Carlos's battery, and made ſome alterations in the Centre redoubt, which they paliſaded in the rear, and within it hung a barrier-gate. The ſame night, arrived the Dartmouth Tartar cutter with ſtores. The night of the 30th, our opponents were obſerved very buſy to the eaſtward of the Centre redoubt. We inſtantly opened upon them, and drove them from the place. At day-break we found they had traced out a work of five ſides, with a large opening in the rear, and erected before it a ſcreen ſimilar to ours at Willis's, but ſo injudiciouſly placed, that the workmen behind were not at all concealed from our upper batteries. This work was never carried on; and the ſcreen ſome time afterwards was knocked down, and removed. Our engineers, of whom little has been mentioned for ſome time, were indefatigable in repairing the ſplinter-proofs, magazines, traverſes, and communications, along the north front, which were damaged by the Enemy's fire: the King's, Queen's, and Prince's lines, had likewiſe a ſhare in their attention. Parties were alſo engaged in ſecuring and repairing the *ſkeleton* traverſes, formed of timber and ſand-bags in front of the doors, windows, &c. of the powder-magazines near the New mole; and depoſits of faſcines, ſand, and other materials, were collected in different parts of the Garriſon. 1782, Jan.

1782, Feb. In the beginning of February, great numbers of mules continued bringing faſcines, &c. to the Enemy's lines; and by the number of gabions miſſing from their faſcine-park, it was thought they had concealed them in different parts of the approaches for new works. The St. Carlos's battery appeared nearly completed: it conſiſted of an epaulement with two ſhoulders; five dodging traverſes were erected in the rear, and behind them two larger ones for magazines: the latter, however, were not of the ſame form as thoſe erected before. A gate was alſo hung at the opening of the fifth branch, and the *places d'armes*, on each flank of the battery, ſeemed finiſhed. Part of the parallel joining the fifth branch, in extent about forty yards, was likewiſe lined with faſcines, and repaired. In this ſtate were their works near the tower, when, on the night of the 2d, they reſtored the weſtern part of the St. Martin's battery, making only five embraſures to open upon the Town and Waterport. Our firing was pretty ſmart at this period; but their artillery did not exceed a hundred, or a hundred and fifty rounds in the twenty-four hours.

In this tedious and unintereſting manner affairs proceeded; every night the Beſiegers making ſome trifling addition to their advanced works. The afternoon of the 7th, one of their ſhells ſet fire to a magazine-box on the Queen's battery (Willis's), in which were a few loaded ſmall ſhells and cartridges. Theſe inſtantly blew up, and fired an adjoining gun, but did not the ſmalleſt injury to the officers, or any of the guard, though the former were cloſe to it when the accident happened. On hearing the exploſion, the Enemy immediately increaſed their fire, and continued it the remainder of the evening. The Enemy added, on the night of the 10th, another embraſure to the new battery; and two nights following, they prolonged the parallel about forty yards to the eaſtward. Vaſt quantities of materials were at this time ſcattered in various parts of their works.

THE afternoon of the 15th, ſome practice was made from a gun mounted upon a new-conſtructed depreſſing-carriage, the invention of Lieut. Koehler, of the Royal Artillery, which was highly approved of by the Governor and other officers preſent. The Gun was fixed in a bed of timber, the under ſide of which was a plane parallel to the axis of the piece: from this bed, immediately under the centre of gravity, projected a ſpindle eight inches in diameter. This ſpindle paſſed through a groove formed for its reception in a plank, the upper ſide of which was alſo a plane: upon this under piece the bed and gun recoiled, being attached to it by a key paſſing through the ſpindle. The bed and gun by theſe means were at liberty to move round upon the axis of the ſpindle, and when fired, ſlided upon the under plank in the line directed by the groove. The under piece was then connected, by a ſtrong hinge in front, to two cheeks of a common garriſon-carriage, cut down to be little higher than the trucks. The gun could be laid to any degree of depreſſion under twenty degrees, by a common quoin reſting upon the cheeks of the carriage; but when greater depreſſion was neceſſary, two upright timbers, with indented ſteps, were fixed to the cheeks; by which, with the aſſiſtance of a moveable plank, to ſlide in upon the ſteps, and a quoin, the back part of the plank, upon which the gun ſlided, was elevated at pleaſure by iron pins in the uprights; and the gun depreſſed to any angle above twenty and under ſeventy degrees. 1782, Feb.

MANY advantages, beſides that of immediate depreſſion, reſulted to the artillery from this invention. The carriage, when the gun was depreſſed, ſeldom moved; the gun ſliding upon the plank to which it was attached by the ſpindle, and returning to its former place with the moſt trifling aſſiſtance. When the ſhot was diſcharged, and the bed with the gun had recoiled to the extremity of the groove; the matroſs, by turning round the gun to lie horizontally acroſs the carriage (which was done with the greateſt facility), was alſo

1782, Feb. enabled to load under cover of the merlon, unexpoſed to the Enemy's fire, and avoided the difficulty of ramming the ſhot upwards. It equally allowed the gun to be fired at point blank; and (by turning the muzzle to the back part of the carriage) at every elevation, to forty-five degrees, but in that ſtate did not particularly excel. As to the accuracy of the depreſſing ſhot, no farther proof need be adduced, than that, out of thirty rounds, twenty-eight ſhot took place in one traverſe in the St. Carlos's battery, at the diſtance of near one thouſand four hundred yards. If the arrangements in the engravings for this work had not been previouſly eſtabliſhed, I ſhould have been happy, by adding a plan, and elevation, to have further explained this carriage, which has reflected ſo much credit on the ingenious Inventor.

A POLACRE had arrived on the 15th; and on the 17th, came in the Flying-fiſh cutter, with ordnance ſtores: the latter was oppoſed, and engaged in the Bay by a frigate, a xebeque, and three gun-boats; but got in by perſeverance, and ſuperior ſkill, without a ſingle man killed or wounded. At night, a party of the Enemy was diſcovered at the eaſtern extremity of the parallel; and a briſk fire was immediately pointed to the ſpot. At day-break, we remarked they had traced out with faſcines a work (of five ſides, leaving the gorge open), at the weſt return from the parallel. It appeared to be for another redoubt. About the morning gun-fire, a brig was hailed from Europa, and anſwered, from Cork: finding ſhe was a friend, the Captain was directed to anchor at the Mole; but imagining the ſhips, as before the war, remained at Waterport, he paſſed our prames, and did not diſcover his error till he had gone too far to return: he was conſequently obliged to put about, and the veſſel grounded at the back of the *Old* mole. When the Enemy obſerved her in the morning, the Black battery, and Fort St. Philip, directed a ſmart fire upon her; but, though it was continued the whole day, not a ſhot ſtruck the

the hull. Captain Curtis brought away the crew, and at night went with ſeveral boats, and cut away her maſts: part of her cargo was alſo removed; but the greater portion of it was damaged by the ſea-water. In the evening, Waterport guard was reinforced with a picquet. 1782, Feb.

THE Enemy, on the night of the 18th, added five embraſures to the gun-battery, and left a ſpace, ſeemingly for two others. This addition made it appear as if they intended the whole for one battery, which before was divided into two. Great quantities of materials were diſperſed in various parts of their works, and bruſh-wood continued to be brought into their camp from the country. The ſucceeding night they erected an epaulement of thirty-nine caſks long, faced with faſcines, within the hexagon figure, at the extremity of the parallel. The front work was alſo raiſed, and a ditch, extending along the front of the parallel to the eaſt flank of the St. Carlos's, lined with faſcines. They worked alſo on the platforms of the new battery. The morning of the 20th, ten gun-boats returned to Algeziras from the eaſt: they were ſuppoſed to be the ſame which had chaſed the Viper and Lively cutters. Intelligence from Portugal mentioned, that ſeveral of them had been loſt in the gale which ſprung up the ſame evening: we were rather diſappointed therefore to ſee ſo many return. In the evening the Viper, Lively, and Dartmouth—Tartar cutters, ſailed for England. About the time of their departure, a traverſe in the St. Carlos's was ſet on fire by our artillery, which produced a ſmart cannonade for ſome hours. The ſucceeding day another traverſe was ſet on fire, and burnt for ſome time. The Enemy always behaved with great ſpirit on theſe occaſions. The night of the 21ſt they completed their Gun-battery, which now preſented to us thirteen embraſures: they likewiſe repaired the damage done by the fire.

ABOUT

1782, Feb. ABOUT noon on the 23d, ſeveral ſignals were made at Cabrita Point, which brought out a frigate and a xebeque from Algeziras. Soon after, we obſerved a veſſel ſtanding into the Bay with a flowing ſail. The xebeque paſſed her aſtern; but the frigate bore down, and appeared as if ſhe intended to board. The veſſel, however, in coming abreaſt, threw in ſo well-directed a broadſide, that the Spaniard was greatly confuſed, and fell aſtern. The frigate afterwards wore, and returned the ſalute; but the veſſel was at ſuch a diſtance, that no damage was received. On her arrival at the New mole, to our ſurpriſe we found her to be the Mercury ordnance-ſhip, which had left the Bay in January, and, as we imagined, was bound to England. Several inhabitants, ſuppoſing the ſame, had taken their paſſage on board her for England; and never diſcovered their miſtake, till, to their great mortification, they found, on their entrance into the Straits, the unpleaſant ſhores of Spain and Barbary, inſtead of the exhilarating coaſt of Britain. Captain Heington, who commanded her, on leaving the Garriſon, had ſecret orders to put into Liſbon, where he was to take in a cargo of various articles, and return; which orders he had directions not to divulge to any perſon, leſt the Enemy by their emiſſaries ſhould get information of the plan, and way-lay him in his return. He accordingly put into Liſbon, and took in his cargo of wine and fruit. When every thing was completed, he pretended ſome further buſineſs would ſtill delay him, and preſſed the paſſengers to embrace the opportunity of the packet, and ſail for England. They however approved of their accommodation too well to remove; and Captain Heington was reluctantly obliged to bring them back to the Garriſon. The Governor did not ſuffer this gallant conduct of Captain Heington to paſs unrewarded, but generouſly preſented him with a handſome *douceur*, and ſtrongly recommended him to the Admiralty for promotion; which accordingly ſucceeded. On the afternoon in which the Mercury arrived, the Enemy fired a grand *feu-de-joie* in camp, commencing

commencing with a ſalute from the lines. They repeated the fire a fourth time; which led us to imagine they had gained ſome advantage at Minorca; and we afterwards found that our apprehenſions had been too well founded. 1782; Feb.

THE Enemy's ſhips in the Bay were reinforced on the 24th and 25th with a frigate, four or five xebeques, and ſeveral armed ſettees; part of which probably had been employed to block up the port of Mahon. The morning of the 25th, arrived the St. Ann, ordnance-ſhip, with a ſupply of powder, and two gun-boats, on a new conſtruction, in frames. We were informed by her, that the Vernon ſtore-ſhip, under convoy of a frigate, was on her paſſage for Gibraltar, with ten other gun-boats on board. The following morning we obſerved the Enemy had entirely new-faced the eaſtern epaulement, and raiſed it to the height of eight faſcines. They alſo worked on the magazine of the St. Martin's battery, and *debouched* from the centre of the parallel, throwing up a trifling line, extending towards the ſouth-weſt. The 27th, four rows, of ten tents each, were pitched in the rear of the Catalonian camp. We imagined they were occupied by the artillery cadets. At night the Enemy added ſeveral traverſes to their thirteen-gun battery. Beſides the arrivals already noted, three other veſſels and ſeveral boats came in, in the courſe of the month.

THE 11ſt of March a flag of truce went to the Enemy, in anſwer to one from them ſome days before. The Spaniſh officer who received the packet, informed us, that Fort St. Philip, in Minorca, had ſurrendered on the 5th of February. The ſucceeding day, a carcaſs ſet fire to the thirteen-gun battery, which continued blazing for two hours. On their attempting to extinguiſh the fire, we plied them ſo briſkly, that ſeveral were killed, and moſt of them driven from the work; but their uſual gallantry at laſt prevailed. March.

At

1782, March. At night they raiſed a *place d'armes* at the weſtern extremity of the thirteen-gun battery. Theſe defenſive works demonſtrated that they were determined to provide as much as poſſible againſt another ſortie. The following night they repaired the damage done by the fire. The carpenters of the navy, on the 4th, laid the keel of one of the new gun-boats. The 6th, ſix rows of tents, ten in each row, were pitched in the rear of the ſecond line of the Enemy's camp, near the horſe-barrack. A large party was alſo employed in making a road from the beach to the barrack: and others were engaged in landing ſhells, and different ordnance. Theſe, with other appearances, beſpoke a determined reſolution to proſecute the ſiege. Our Governor, on the other hand, with unwearied attention employed the Garriſon in repairing, and putting in the beſt order of defence, the upper batteries, and other works, which had ſuffered from the continued bombardment of the Enemy. The bridge, in the ditch at Landport, was likewiſe pulled down; and other alterations took place in that quarter. The Enemy, on the 8th, raiſed one face of the Eaſtern redoubt, ſeveral faſcines in height: and from the noiſe heard the preceding night, we imagined they alſo finiſhed platforms in their batteries. The day following, Lieutenant Cuppage, of the Royal Artillery, was dangerouſly wounded on the Royal battery, from a ſplinter of a ſmall ſhell, which burſt immediately after being diſcharged from the Rock-gun. This was the ſecond accident of the ſame nature. The 11th, a frigate and xebeque paſſed to the weſt, with ſix top-ſail veſſels; ſuppoſed to be part of the late Minorca garriſon. The night of the 13th, the Enemy traced out a work within the weſtern *place d'armes* of the St. Carlos's battery; apparently with an intention of extending the epaulement. The firing on both ſides was now conſiderably increaſed: that from the Enemy amounted on an average to about three hundred rounds in the twenty-four hours.

Two operations of the Beſiegers ſtill continued tedious. On the 16th they paliſaded the gorge of the Centre redoubt; and on the 18th began to pitch a new camp, near the Grand magazine, on the beach. At night they erected the epaulement of St. Paſchal's mortar-battery, and raiſed three traverſes in the rear. Lieut. White, of the 56th, was ſlightly wounded on the 16th. On the night of the 20th, the St. Paſchal's battery was raiſed three faſcines. At night the wind blew ſo ſtrong a gale, that the new windmill, on Windmill-hill, took fire from the violence of the friction, and was burnt to the ground. The 22d, the Enemy made ſome trifling additions, and fixed a barrier-gate at the extremity of the fourth branch of approach. The ſubſequent evening, a little before midnight, we were gratified with the ſafe arrival of the Vernon ſtore-ſhip, having on board the remaining ten gun-boats, and other materials for the Garriſon. Some hours after, the Cerberus and Apollo frigates, Captains Mann and Hamilton, with four tranſports, having the 97th regiment on board, anchored under our guns. 1782, March.

THE Vernon's arrival may be conſidered as truly fortunate, ſince no leſs than *thirty* Spaniſh men of war, of different force, were out purpoſely to intercept her and the Succeſs frigate, Captain Pole, her convoy. Some leagues to the weſtward of the Straits they fell in with a forty-gun frigate, which had left our (blockade) ſtation, and was one of the above-mentioned cruiſers. A warm action conſequently commenced; but the Spaniard, finding the Vernon well armed, and that ſhe boldly bore down to ſupport the Succeſs, after an engagement of ſeveral glaſſes, in which the Vernon had a conſiderable ſhare, thought proper to ſubmit. On board the prize were found papers deſcribing the Vernon, to the moſt minute part of her rigging; at the ſame time mentioning the officers names who were paſſengers, and every particular article of her cargo: and from the priſoners we learned the number of ſhips which

1782, March. were cruiſing to intercept her. Captain Pole afterwards burned the Santa Catalina, and ſeparated from the Vernon on the appearance of the Cerberus, with her convoy, which he miſtook for the Enemy's cruiſers. The Vernon therefore proceeded alone for the Garriſon, and at the entrance of the Straits, in the evening, fell in with, and indeed was ſurrounded by, the Enemy's ſhips: but happily the ſky prognoſticating a rough night, and ſhe tacking at the ſame time they did; they, ſuppoſing her a friend, ſtood in for the high land; and at duſk ſhe altered her courſe, and was ſoon ſafe in her deſtined port. Lieut. Col. Gledſtanes, of the 72d regiment, and other officers, came in her as paſſengers, with recruits for the different regiments in the Garriſon. The next day, the 97th regiment, commanded by Col. Stanton, diſembarked ſeven hundred complete, and were immediately quartered in Scud hill and Roſia barracks. This regiment ſoon after became very ſickly; and though they were attended to with the greateſt care by the Governor and Officers, in a few months many of them died; and the reſt were of little aſſiſtance to the Garriſon before September.

THE Enemy, on the night of the 24th, were diſcovered, from Willis's, at work in the front of the epaulement, at the eaſtern extremity of the parallel: a few rounds of grape, however, quickly drove them under cover. They made ſeveral attempts to proceed, but were as conſtantly obliged to retire. The ſucceeding morning, we obſerved they had employed parties in other parts of their works. The communication to the Centre redoubt was raiſed; many traverſes were erected behind the fourth approach, and a conſiderable quantity of faſcines and other materials brought down to their works. In the forenoon of the 25th, the Spaniſh officers belonging to the Santa Catalina, who were brought to the Garriſon in the Vernon, were ſent by a flag of truce into Spain on their parole. In the courſe of the day, a ſhot came through one of the capped embraſures

embraſures on Princeſs Amelia's battery (Willis's), took off the legs of two men belonging to the 72d and 73d regiments, one leg of a ſoldier of the 73d, and wounded another man in both legs: thus *four* men had *ſeven* legs taken off and wounded by one ſhot. The Boy who was uſually ſtationed on the works where a large party was employed, to inform the men when the Enemy's fire was directed to that place, had been reproving them for their careleſſneſs in not attending to him; and had juſt turned his head toward the Enemy, when he obſerved this ſhot, and inſtantly called for them to take care: his caution was however too late; the ſhot entered the embraſure, and had the above-recited fatal effect. It is ſomewhat ſingular, that this Boy ſhould be poſſeſſed of ſuch uncommon quickneſs of ſight, as to ſee the Enemy's ſhot almoſt immediately after they quitted the guns. He was not, however, the only one in the Garriſon poſſeſſing this qualification; another boy, of about the ſame age, was as celebrated, if not his ſuperior. Both of them belonged to the Artificer company, and were conſtantly placed on ſome part of the works to obſerve the Enemy's fire: their names were Richardſon and Brand; the former was reputed to have the beſt eye. 1782, March.

THE night of the 25th, the Enemy extended their parallel in a continued direction with the old work about one hundred yards, with caſks and faſcines, banked up with ſand in front. The ſucceeding evening, we perceived ſeveral guns in the St. Martin's battery; and it was imagined, that ordnance were brought forward for the other batteries. The night of the 26th, they began merlons for ſix embraſures in the Eaſtern redoubt, two in each face opening on the Devil's tower, Lines, and Old mole: they alſo lengthened the parallel, and ſtrengthened that part which was raiſed the preceding night. The 28th, they ſcaled ſeveral guns and mortars in the advanced batteries; and the following day, we concluded, they

1782, March. mounted all their ordnance, as their working parties gave a general huzza, and then withdrew for the day.

Our Opponents at this time ſcarcely expended more than two hundred rounds in the twenty-four hours; but we frequently ſaluted them with double that number in that period. The night of the 28th and 29th, the Enemy lined with faſcines the prolongation of the parallel, and erected five traverſes in the Eaſtern redoubt. Their batteries near the tower now appeared to be completed; the *fourth* month being juſt expired ſince they had been deſtroyed. The 31ſt, being a grand feſtival, our batteries were double-manned, expecting the Beſiegers would open their advanced batteries; but not firing, the reinforcement was remanded at noon. In the evening, about ſix o'clock, a ſhell ſet fire to the flank of the Eaſtern redoubt, and, the flame being aſſiſted with a briſk diſcharge, burnt rapidly for ſome hours: at laſt, however, the Enemy extinguiſhed it. The ſucceeding morning, we perceived that they had covered with ſand the part which had taken fire, and a number of faſcines were lying in great confuſion about the work. The ſame night, a boat came in from Portugal with ſheep, oranges, lemons, and fowls: two others alſo arrived in the courſe of the month.

April. On the evening of the 1ſt of April, a ſoldier of the 39th regiment deſerted from Landport: ſeveral hundred rounds of muſquetry and grape were diſcharged at him, ſome of which it is imagined took place, as he dropped juſt before he got to the St. Carlos's battery, and was carried into the work by ſeven of the guard. At duſk, a Volunteer of Arragon came over to us: he brought his arms and ſome neceſſaries, which, with other circumſtances, occaſioned a ſuſpicion of his being a ſpy. He reported that the Enemy had ſuffered conſiderably in reſtoring their batteries; upwards of four hundred being killed, and nearly as many more wounded. The

Eaſtern

Eaſtern redoubt, he informed us, was called the Mahon battery. The Enemy, on the 2d, began to pitch tents in rear of the Walon guards: they were afterwards increaſed to ſix double rows, capable of quartering a battalion of infantry. 1782, April.

As GRATES for heating ſhot were diſtributed on the different northern batteries in the beginning of this month, we imagined the Governor intended applying red-hot ſhot againſt the Enemy's works, which appeared now complete. We were however diſappointed: they were ſtill reſerved as a *bonne bouche*, for the cloſing of the ſcene.

THE night of the 5th, the Enemy erected, at the extremity of the parallel, a *place d'armes*, of four ſides, one of which was the parallel lengthened, the other three extending in obtuſe angles to the rear. The 6th, Colonel Stanton was appointed a Brigadier-general; and Capt. Blanckley, of the 97th regiment, his Brigade-major. The 8th, we perceived ſome tents pitched upon the plain beneath the ruins of Carteia; and the following day this camp was increaſed with five double rows of tents: a regiment in white took poſſeſſion in the evening. The 9th, a regiment in blue marched into the new camp, pitched the 2d of this month. The ſame day all the carpenters of the regiments in garriſon (thoſe of the 97th regiment excepted) were ordered, with an hundred additional real-men, into the King's works. At night the Enemy made ſome alterations near St. Paſchal's battery, and ſtrengthened the *place d'armes* at the extremity of the parallel. The 10th, Lieut. Wetham, of the 12th regiment, was killed by a ſplinter of a ſhell, marching at the head of the ſpur-guard up the ramp, from Landport ditch. His ſervant alſo loſt his arm, and the drummer had his drum broken to pieces: but the reſt of the guard eſcaped. The death of this young Officer was much regretted; and it ſeemed particularly unfortunate, as the Enemy only fired that fatal ſhell, and one ſhot, in the earlier part of the day.

A FARO

1782, April. A FARO boat arrived on the 11th from Portugal, with diſpatches for the Governor. A private letter ſent from Liſbon by this boat, mentioned, that great preparations were making at Cadiz, and in the Mediterranean ports, for a moſt vigorous attack on Gibraltar; and that the Duke de Crillon, who had lately taken St. Philip's, was to command with twenty thouſand French and Spaniſh troops, in addition to what were at preſent before the Garriſon; with Monſieur D'Arçon, a French engineer of great eminence and abilities; and Admiral Don Bonaventura Moreno, with ten ſail of the line, beſides floating-batteries, gun and mortar boats, &c. &c. The truth of this intelligence we little doubted, as many circumſtances now occurred daily that ſerved to confirm it. The Enemy's cannonade, in the courſe of the 12th, was ſingular indeed: from ſix in the morning to ſun-ſet, they fired every two or three minutes a ſingle gun or mortar; and being the *anniverſary* of their bombardment, it appeared ſtill more extraordinary. Some jocular perſons in the Garriſon remarked, that perhaps they were commemorating the day with faſting and prayer, and by their *minute-guns* expreſſing their ſorrow, that ſo many thouſand barrels of powder, and rounds of ammunition, ſhould have been expended to ſo little purpoſe. Their firing from the 12th gradually decreaſed, for about a week; when, for a few nights, they fired briſker than uſual. It afterwards diminiſhed to about a hundred rounds on an average in the twenty-four hours, and ſcarce exceeded that number during the remainder of the month. Their faſcine-parties continued to be actively employed preparing materials in their parks; and long ſtrings of mules were conſtantly removing them to the Lines and advanced batteries. Throughout their camp new life ſeemed to be infuſed into the troops: inſtead of that inactive languor which had ſo long prevailed in all their operations, every perſon now appeared in motion.

THE

THE morning of the 16th, we remarked that the Enemy had repaired the eaſtern part of the Mahon battery, burnt down the latter end of the preceding month. Some other trifling additions were alſo made to this work. The 20th, arrived the Antigallican ordnance-ſhip from England. The nights of the 21ſt and 22d, the Enemy's parties added ſome further repairs to the Mahon battery: they alſo raiſed a ſmall work near the tower, and erected ſeveral traverſes in various parts of the parallel. The 24th, one of our new gun-boats, which had been launched on the 18th, was tried with an eighteen-pounder on board; and the practice met with the approbation of the Governor and Officers of the Navy. As a perſon was ſent out in the Vernon to ſuperintend their conſtruction, the keels of ſeveral other boats after his arrival were immediately laid on the ſtocks; and the carpenters, being now acquainted with the marks, proceeded with confidence and expedition: four or five more therefore were in great forwardneſs. We obſerved, about this time, numbers of boats paſſing and repaſſing, between Algeziras and Point Mala, and two ſhips in the river Palmones, which we imagined were fitting out as fire-ſhips: precautions were therefore taken to render them ineffectual, in caſe they reſolved on *another* attempt to burn our frigates. The 25th, a little before day-break, a deſerter came in from the Enemy: he was a native of Arragon, and comrade to the laſt: he confirmed our information from Liſbon, reſpecting the intended attack, under the command of the Duke de Crillon; adding, that they had reſolved to make the principal attack by ſea; for which purpoſe large ſhips were to be fitted up with cork, &c. The new camp, near Rocadillo point, he ſaid, was occupied by the regiment of Cordova infantry, lately arrived from Ceuta. 1782, April.

THOUGH their camp had been conſiderably reinforced within the preceding ſix weeks, yet we could not obſerve that they had made any addition to their guards, which continued to be about the ſame number

as

1782, April. as mentioned ſome months before. The 28th, they raiſed the merlons of the Mahon battery with ſand-bags. In the courſe of the day, they brought down two guns from their artillery-park to Fort Tonara, whither they had carried four the preceding day. The 30th, they began laying platforms in the Mahon battery: on the ſame day we launched our ſecond gun-boat. Seven more were on the ſtocks.

May. In the beginning of May, the Enemy repaired the weſt branch of the St. Carlos's, which fell down ſome time before, and made ſome alterations in the Black battery. Several hundred mules came likewiſe with clay to the lines. From ſeven in the evening of the 4th, to the ſame hour the ſucceeding afternoon, both the Garriſon and the Enemy were ſilent. This was the firſt *twenty-four hours* in which there had been no firing for the ſpace of nearly THIRTEEN MONTHS.

The evening of the 7th, the Cerberus and Apollo frigates, with four tranſports and four ordnance-ſhips, ſailed for England. The ſucceeding morning we obſerved that three of the tranſports were captured, and in company with the Enemy's cruiſers were then turning to windward. In the afternoon of the 9th, a line-of-battle ſhip, with ſeven large veſſels and a few polacres and tartans, arrived in the Bay from the weſt, and anchored at Algeziras. At duſk, the large veſſels, which appeared to be the old men of war, or galleons, hauled cloſe in ſhore. The Governor, at night, ordered a picquet to reinforce Waterport guard. The Enemy ſtill continued diſcharging about a hundred rounds every twenty-four hours; and their parties as well as ours were employed in making trifling additions and repairs. The arrival of the above-mentioned ſhipping at Algeziras, occaſioned various conjectures: from many circumſtances, we had reaſon to imagine they were intended for the attack by ſea, which was medi-

tating

tating againſt the Garriſon. The Governor and Chief Engineer's attention conſequently became engaged towards the ſea-line: the beach behind the Old mole was fortified with a row of ſloping paliſades; Waterport gateway was well barricaded, and a *chevaux-de-friſe* ordered to be got ready to place at the foot of Landport glacis: the ramp in the ditch was likewiſe removed; and thoſe batteries on the ſea-line, which they conceived might probably be oppoſed to the Enemy's attack, were inſpected, and put in the beſt order of defence. 1782, May.

THE Enemy, about the 12th, removed, and made a new arrangement of their ordnance in the forts and batteries along the coaſts: we ſuppoſed they were changing them for others of a larger calibre. The 14th, ſeveral of the large ſhips at Algeziras ſtruck their yards and top-maſts, and a great number of men appeared on board them; which movements left us no longer to doubt, that they were intended to be fitted up as FLOATING BATTERIES for the grand attack: this opinion was confirmed in the afternoon, by their beginning to cut down the poops of two of them. The ſubſequent day, three ſtore-ſhips, the Queen Charlotte, Leonora, and Charles, arrived from England, with powder, ſhells, bedding, and timber. Three gun-boats, on their appearance in the Gut, went from the Point to ſpeak them; but the ſhips hoiſting French colours, and ſtanding for Algeziras, the boats were deceived, and returned: the falſe colours were ſoon after ſtruck, and Britiſh diſplayed; and they arrived without oppoſition. The new gun-boats which were launched, were, on this occaſion, of particular ſervice; and before night, nineteen hundred barrels of powder were ſecured in our magazines. The Enemy, on the 17th, opened thirteen large port-holes in the larboard ſide of one of the ſhips at Algeziras, and ſeven in another.

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1782, May. THEIR operations now in the advanced works almoſt totally ceaſed; their whole attention ſeemed occupied by the ſhips at Algeziras, and by arrangements in their camp. Cannon and variety of military ſtores were landed beyond Point Mala, and a ſtrong party was employed in erecting a large building near the landing-place, which we conjectured was for an hoſpital. The firing on both ſides varied as circumſtances directed. Three men of the 58th regiment were miſſing on the 19th; and a party being immediately ſent in queſt of them, their bodies were found daſhed to pieces behind the rock; the rope by which they were to have deſcended being many yards too ſhort. The Enemy were very active about their ſhips; eleven port-holes were opened in the ſide of a third; and on the 21ſt, they began to ſtrengthen their larboard ſides with ſome materials which appeared like junk. The elaſticity and reſiſtance of this article rendered it very eligible for the purpoſe. On the land ſide they continued collecting bruſh-wood from all parts of the country, and had ſtrong parties at work, making faſcines. At the landing-place, ſtores of every ſpecies were daily diſembarked. On the other hand, the Garriſon, with unwearied aſſiduity, made various diſpoſitions to repel their attack. The *ſloping* paliſades at Waterport by this time were finiſhed, and the gateway barricaded, excepting a ſmall paſſage for the wicket. To this poſt the Governor ſeemed particularly to attend. The intentions of the Enemy were no longer myſterious: every preparation was therefore made to give them a warm reception: an additional number of grates for heating ſhot, were made and diſtributed along the Line-wall; and the Navy lowered their yards and top-maſts, to be in readineſs to act on ſhore at a moment's notice.

A PRIVATEER xebeque arrived on the 25th from Leghorn, with a Corſican officer and twelve privates, who came to offer their ſervices as volunteers during the approaching attack; which the Governor

Governor accepted, and ordered them to be entertained by different regiments till the others arrived, who, they informed us, were on their paſſage. In the evening, a large building, to the eaſt of the Catalonian camp, took fire, and was totally conſumed: it had formerly been a barrack, but was now, as the deſerters informed us, a granary for forage and corn. We numbered at this time upwards of a hundred pieces of cannon in the artillery-park of the Enemy. The 25th, the engineers began to mine a gallery from a place above Farringdon's battery (Willis's), to communicate through the rock to a notch or projection of the rock, below Green's Lodge, in which the Governor propoſed to make a battery. The 26th, another veſſel arrived from Algiers, and brought letters, acquainting us that it was univerſally believed in Spain, that the Garriſon, from the magnitude of the preparations for the attack, inevitably muſt be taken before the end of July. The ſame day about noon, a large fleet appeared from the eaſt, upwards of a hundred ſail of which we obſerved in the evening enter the Bay, and anchor between the river Palmones and Algeziras. The ſucceeding morning we were enabled to make our obſervations on them: three were large and armed, one of them with a flag at her mizen: the reſt were ſhips with troops on board, and ſmall polacres and ſettees, ſuppoſed from their appearance to be laden with ſtores. In the courſe of the 27th, 28th, and 29th, they landed, it was imagined, about twelve battalions; which, calculating at about ſeven hundred and fifty to each battalion, amounted to about nine thouſand men, if the regiments were complete. As the troops diſembarked, they encamped in the rear of the ſecond line, extending towards the horſe-barrack now called *Buena-Viſta*, which, we underſtood from the laſt deſerters, had been fitted up for the Commander in Chief's quarters: others of them occupied the ground on the left of the firſt line, and on the right of the Catalonians, in an obtuſe direction up the hill towards the Queen of Spain's chair. Large parties were detached to land the military ſtores.

1782, May.

1782, May. A FLAG of truce came from the Enemy on the 28th, with a letter from Mr. Anderſon, a merchant who had left the Garriſon ſome days before, and had been taken on his paſſage to Faro. Before the purport of the flag was known, the Governor, ſpeaking to the officers near him, ſaid "he ſuppoſed the Duke was arrived, and had ſent to "ſummon the Garriſon; but he ſhould give him a ſhort anſwer, "No,—No, and hoped the gentlemen" (addreſſing himſelf to the Officers preſent) "would all ſupport him". He had not, however, an opportunity of being ſo ſpiritedly laconic. The day following, we perceived a new encampment between the Catalonians and the left of the firſt line, and great additions were made to thoſe mentioned before. Six of their battering-ſhips were now in hand, and an univerſal activity was obſerved throughout their camp. The firing on both ſides varied very little: if there were any difference in the number of rounds, the Garriſon had the advantage. Our Engineers at this time were employed in repairing the damaged and uneven platforms on the ſea-line batteries, and the Artillery in diſpoſing of the heavy ordnance, where they would act with greater execution and effect. Scarce a day now paſſed but veſſels of all denominations arrived in the Bay, at the Enemy's camp; the generality of which ſeemed laden with military ſtores and materials for the ſiege.

June. JUNE did not commence with any thing extraordinary. The 2d, Brigadier Stanton died of a *coup de ſoleil*. The Enemy, the following day, pitched ſeveral large tents to the ſouthward of Algeziras, for the accommodation of the workmen employed in fitting up their ſhips. The 4th, being his Majeſty's birth-day, the laſt of our new gun-boats was launched; and at noon the whole fired a ſalute, commencing with a ſalvo of forty-four guns *ſhotted*, from the north front of the Garriſon: the Enemy's batteries inſtantly returned our land-fire, and in ſo ſmart a manner as to convince

convince us, they had prepared to retaliate. The following are the names of the gun-boats, and ſhips from which they were manned. 1782, June.

From the Brilliant frigate	Revenge	one 24 p^{r}.	21 Men
	Defiance	one 24 do.	21 do.
	Reſolution	one 18 do.	21 do.
	Spitfire	one 18 do.	21 do.
	Dreadnought	one 18 do.	21 do.
	Thunder	one 18 do.	21 do.
From the Porcupine frigate	Europa	one 24 p^{r}.	21 Men
	Terrible	one 18 do.	21 do.
	Fury	one 18 do.	21 do.
	Scourge	one 18 do.	21 do.
	Terror	one 18 do.	21 do.
From the Speedwell cutter	Vengeance	one 18 do.	21 do.

On the 5th, three rows of double tents, ten in each row, were pitched near Barcelo's battery, at Algeziras. Mr. McGregor, a volunteer in the 73d, was wounded the ſame day by a ſhell; of which article the Enemy's artillery, within a day or two, had been more profuſe than uſual. The 6th, Captain Wideburg of Reden's was wounded in the Queen's lines. On the 7th, our artillery practiſed from the King's baſtion, with *red-hot ſhot*, againſt the Iriſhman's brig, which was ſtranded at the back of the Old mole. In the firſt round, one of the artillery-men putting in the ſhot, the fire by ſome means immediately communicated to the cartridge, and the unfortunate man was blown from the embraſure in ſome hundred pieces: two others were alſo ſlightly wounded with the unexpected recoil of the carriage. The practice after this accident was diſcontinued. In the evening, a ſhell fell into a quarter in town, and carried away part of a chair, in which Enſign McKenzie, of the 73d, was ſitting: it immediately burſt in the room below, and lifted him and the chair from the floor, without farther injury.

The Enemy's inactivity in their advanced batteries was ſufficiently compenſated by their diligence and celerity at Algeziras: ſix ſhips were now in great forwardneſs, and on the 10th they began upon another. Of this interval of tranquillity, as we may call it, (though the Enemy had not quite diſcontinued their fire) the Governor

1782, June. Governor took advantage, and employed it with indefatigable zeal in completing the works of the Garriſon. New batteries bearing on Waterport, which appeared to be his grand object of defence, were opened in the Mooriſh caſtle: a caiſſoned battery was alſo erected at Upper Forbes's, and ſome alterations made in the Lines: moveable paliſades, with caſks of earth, ſand, &c. were diſtributed in various parts along the line-wall, to be ready in caſe a breach ſhould be effected; and the outworks at Landport underwent ſome advantageous alterations. Two or three men about this time attempted to deſert; but they were all retaken.

On the 11th, between ten and eleven o'clock, an unlucky ſhell from the Enemy fell through the ſplinter-proof, at the door of the magazine on Princeſs Anne's battery (Willis's), and burſting, communicated to the powder, which inſtantly blew up. The exploſion was ſo violent as to ſhake the whole rock, and throw the materials on both ſides an almoſt incredible way into the ſea. Three merlons on the weſt flank of the battery, with ſeveral unfortunate men who had run behind them for ſhelter, were forced down from the level of the platforms into the Prince's lines, which, with the Queen's below, were almoſt filled with rubbiſh. Another magazine near it happily eſcaped, though the door was thrown open by the exploſion. Our loſs by this dreadful accident was chiefly among the workmen who were employed on the flank of the battery: one drummer, and thirteen rank and file, were killed; three ſerjeants, three drummers, and nine rank and file, wounded. Immediately after the report of the exploſion, and on the appearance of the large column of ſmoke, the Enemy gave a loud huzza: their drums beat to arms in the camp; and ſome perſons aver, that their firſt line aſſembled, and were actually on their march towards Fort St. Philip, but afterwards returned. As the engineers, after the accident, got together the remains of the party, to effectually ſecure the

the magazine which had ſo miraculouſly eſcaped, the Enemy continued the cannonade the remainder of the day; and, as if fate was reſolved at that particular time to ſport with our anxiety, in the courſe of this firing, two other ſhells fell upon the remaining magazine, and one into the very ſplinter-proof in front of the door: happily the latter did not go through; for, if it had, this magazine might have ſhared the fate of its neighbour, and the whole of the batteries at Willis's have probably been *materially* injured. Princeſs Anne's battery, the flank of it excepted, was not conſiderably damaged: the caiſſoned merlons were much ſhaken, and the battery filled with rubbiſh; however, before night the whole was cleared away, and ſeveral rounds fired from that battery, as well as from the other batteries, to convince the Enemy that the misfortune was not of ſo much importance as they probably imagined: indeed, from ſo dreadful an accident, it was wonderful that the injury was not of greater conſequence. 1782, June.

THE Navy, on the 13th, under the direction of the Engineers, began to caiſſon the weſt face of the New-mole fort. About ſun-ſet, a ſoldier of the 58th regiment, who had lately joined in the Vernon, deſerted from Landport: at night a picquet was ordered to reinforce that guard. The 14th, a French frigate, with eighteen or nineteen polacres, &c. arrived in the Bay. The ſame afternoon, a xebeque, returning to Algeziras, from the eaſt, ſtood in ſo cloſe to the Garriſon, that ſhe was perplexed by the eddy-winds, and remained a conſiderable time ſtationary: the Garriſon fired upon her, and the gun-boats were manned, and rowed out to attack her; but two of the Enemy's boats, coming to her aſſiſtance, towed her head round; and ſoon after, a breeze carried her out of all danger. If our boats had got out a little earlier, ſhe might have been roughly handled; and ſome were ſanguine enough to think ſhe might have been taken.

As

1782, June. As BOATS were conſtantly detached by the Navy at night-fall, to row guard at ſome diſtance from the Garriſon, and give information of the approach of the gun-boats, or any other veſſels, curioſity often prompted them to approach the Enemy's ſhore; and for ſome preceding nights they reported, that they heard, at Algeziras, a noiſe like that of men hard at work; whence we concluded, their impatience to finiſh their battering-ſhips made them embrace all opportunities, both by day and night. The 16th, a new camp was obſerved between the Grand magazine and the Orange-grove. The battalion which occupied it were ſuppoſed to be diſembarked from the ſmall convoy which arrived on the 14th. At night, a noiſe of boats was diſtinctly heard from our prames, at ſome diſtance in the Bay: it however ceaſed on a gun being fired towards that quarter. This circumſtance occaſioned new ſignals to be appointed for the prames. The 97th regiment, on the 17th, for the firſt time, gave a picquet of forty men. The following day, Hardenberg's regiment was ordered, in caſe of an alarm, to act with the 58th at Europa, inſtead of marching to town. In the afternoon, a French convoy, of upwards of ſixty ſail, under three frigates, anchored in the Bay, off the Guadaranque, from the eaſt. As moſt of the ſhips had troops on board, we concluded it was the French reinforcement, of which we had received previous information. The following evening, ſeveral Spaniſh and *French* general officers, with their ſuites, viſited the lines; where they remained, excepting one General, who, accompanied by an artillery officer and an engineer, came forward to the advanced works, and ſtood ſome time in front of the St. Martin's battery. At this time, a groupe of thoſe who remained in the lines were aſſembled on the glacis: our artillery thought proper to give them a ſhot, which the General in the advanced works probably took as a hint to retire; for he immediately pulled off his hat, and returned into the battery. This circumſtance ſerved to confirm us in our conjectures, that the reinforcement was French; and it was computed

puted to be about five thouſand men. Soon after the above fleet arrived, five gun-boats approached very near the town, apparently out of bravado, to demonſtrate to their new friends how contemptuouſly they conſidered us; but a few rounds taking effect, they retired in great confuſion, and moſt likely paid dear for their arrogance. The 20th and 21ſt the French troops diſembarked, and encamped to the eaſt of the Stone quarry, immediately under the Queen of Spain's chair. 1782, June.

As AFFAIRS were daily becoming more ſerious, the ſerjeants, and ſuch drummers of the Garriſon as were able, were ordered, in caſe of alarm, to turn out with firelocks and accoutrements; which were accordingly delivered to the different regiments from the grand ſtore. The Governor ſeemed determined to have no idle hands in the place at ſuch a critical time. Muſicians, who before had been exempted from duty, alſo returned to the uſe of the firelock and ſhovel.

THE morning of the 21ſt, two Genoeſe, formerly inhabitants of the Garriſon, who had been taken by the Enemy in a ſettee bound for Gibraltar, made their eſcape in a boat from a priſon-ſhip at Algeziras. They informed us that the grand attack was fixed to be in September; but that all, both ſailors and ſoldiers, were much averſe to the enterpriſe. In the afternoon, two General officers again viſited the lines; and we remarked, their guards did not relieve at their uſual hour, but probably came down after twilight. From the 19th to the 21ſt, the Enemy's fire daily diminiſhed; and on the 22d, about five in the evening, their batteries were totally ſilent. This ſudden ceſſation induced us to conclude that the Duke de Crillon had aſſumed the command of the COMBINED ARMY.

CHAPTER VII.

*Spaniards very active in completing their battering-ſhips.—The nephew of the celebrated Corſican general, Paſcal Paoli, arrives at Gibraltar, and offers, with others of his countrymen, to act as a volunteer during the ſiege.—Enemy after great preparations commence the additional works on the Iſthmus.—Letters between the Duke de Crillon and General Eliott.—Enemy's works are by accident ſet on fire, which induces the Duke to protect them by a temporary cannonade.—The Britiſh ſeamen landed and formed into a Marine Brigade.—Active operations of the beſiegers.—Some of the battering-ſhips remove to the Orange-grove, where the Enemy begin to aſſemble their maritime force.—Lieut. General Boyd recommends an immediate trial of hot ſhot, the ſucceſs of which provokes the Enemy to open their new batteries before they are completed.—The Combined fleets of France and Spain arrive in the Bay of Gibraltar.—*THE GRAND ATTACK. *—The battering-ſhips deſtroyed, and the Enemy reſcued from inevitable death by the gallantry of the Marine Brigade. Conduct of the beſiegers after their defeat, till their ſmall craft diſperſe.*

1782, June. THE Court of Madrid, whoſe whole attention ſeemed bent upon the recovery of Gibraltar, had hitherto found all her attempts, whether by ſea or land, totally ineffectual; and the repeated diſgrace which her arms had ſuffered, could not fail to mortify her pride. The cruel and wanton deſtruction of the town had tended to no other purpoſe, than to reflect diſhonour on her meaſures, in the eye of Europe. Pride and revenge therefore now urged her to the utmoſt exertions of her power and ſkill, ſo that no means were neglected,

no

no expence was ſpared, to inſure ſucceſs. Her treaſures were laviſhly expended; the labour of the nation was exhauſted in the magnitude of the preparations; and her whole naval and military force now appeared directed to the recovery of that natural and ancient appendage of the Crown. 1782, June.

THE Duke de Crillon, lately returned from the conqueſt of Fort St. Philip, who had formerly commanded at the Spaniſh lines before Gibraltar, and was perfectly acquainted with the ſituation of the Garriſon, was appointed to conduct the military force to be employed in this arduous and intereſting enterpriſe. With him were joined Monſieur d' Arçon (a French engineer of great repute), and Admiral Moreno. The former had projected a plan, which had met with the approbation of his Moſt Catholic Majeſty, for attacking the place with battering-ſhips, conſtructed upon ſuch principles, that they were equally conſidered as *impregnable* and *incombuſtible*; and from the prodigious powers of which, little elſe was expected than almoſt the annihilation of the Garriſon: the latter had rendered himſelf equally eminent with the General in the preceding conqueſt of Minorca. Under commanders of ſuch diſtinguiſhed ability, aided by every combination of force which human invention could deviſe, we need not in the leaſt wonder at the flattering idea, univerſally formed by the nation, of the event.

GENERAL ELIOTT, on the oppoſite ſide, unawed by the impending ſtorm, provided for every circumſtance which might occur: though ſurrounded on every hand with Enemies, and far diſtant from any hopes of relief and aſſiſtance; yet he repoſed ſuch confidence in the vigorous and united exertions of the little army under his command, whom he had already found ſuperior to the greateſt hardſhips, that he was not apprehenſive of truſting the event to the

1782, June. deciſion of that fortune, which had been ſo often favourable to the intereſts of the Garriſon.

THE 24th of June, the Garriſon began to practiſe parapet-firing, with ball, at caſks placed at different diſtances in the Bay. Two days following, the Enemy's cannon were all *under metal*; and their advanced ſentries and guards were reinforced. At Algeziras they ſtill continued to work on ſeven ſhips; and in camp numerous parties were employed in landing great quantities of ſtores, and in ranging ordnance, &c. in their artillery-park. Early on the morning of the 27th, the Captain of the Queen's-lines guard challenged two perſons who had approached to Forbes's barrier; one of whom, finding they were obſerved, cried out in French, "Don't fire!" after which both inſtantly ran away towards the lines. In their retreat one of them fell; and his cloak coming unfolded, our ſentries could diſtinguiſh that his uniform was white; which circumſtance, added to that of their ſpeaking French, induced us to conclude they were Officers of that nation. A perſon of diſtinction, ſuppoſed to be the Duke de Crillon, on the 30th, viſited the lines and advanced works. Our artillery fired a ſhot over him and his ſuite, to ſhew them that they were obſerved. At night, a ſoldier of the 56th, attempting to deſert from the Signal-houſe guard, was daſhed to pieces in his deſcent. The next day his body was expoſed as a public ſpectacle, to intimidate others from provoking a ſimilar fate.

July. IN the beginning of July, the TENTH ſhip had been in hands two or three days; and the Enemy's artificers were at work on the tops of thoſe which were in the greateſt forwardneſs, placing ſtrong timbers, in form of a *dos d'âne*, to ſerve as bomb-proofs. At night they raiſed their parallel ſeveral faſcines in height, and banked it up in front with ſand. Though the Enemy's batteries had continued ſilent ſince the 22d of June, the Garriſon perſevered in a briſk diſcharge,

charge, directing their fire to all parts of the lines, as well as the advanced works. The evening of the 2d, a party of the Enemy advanced to Bay-ſide barrier; but ſeveral rounds of grape, which were fired from Willis's, ſoon forced them to retire. The ſucceeding evening they again attempted to take poſt there, and met with a ſimilar reception. Our Navy, under the direction of an engineer, about this time repaired the boom of Waterport, and ſunk anchors in the ſhallow water at the back of the Old mole. The Enemy, though we expected it, never moleſted them in this duty: indeed they ſeemed too intent upon their own operations, to pay attention to any of ours. 1782, July.

THE ſucceſs attending our progreſs in the gallery above Farringdon's battery, produced the idea of making a communication from the extremity of the King's, to the Queen's lines; and on the 6th, a party of miners began this new ſubterranean paſſage. Early the day following, a brig, coming in from the weſt, was taken by a xebeque, and carried into Algeziras. If the maſter of this veſſel had acted prudently, he might probably have eſcaped. On his firſt appearance he coaſted under French colours; but being abreaſt of the Point, and obſerving a felucca ſtanding out to ſpeak him, he hoiſted Britiſh, and fired a ſhot. This circumſtance ſpread the alarm: four or five gun-boats immediately rowed out, and oppoſed her paſſage, till a xebeque came up and ran her aboard.

THE afternoon of the 18th, an extraordinary inſtance of gallantry and preſence of mind occurred at the laboratory adjoining the South baſtion. An artillery-man (named Hartley) was employed in the laboratory, filling ſhells with Carcaſs compoſition, and driving fuſes into five and a half and ſix-inch ſhells: one of them, by ſome unaccountable accident, took fire in the operation; and although he was ſurrounded with unfixed fuſes, loaded ſhells, compoſition, &c.

with

1782, July. with the moſt aſtoniſhing coolneſs he carried out the *lighted* ſhell, and threw it where it could do little or no harm; and two ſeconds had ſcarcely elapſed before it diſploded. If the ſhell had burſt in the laboratory, it is almoſt certain the whole would have been blown up; when the loſs in fixed ammunition, fuſes, &c. &c. would have been irreparable, excluſive of the damage which the fortifications would have ſuffered from the exploſion, and the lives that might have been loſt. He was handſomely rewarded by the Governor. The night of the 10th, a ſoldier of De la Motte's, who had been miſſing from the 5th, was diſcovered by the quarter-guard of that regiment ſtealing bread from the men's tents: he was inſtantly purſued, but could not be overtaken: the next day however he was found concealed in a cave. Two others had alſo been retaken within a few preceding days. Such attention had been paid to ſcarping the back of the rock, that it was little ſhort of madneſs in theſe wretches, at this period, to attempt deſertion.

SOME experiments were made, in the beginning of this month, with large ſtones, cut to fit the calibre of a thirteen-inch mortar. The ſtones had a ſmall hole drilled in the centre, which being filled with a ſufficient quantity of powder, they were fired with a ſhort fuſe, to burſt over the Enemy's works; and the fragments were expected to do ſome damage, as well as alarm their workmen. It was an unuſual mode of annoyance, and for its novelty was uſed for ſome time, but was ſoon laid aſide. The 11th in the afternoon, four ſailors, under pretence of viſiting ſome fiſhing-pots, deſerted to the Enemy. Two of them were concerned in the conſpiracy to run away with the Speedwell cutter, as mentioned, ſome months before. The following evening, a ſerjeant of the 72d regiment, who had abſented himſelf ſeveral days from his corps, and who, previous to his abſence, had left a letter ſignifying his intention to deſert, was retaken half way down the rock, between Charles the Vth's wall and Mount Miſery.

He

72d Regt del.

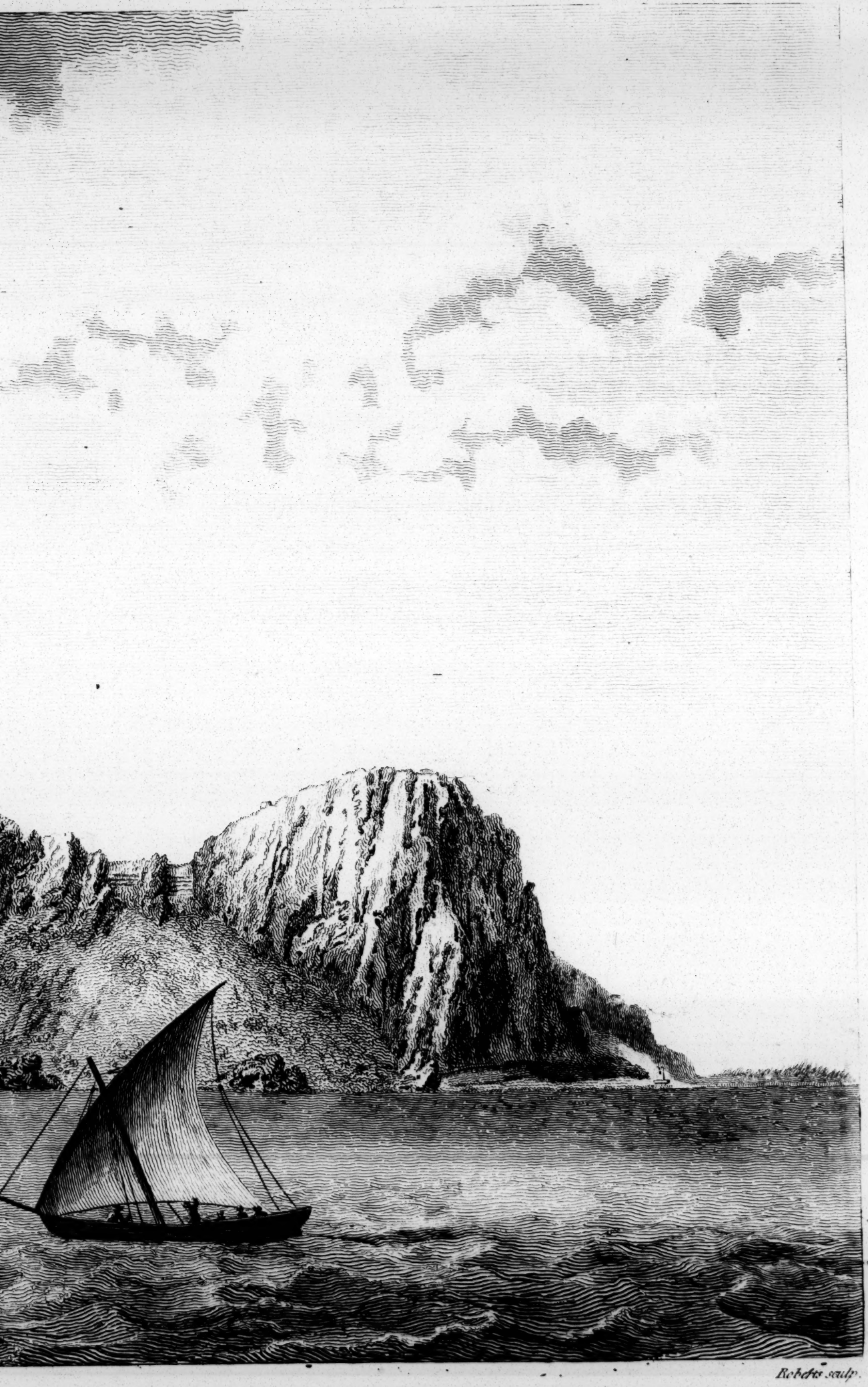
An East View

Publish'd as the Act dir



An East View of Gibraltar.

Publish'd as the Act directs Aug.st 16.th 1785.



Rebetto sculp.

He was ſo ſituated as to be unable to deſcend or return, and was at length obliged to cry for aſſiſtance; which being heard by the guard at the former poſt, ſearch was made for the unhappy man, and he was afterwards executed. 1782. July.

A DESERTER from the regiment of Bechart came in on the 14th: he acquainted us, that the Duke de Crillon had aſſumed the command of the ſiege, and that General Don Alvarez had quitted the Camp; that the Combined Army conſiſted of forty-five battalions of infantry, including eight French battalions, two battalions of Spaniſh, and four companies of French artillery, beſides cavalry; but, owing to deſertion, their numbers were conſiderably diminiſhed. The battering-ſhips, he ſaid, were to have on board French artillery; and it was reported they would be completed in about ſix weeks, the time we had calculated, ourſelves, from obſervations on their progreſs. About this period, additional forges for heating ſhots were eſtabliſhed in different parts of the Garriſon, with all the proper apparatus. The 15th, the Enemy laid a boom of ſpars from the breakers north of the iſland at Algeziras towards the northward: ſome few days afterwards it was conſiderably lengthened, and the gun-boats were ranged in front of it: a boom was alſo placed between the iſland and the main land. We concluded theſe obſtructions were intended to defend their battering-ſhips from any attempts we might make (before they were completed) to deſtroy them. The ſame day an embraſure was opened in the face of the rock, communicating with the gallery above Farringdon's: the mine was loaded with an unuſual quantity of powder, and the exploſion was ſo amazingly loud, that almoſt the whole of the Enemy's camp turned out at the report: but what muſt their ſurpriſe be, when they obſerved whence the ſmoke iſſued!—The original intention of this opening was to communicate air to the workmen, who before were almoſt ſuffocated with the ſmoke which remained after blowing the

1782, July. the different mines; but on examining the aperture more closely, an idea was conceived of mounting a gun to bear on all the Enemy's batteries, excepting Fort Barbara: accordingly orders were given to enlarge the inner part for the recoil; and, when finished, a twenty-four-pounder was mounted.*

The 18th, a soldier of the 56th regiment, who had escaped from the quarter-guard some days before, and who, it is imagined, had endeavoured to desert, surrendered himself voluntarily to the main guard. One of the 58th, and another of the 97th regiment, had got off in the former part of the month: the discouragement, however, which had of late attended these deluded wretches, we were in hopes would now deter others from attempting to abandon their colours at this critical juncture.

Our Artillery, as the firing was very inconsiderable, were now chiefly engaged in preparing shells and carcasses to be used against the Enemy's ships. The Engineers were also equally indefatigable in their department. On the part of the Besiegers, multitudes of mules were constantly employed in different duties in their camp, and large parties continued to land military stores and powder at the Orange-grove. The 25th, the St. Philip's Castle and Hector cutter arrived from the eastward, and communicated the agreeable news of the entire defeat of the French fleet in the West-Indies, by Admiral Sir George Rodney, with the capture of the Ville de Paris, and the French Admiral the Count de Grasse. In consequence of this victory,

* This work was prosecuted with such success, that four, if not five guns were mounted in the Gallery, before the subsequent September: and in a little more than twelve months from the day the Engineers commenced, it was advanced to the projection of the Rock, where the Governor purposed to make a battery; which afterwards was effected, and is now distinguished by the name of St. George's Hall. As this wonderful work was not however finished during the Author's residence in Gibraltar, he will not pretend to give the Reader any further particulars concerning it.

victory, a grand ſalute was fired at noon; and in the evening a *feu-de-joie*, by the troops drawn up from the Grand battery to the New-mole fort. Signor Leonetti, nephew to Paſcal Paoli, the celebrated Corſican General, with two officers, a chaplain, and ſixty-eight volunteers, came as paſſengers in theſe veſſels, to offer their ſervices to the Governor. In the courſe of the ſame day, our Engineers began to fix a *chevaux-de-friſe* from the foot of Landport glacis, adjoining Waterport, to the ſloping paliſades on the cauſeway; and thence to be continued acroſs the Inundation to the advanced covert-way, leading to Lower Forbes's barrier. The Enemy did not moleſt the party on this duty; which to us appeared very extraordinary. 1782, July.

A BOAT arrived, on the 26th, with two packets from Faro, which mentioned, that the Enemy's preparations for the attack would be complete by the middle of Auguſt, and that all the boats along the coaſt in the vicinity of Cadiz were already engaged to embark troops for the expedition. A private letter by this boat gave us ſome general information of the immenſe preparations which were making, and ſome idea of the conſtruction of the new-invented veſſels, which had inſpired the Enemy with ſuch confidence of ſucceſs. It recited, "That ten ſhips were to be fortified ſix or ſeven feet thick, on the "larboard ſide, with green timber bolted with iron, cork, junk, "and raw hides; which were to carry guns of heavy metal, and be "bomb-proof on the top, with a deſcent for the ſhells to ſlide off: "that theſe veſſels, which they ſuppoſed would be impregnable, were "to be moored within half gun-ſhot of the walls with iron chains; "and large boats with mantlets were to lie off at ſome diſtance, "full of troops, to aſſiſt, and be ready to take advantage of occur-"rences: that the mantlets of theſe boats were to be formed with "hinges to fall down, to facilitate their landing: that they were "to have forty thouſand men in camp, and the principal attack was "to be made by ſea, to be covered by a ſquadron of men of war,

1782, July. " with bomb-ketches, floating-batteries, gun and mortar boats, &c.
" and that the Count d' Artois, brother to the King of France, with
" other great perſonages, was to be preſent at the attack."

TOWARDS the concluſion of the month, our attention was engaged for ſeveral nights ſucceſſively by a great noiſe on the Iſthmus, like that of a large body of men at work: a few light balls were thrown in different parts, to diſcover whence it proceeded; but we could never diſcern any men, except their patroles: it was therefore imagined theſe parties were employed within the lines. The 29th, the wooden buildings in the navy-yard, at the New mole, were taken down, and removed to Roſia, where they were afterwards re-eſtabliſhed on an enlarged plan. As the communications along the line-wall, &c. to the northward, were expected to be much expoſed to the Enemy's fire when the ſhips were brought before the walls, the Engineers, about this time, began a covert-way along the rampart, from Orange's baſtion to the Grand parade, and thence to be continued to Southport: this was done by clearing away the rubbiſh from the old houſes immediately under the works, and filling others up, which alſo ſerved as traverſes againſt the land-batteries. Another covert-way was likewiſe made, to communicate from the Princeſs of Wales's lines with the South barracks. The 31ſt, upwards of a hundred covered waggons came to the Enemy's lines from the camp, ſuppoſed to be laden with ammunition and ſtores for the batteries.

Auguſt. APPEARANCES became daily more important, in the month of Auguſt. The Enemy's artificers were remarkably diligent at Algeziras, and the cruiſers became more attentive to the blockade. They were particularly ſuſpicious of every veſſel that came in ſight from the weſt; and the gun-boats were ſtationed out as night-cruiſers; which probably was the reaſon why we had not been for ſome time viſited by them. In their camp every perſon ſeemed employed;

employed; and their dépôts of faſcines and pickets were very conſiderable, notwithſtanding the quantities continually removed to the lines. Nor were we leſs active in taking advantage of this interval: large and lofty traverſes were raiſed along the line-wall; new communications were made at Willis's; the flank of the Princeſs Anne's battery was rebuilt, and heavy metal mounted, to bear over Waterport. The 4th, the Corſican Volunteers were formed into an independent corps, under Signor Leonetti, who was appointed Captain Commandant. The company conſiſted of a Captain, and Captain Lieutenant, Firſt and Second Lieutenants, one Adjutant, one Chaplain, four Serjeants, four Corporals, two Drummers, and ſixty-eight Privates. They were armed with a fire-lock and bayonet, each a horſe-piſtol ſlung on the left ſide, and two cartridge-boxes. The Governor quartered them on Windmill-hill, and committed that poſt to their charge. 1782, Auguſt.

As THE completing of the ſubterranean communication from the King's to the Queen's lines appeared (from the difficulty at that time attending the reinforcing of the latter, in caſe of an alarm) to be an object of great importance, the Governor, on the 5th, ordered all the miners in the different regiments into the King's works, to proſecute it with greater diligence, and aſſiſt in the gallery above Farringdon's, which now extended a hundred and forty feet in the ſolid rock. The ſame day, the Enemy removed the old maſts out of ſeveral of the battering-ſhips, ſubſtituting jury-maſts in their places. Three hulls now appeared nearly finiſhed. The evening of the 6th, the Governor thought proper to detach a truſty ſerjeant, with four men, from Landport, to a receſs in the rock under the Queen's lines, near Lower Forbes's, with orders to advance a ſentry to the barrier, who was to liſten attentively to what was tranſacting upon the neutral ground; but by no means to fire, except in his own

1782, August. defence. This party was to withdraw at the grey of the morning, that they might not be obſerved by the Enemy.

THE 7th, came in a deſerter who had been formerly in our ſervice at Minorca. He ſwam from behind Fort Barbara, and landed at the Devil's tower; near which place he met a patrole of cavalry, but, throwing himſelf on the ground, was not obſerved. He ſaid the Duke was reſolved to fire the 25th inſtant; and from the prodigious number of mortars mounted in the lines, reports were induſtriouſly propagated in the camp, that our ordnance would ſoon be ſilenced by their ſuperior fire, and the batteries *beaten to powder*. He further acquainted us, that there were thirty-four thouſand men in camp, and but little intercourſe between the Spaniards and their Allies, who were principally new levies, and very little diſciplined; concluding with a confirmation of the laſt intelligence, that the ſoldiers in general ſo diſreliſhed the buſineſs, that many daily deſerted with their arms into the country. We continued to fire a few light balls at night, for fear the Enemy ſhould make any addition to their advanced works, which, from the immenſe quantity of materials brought to the lines, we ſuſpected would be commenced very ſoon; and as it was apprehended their advances would be made to the eaſtward, the guns at Willis's and the heights bearing towards that quarter, were loaded with grape, to be more effectual in the execution, in caſe they were diſcovered. On the 11th, the 72d regiment, which was quartered in the baſtions in town, independent of their quota towards the other duties of the Garriſon, voluntarily offered to aſſiſt in making the new covered-way from the Grand parade to Orange's baſtion; and a hundred of them were immediately employed. The Governor however, as a compenſation for their zeal, ordered them to be paid as real-men, (that is, to receive two reals each *per day*; which is equal, *at par*, to about 9*d*. ſterling) with the addition, to each man, of a pint of grog.

THE

THE Enemy, on the 13th, got up the maſts and yards in ſeveral ſhips, and bent the ſails of two: but from the appearance of the whole, we did not think they could be finiſhed by the 25th. Some few days before, they lined the upper port-holes of the two-deckers with tin; to protect, as we imagined, the cheeks of the ports from being burnt by the conſtant firing of the cannon. In the evening, the 97th regiment furniſhed, for the firſt time, a working party of a hundred and twenty men, to remove ſhip-timbers from the New mole, to Montague's baſtion, where the engineers intended to erect a cavalier for two guns. 1782, Auguſt.

ABOUT this time, a ſpecies of influenza made its appearance on board the frigates in the Mole, and ſoon communicated with the Garriſon. Its general ſymptoms were ſudden pains, accompanied with a dizzineſs in the head; though others were affected in a different manner. For ſeveral days near a hundred men were daily taken to the Hoſpital; but bleeding, and a night's reſt, uſually removed it. It was attributed, at that time, to the extraordinary heat of the atmoſphere, which was unuſually warm, owing to the prodigious fires made by the Spaniards on the neighbouring hills, and the ſtagnant ſtate of the air: but we have ſince learned that it was univerſal over Europe; and we had reaſon, at that time, to think the Enemy were not leſs affected by it.

A GENERAL OFFICER, ſuppoſed to be the Duke, viſited, on the 15th, the advanced works; which, we afterwards ſuppoſed, was to reconnoitre the ground, previous to entering upon the ſucceeding additions which were made to the parallel; for the ſubſequent morning at day-break, to our great aſtoniſhment, we diſcovered that they had raiſed, during the preceding night, a very ſtrong and lofty epaulement, in extent about five hundred yards, connecting the parallel to the eaſtern breach, with a communication, near a thouſand three

1782, Auguſt. three hundred yards long, extending from the principal barrier of the lines to the eaſt end of the epaulement. Their works now embraced each ſhore of the iſthmus, and fully completed the firſt parallel. The communication, or *boyau* (as it was diſtinguiſhed by our engineers), conſiſted of caſks filled with ſand, which was alſo thrown up in front, having traverſes at equal diſtances in the rear, made of caſks and faſcines: but the epaulement appeared to be raiſed entirely with ſand-bags, from ten to twelve feet high, with a thickneſs proportionable; and all together was a moſt ſtupendous work. Its purpoſe however was not immediately pointed out. To erect theſe new additions in ſo ſhort a time, we computed, at a moderate calculation, muſt have employed ten thouſand men; which was afterwards confirmed to us by their officers: and for ſo numerous a party to be at work within eight hundred yards of the Garriſon, and not be diſcovered, muſt appear, to a perſon not preſent, almoſt incredible. We threw a few light balls whilſt they were at work, one of which, we afterwards learned, greatly alarmed them; but, finding they were not diſcovered, they reſumed their occupation, and withdrew in the morning unobſerved. The Spaniſh gazette deſcribed this parallel as of two hundred and thirty toiſes* in length; and added, that *a million ſix hundred thouſand ſand-bags* were uſed in raiſing it. The communication it mentioned to have been in length ſix hundred and thirty toiſes, and formed of faſcines and caſks. The Governor at night did not order an increaſe of firing on the new works: a few rounds were diſcharged, with ſeveral carcaſſes and light balls; but the latter were almoſt immediately extinguiſhed.

The night of the 17th, the Enemy brought a great number of caſks, pickets, and faſcines, to the rear of the eaſtern communication, which was raiſed ſome little near the barrier. They alſo erected three epaulements with ſhoulders, of ſand-bags, for mortar-batteries,

* A toiſe is equal to our fathom, or ſix feet.

batteries, in the parallel. Two were to the weſtward, and the third to the eaſtward of the Mahon battery. 1782, Auguſt.

THE morning of the 18th, we obſerved one of the battering-ſhips at anchor off Barcelo's battery. About noon, the men of war at Algeziras were decorated with flags, as was cuſtomary on the celebration of a feſtival; and, what did not eſcape our obſervation, the Engliſh enſign was at the main-top-gallant maſt-head of the Admiral's ſhip, with the Spaniſh enſign flying triumphantly over it. Soon after, ſeven barges with crimſon awnings rowed from Algeziras to the Orange-grove, where they received on board ſome great perſonages, and returned to Algeziras, eſcorted by fifteen gun-boats, which repeatedly fired ſalutes, as did the men of war: on their return amongſt the ſhipping, the battering-ſhips hoiſted their enſigns, and ſalutes were again fired by the men of war. The barges then proceeded to the battering-ſhip which was anchored apart from the reſt, where they remained ſome time; and on the company's quitting the ſhip, ſhe fired a ſalute of eight guns, and the boats went along-ſide the Admiral. About three, the battering-ſhip got under way, and ſailed to the northward, paſt the flag-ſhip: ſhe endeavoured to ſail back, but in vain; and was obliged to be towed to her ſtation by ten gun-boats. At ſix o'clock, three barges only returned from the Spaniſh Admiral to the Orange-grove, and were ſaluted and reconducted with the ſame ceremony as before. We now imagined that the Count d'Artois was arrived, and theſe compliments were paid in conſequence of his dining with the Spaniſh Admiral. Our firing at night was very briſk. The ſucceeding morning we perceived that the Enemy had conſtructed nine traverſes adjoining the eaſtern part of the epaulement, and had raiſed the boyau with faſcines. The epaulement for another mortar-battery was likewiſe erected in the parallel oppoſite the Centre redoubt. At night the Enemy were heard hard at work: our firing was conſequently

1782, Auguſt. conſequently increaſed by the addition of the lower batteries: the Enemy did not return a ſhot.

On the 19th, a ſmall magazine blew up in the Enemy's camp, near Buena-Viſta, which ſet a hut on fire. About noon, a flag of truce came from the Duke: the officer appeared to be a perſon of rank, as the boat had a crimſon awning, and the rowers were in uniforms. After paſſing and repaſſing ſeveral times, our boat returned with a preſent from the Duke to the Governor, of ice, fruit, vegetables, &c. The officers informed us that the ſalutes fired the preceding day were in compliment to the Count d'Artois, &c. The following was handed about as a genuine tranſlation of the Duke's letter on this occaſion; therefore, without vouching for its authenticity, it is here inſerted, to gratify the curioſity of the Reader.

" SIR, *Camp of Buena-Viſta, 19th of Auguſt, 1782.*

" HIS Royal Highneſs Count d'Artois, who has received per-
" miſſion from the King his brother to aſſiſt at the ſiege, as a
" volunteer in the Combined Army, of which their Moſt Chriſtian
" and Catholic Majeſties have honoured me with the command,
" arrived in this camp the 15th inſtant. This young Prince has been
" pleaſed, in paſſing through Madrid, to take charge of ſome letters
" which had been ſent to that capital from this place, and which
" are addreſſed to perſons belonging to your Garriſon: his Royal
" Highneſs has deſired that I would tranſmit them to you, and
" that to this mark of his goodneſs and attention I ſhould add the
" ſtrongeſt expreſſions of eſteem for your perſon and character.
" I feel the greateſt pleaſure in giving this mark of condeſcenſion
" in this auguſt Prince, as it furniſhes me with a pretext, which
" I have been anxiouſly looking for theſe two months that I have

" been

" been in camp, to assure you of the highest esteem I have conceived 1782, August.
" for your Excellency, of the sincerest desire I feel of deserving
" yours, and of the pleasure to which I look forward of becoming
" your friend, after I shall have learned to render myself worthy
" of the honour, by facing you as an enemy. His Highness the
" Duke de Bourbon, who arrived here twenty-four hours after the
" Count d'Artois, desires also that I should assure you of his parti-
" cular esteem.

" Permit me, Sir, to offer a few trifles for your table, of which
" I am sure you must stand in need, as I know you live entirely
" upon vegetables: I should be glad to know what kind you like
" best. I shall add a few game for the Gentlemen of your
" household, and some ice, which I presume will not be disagreeable
" in the excessive heat of this climate at this season of the year.
" I hope you will be obliging enough to accept the small portion
" which I send with this letter.

" I have the honour to be, &c.

" B. B. Duc de Crillon."

" *His Excellency General* Eliott, *&c.*"

The barge which brought the letter and present, ranged at a short distance along the town, from off the Old-mole head to Ragged-staff, where she was stopped by our flag; but being thought rather too near, as they might thence make what observations they chose on our batteries, a shot was fired over her from the Repulse prame; upon which she rowed further out in the Bay, and waited at a considerable distance for the return of our flag. The night of the 19th, the Enemy raised the semicircular parapet of the *place d'armes* joining the east flank of the St. Carlos's battery, with sand-bags eight or nine feet

1782, Auguſt. high, apparently for a battery: they alſo made ſome conſiderable additions to the eaſtern works. The day following, a flag of truce went from the Garriſon with an anſwer to the Duke's polite letter of the preceding day: the Governor's letter was reported to be to the following purpoſe.

"SIR, *Gibraltar, Auguſt the 20th,* 1782.

"I FIND myſelf highly honoured by your obliging letter of yeſter-
"day, in which your Excellency was ſo kind as to inform me
"of the arrival in your camp of his Royal Highneſs the Count
"d'Artois, and the Duke de Bourbon, to ſerve as volunteers at the
"ſiege. Theſe Princes have ſhewn their judgement in making
"choice of a maſter in the art of war, whoſe abilities cannot fail to
"form great warriors. I am overpowered with the condeſcenſion
"of his Royal Highneſs, in ſuffering ſome letters for perſons in this
"town to be conveyed from Madrid in his carriages. I flatter
"myſelf that your Excellency will give my moſt profound reſpect
"to his Royal Highneſs, and to the Duke de Bourbon, for the
"expreſſions of eſteem with which they have been pleaſed to honour
"ſo inſignificant a perſon as I am.

"I RETURN a thouſand thanks to your Excellency for your hand-
"ſome preſent of fruits, vegetables, and game. You will excuſe
"me however, I truſt, when I aſſure you, that in accepting your
"preſent I have broken through a reſolution to which I had faith-
"fully adhered ſince the beginning of the war; and that was, never
"to receive or procure, by any means whatever, any proviſions or
"other commodity for my own private uſe: ſo that, without any
"preference, every thing is ſold publicly here; and the private
"ſoldier, if he have money, can become a purchaſer, as well as the
"Governor.

" Governor. I confeſs, I make it a point of honour to partake both " of plenty and ſcarcity in common with the loweſt of my brave " fellow ſoldiers. This furniſhes me with an excuſe for the liberty " I now take, of entreating your Excellency not to heap any more " favours on me of this kind, as in future I cannot convert your " preſents to my own private uſe. Indeed, to be plain with your " Excellency, though vegetables at this ſeaſon are ſcarce with us, " every man has got a quantity proportioned to the labour which he " has beſtowed in raiſing them. The Engliſh are naturally fond " of gardening and cultivation; and here we find our amuſement in " it, during the intervals of reſt from public duty. The promiſe " which the Duke de Crillon makes, of honouring me in proper time " and place with his friendſhip, lays me under infinite obligations. " The intereſt of our Sovereigns being once ſolidly ſettled, I ſhall " with eagerneſs embrace the firſt opportunity to avail myſelf of ſo " precious a treaſure.

1782, Auguſt.

" I have the honour to be, &c.

" G. A. ELIOTT."

" *His Excellency the* DUKE DE CRILLON, *&c.*"

OUR Artillery, on the night of the 20th, fired with great vivacity from the upper and lower batteries, in all directions; for the objects now were ſo divided, the parallel being upwards of half a mile in extent, that we could not always be certain where they were employed. In the morning we found they had raiſed the boyau, and made ſome alterations in the Weſtern works. The Enemy's operations were not now carried on in the ſame ſlow manner as formerly: the Duke ſeemed determined to act with vigour, and aſtoniſh us by the rapidity with which he raiſed his batteries. His army was numerous, and his orders (if we may credit report) with reſpect to materials, unlimited. Every exertion was therefore uſed to complete

1782, Auguſt. them with expedition. Whilſt our opponents were ſo active, we were not on our parts indolent, or inattentive to the defence of the Garriſon. The late additions of the Enemy made conſiderable alterations neceſſary in the works at Willis's, &c. Our parties were therefore augmented, and employed in ſtrengthening the communications, repairing the ſplinter-proofs, and on other important duties of the ſame nature. Green's lodge and the Royal battery were ordered to be caiſſoned with ſhip-timber: the intrenched covert-way from the Princeſs of Wales's lines was continued, and ſloping paliſades placed under thoſe parts of the line-wall, from the Eight-gun baſtion to the New mole, which were not well flanked from above. A boom of maſts was likewiſe laid from the former to the head of the watering-tank, and anchors ſunk in the ſhallow water between that Baſtion and Ragged-ſtaff.

THE afternoon of the 21ſt a carcaſs from Willis's ſet fire to ſome looſe faſcines in the rear of the Eaſtern boyau, which ſoon communicated to the work itſelf; and the line for a conſiderable extent was involved in the flames. On the appearance of the ſmoke our lower batteries immediately opened, and a moſt animated cannonade was directed from the Garriſon. A party of the Enemy endeavoured to extinguiſh the fire; but finding their efforts to ſtop its progreſs in vain, they gallantly pulled down the line on each ſide, to prevent the flames from ſpreading; which they at length effected, but not without conſiderable loſs from our artillery. For ſome time we imagined the Enemy would remain *ſilent* ſpectators of the conflagration; but an Officer arriving at the lines about ſix o'clock, their batteries inſtantly returned the fire, ſeconded ſoon after by the new thirteen-gun battery near the Tower: the latter, however, after four or five diſcharges, was ſilenced by the Old-mole-head howitzers. Our fire was ſo briſk, and ſo well ſerved, that it exceeded theirs by four to one. About half paſt ſeven

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the flames burnt out: and our additional ordnance, as well as the Enemy's batteries, ceaſed. In this ſhort firing they returned ſeven hundred and forty-three ſhot, and thirty-eight ſhells; and we expended in the twenty-four hours, including what were diſcharged on this occaſion, ninety barrels of powder. We had three men ſlightly wounded. In the prior part of the day, thirteen feluccas arrived in the Bay from the eaſt: ſome imagined they were intended for additional gun-boats; others, for debarking troops. The 22d, the Enemy had repaired the damage done by the fire the preceding day; but in the afternoon a ſimilar accident had nearly happened: a carcaſs was thrown into the St. Martin's battery, and took effect; but the guard exerted themſelves with ſuch activity and bravery, that it was ſoon extinguiſhed, although our lower batteries were again open to ſupport it. The Enemy were on this day totally ſilent. The ſucceding night, they dreſſed and raiſed the new communication, and made ſome additions to the eaſtern part of the parallel: they were alſo at work in their new mortar-batteries; and great quantities of materials were brought down to the lines, and into the advanced works. 1782, Auguſt.

THE 24th, the inhabitants in Hardy-town began early to remove their bedding, &c. towards Europa: they were confident, from the information of the laſt deſerters, that the Enemy would again open their batteries the ſucceeding day, being the anniverſary of St. Louis; and no perſuaſions could baniſh their apprehenſions. They were however convinced, the following day, that the Duke was not prepared, whatever his intentions might have been ſome weeks before.

THE Enemy being heard at work, on the night of the 24th, drew a warm fire from our batteries. In the morning we found they had raiſed additional traverſes to the ſand-bag epaulement, which now

1782, August. now preſented a formidable battery of SIXTY-FOUR embraſures, divided into four batteries of fourteen embraſures each, and one of eight; leaving a ſpace at the eaſtern extremity, as we concluded, for mortars. The original epaulement remained entire, the additional merlons joining at proper intervals the front work, which ſerved to maſk the embraſures till the batteries were finiſhed. Several embraſures of the eight-gun battery they had already lined with faſcines. Some additions were alſo made to the St. Carlos's battery, the parapet of which was lengthened towards the weſt. The following night, the Enemy, notwithſtanding a warm fire from the Garriſon, erected three large magazines, and began a fourth, in the rear of the ſixty-four-gun battery: they likewiſe lined many of the embraſures with faſcines, and raiſed a ſand-bag traverſe to cover the communication from the weſt flank of the ſixty-four-gun battery to the parallel.

THE 26th, the Queen Charlotte, Leonora, and Charles ordnance-ſhips, with the St. Philip's Caſtle, were ordered into the Mole to be run aſhore till the attack was decided. The ſeamen belonging to the frigates were employed alſo, about this time, in carrying ſails and yards to erect tents for a camp at Europa, where they were to be ſtationed when the Governor ſhould think proper to order them on ſhore. In the evening about ten o'clock came in a deſerter, an Iriſhman who formerly had been in our ſervice: he ſwam from the beach beyond Fort St. Philip, and attempted to land at Bay-ſide, but was fired upon by their advanced ſentries. He informed us it was reported that the Duke had intended firing on the 25th, but was prevented from finiſhing his batteries ſo ſoon as he expected, by the heavy fire from the Garriſon; that in their endeavours to extinguiſh the flames on the preceding 21ſt, the party had ſuſtained very conſiderable loſs: a colonel and ſeventeen men of the regiment to which he belonged were killed. He corroborated the intel-

ligence,

ligence, by the laſt deſerter, concerning the number of men in camp, and reſpecting the prevalence of deſertion. 1782, Auguſt.

We did not diſcover any material additions the morning of the 27th: a fifth magazine was erected; alſo ſeveral traverſes in the rear of the parallel. Another of the battering-ſhips anchored the ſame day off Barcelo's battery, apart from the reſt: as ſhe ſwung round with the tide, we had an opportunity of viewing with glaſſes the ſtarboard-ſide, which we perceived was not finiſhed like the oppoſite; the bomb-proof only extending about three parts over, leaving conſiderable openings between the ſtrong uprights which ſupported it from the deck, for the convenient reception of men, proviſions, and ammunition. We obſerved, the ſame day, a great number of boats ranged along the ſhore at Algeziras. In the afternoon, the Repulſe prame came into the New mole; and the ſucceeding morning the Fortune and Vanguard were likewiſe withdrawn from the Bay. At night the Enemy erected a number of traverſes in rear of their parallel and battery, and finiſhed ſome interior work, as they had done the preceding night, though we kept up our uſual fire.

The Enemy's ſquadron was reinforced on the 28th with ſix Spaniſh line-of-battle ſhips and a xebeque, under a Commodore, from the weſt. In the courſe of the day, two twenty-four-pounders, were taken up the hill to the gallery above Farringdon's, for the embraſures already opened; and four hundred additional workmen were ordered into the works. Upwards of ſix hundred men were at this time daily employed at Willis's, covering and ſtrengthening the flanks; likewiſe in forming new communications, with ſplinter-proofs, traverſes, &c. as the new battery *enfiladed* moſt of the old covered ways, and rendered a thorough change neceſſary in thoſe works, before the artillery could be properly covered. The communications

1782, Auguſt. munications in town and at the ſouth were therefore diſcontinued, till the above were put in the beſt ſtate of defence and ſecurity. At duſk, three ſerjeants were poſted upon the NORTH, KING's and SOUTH baſtions, to obſerve and report the Enemy's ſignals in camp, and along the coaſt. At night, a deſerter from the Walons came over in the ſame manner as the laſt. He reported, that a very ſtrong party was ordered for work that evening; which induced the Governor to increaſe the firing from Willis's, the Lines, and lower batteries. He further acquainted us, that we killed numbers of their workmen; and that the 15th of next month was fixed for opening upon the Garriſon; but that all, even the volunteers, were diſheartened at the very thoughts of the attack. Ninety pieces of cannon, he likewiſe ſaid, were brought into the ſixty-four-gun battery; which number was to be increaſed, to ſupply the place of thoſe which might be damaged, or over-heated. The night of the 28th, the Enemy raiſed more traverſes, and began communications to their magazines: a hundred and fifty-three of the former were erected behind the long boyau. They alſo worked upon the mortar-batteries.

IT was about this period, that the Spaniſh twenty-ſix-pounders, with other guns of the ſame heavy nature, were diſtributed on the ſea-line in room of ordnance of ſmaller calibre, which were mounted in their places againſt the Enemy's batteries. By this diſpoſition, the Duke would not have it in his power to return any of the ſhot we fired, as his cannon were all twenty-ſix-pounders; and the Governor was enabled to retaliate on their ſhipping, thoſe ſhot which he had received from the land; *annoying* them by this means with their own *weapons*. Towards the concluſion of the month, the influenza had almoſt diſappeared: the working-parties were therefore reinforced, though the heavy duty of the guards would with difficulty permit it: on the 29th, the Engineers paraded upwards of

ſeventeen

seventeen hundred workmen, including non-commissioned officers. The Enemy, on the night of the 29th, raised merlons for four embrasures, joining the semicircular sand-bag epaulement, east of St. Carlos's battery. Six battering-ships were at anchor off Barcelo's battery on the 30th. The same day, our seamen were ordered on shore, to encamp at Europa. At night, the Artillery, in addition to their former fire, opened the Grand battery: it did not however prevent the Enemy from platforming the sixty-four-gun battery, and making further additions to the mortar-batteries. They also lined with fascines the embrasures of the semicircular four-gun battery. Many hundred mules were still employed in bringing clay and fascines to the parallel. Our fire was very destructive amongst these animals, as well as their workmen; two, three, and sometimes more of the former, being frequently seen dead on the sands at day-break. 1782, August.

Our Engineers, by the close of the month, had extended Land-port *chevaux-de-frise* to the causeway, and begun the other across the Inundation. Carpenters were also engaged in caissoning the Royal and Green's-lodge batteries, and raising new traverses at those posts. The Enemy's squadron in the Bay at this period was as follows: four line-of-battle ships, and one of fifty guns (on board of which was the flag), two frigates, three cutters, four bomb-ketches, and smaller armed vessels, were at Algeziras: two ships of the line were at anchor off the Orange-grove; and a frigate, with an armed brig, was at Cabrita. To these we may add the battering-ships and gun-boats. Since two of the men of war had removed nearer the Enemy's camp, boats full of soldiers were frequently observed going on board them; and as the guns were seen to be drawn back from the ports, and suddenly run out again, whilst the troops were on board, we suspected that they were practising to work the guns, previous to their embarking on board the battering-ships.

1782, Auguſt. AFFAIRS ſeemed now drawing to a criſis: and, as every appearance indicated that the attack would not long be deferred, the inhabitants, apprehenſive of the conſequences, were wonderfully active in ſecuring themſelves and their property. The Beſiegers wrought hard the night of the 31ſt: two croſs-communications, lined with faſcines, were thrown up from the long boyau, leading to the parallel; one to the weſtern flank of the ſixty-four-gun battery, the other to the weſtward of the Mahon battery. Five traverſes were alſo erected within each of the new mortar-batteries, and magazines for ammunition begun near them, joining the parallel. We imagined they were likewiſe employed in bringing down ordnance to the advanced works. Our artillery amuſed them with a briſk fire; but the Governor rather objected to ſuch a quantity of powder being at this time expended, as he was of opinion they were now too well covered in their batteries to be much annoyed; and we might afterwards have more occaſion for the ammunition.

Sept. THE evening of the 1ſt of September, a ſmall boat, manned with Engliſh ſailors, ſailed for Portugal. Lieut. Campbell, of the navy, ſailed in her with diſpatches from the Governor for England. At night, the Enemy erected an epaulement of ſand-bags, apparently for two guns, adjoining the weſt flank of the Mahon battery; and raiſed, ſeveral faſcines in height, the new communications. Some additions were likewiſe made to the magazines. Long ſtrings of mules ſtill continued bringing down faſcines and other materials, which were depoſited in different parts of their works. We imagined theſe animals alſo brought down ſhot and ſhells, as their piles in the artillery-park were conſiderably diminiſhed. In the Garriſon, our engineers were indefatigable in raiſing defences againſt theſe formidable batteries; and coals were diſtributed to the grates and furnaces for heating ſhot.

1782, Sept.

We perceived very little alteration in the operations of our opponents on the 3d: they lined the embraſures of the new two-gun battery, and added to the croſs-communications. In the courſe of the day, their ſquadron was reinforced with two French men of war from the eaſtward; which were conducted into the Bay by a Spaniſh frigate. The 4th, the Enemy removed the guns from the two fourteen-gun batteries in the lines, and diſmounted moſt of the ordnance in the mortar-batteries; probably to repair the beds and platforms. The removing of the cannon from the former gave us no ſmall pleaſure, as we had experienced more fatal effects, during their late wanton bombardment and cannonade from thoſe batteries, than from any other in their lines. The guns, we ſuppoſed, were brought forward to the parallel; for we obſerved ten in the eaſtern extremity of the ſixty-four-gun battery. In the forenoon, ſixteen boats, with mantlets or barricades in the bow, came from the river Palmones, and anchored off the landing-place beyond Point Mala: theſe, we concluded, were for the ſea-attack. About ſun-ſet, thoſe battering-ſhips which were finiſhed, removed from Algeziras to the Orange-grove: they ſailed rather heavily, and uſed ſweeps, notwithſtanding the breeze. About the ſame time, two grand ſalutes were fired by the French men of war.

During the night of the 4th, the Enemy's parties maſked the ſix weſtern embraſures of the St. Martin's battery, and raiſed the parapet with faſcines, intending, as we imagined, to convert it into a mortar-battery, as ſix mortars were ſeen, the preceding day, lying in the rear. The howitzers were alſo removed from the Centre redoubt, and ſome additions made to the epaulement, in front of the St. Paſchal's battery, which was now completed for eight mortars. They likewiſe ſunk four deep excavations behind the eaſtern boyau, as reſervoirs for water, in caſe of fire. At night, another battering-ſhip joined the others at the Orange-grove: ſoon after-

1782, Sept. wards, the Enemy ſhipped powder on board them from the pier. Early on the 5th, a large body of men marched in a very irregular manner from Algeziras to the camp. We imagined they were the artificers who had been employed upon the ſhips, and were encamped ſouth of the tower; half of which camp was now ſtruck. During the day, twenty-nine ſquare-ſailed boats arrived (under convoy of an armed brig from the weſt), and, with upwards of a hundred and twenty from Algeziras, aſſembled in a line off Rocadillo Point, at the mouth of the Guadaranque. A large floating battery was alſo towed out, and anchored at the entrance of the Palmones. Towards evening, about five hundred men, eſcorted by a body of cavalry, embarked from the pier, on board the battering-ſhips: the ſingular mode of conducting them to the beach could not fail to attract our notice, and to cauſe in us ſome degree of ſurpriſe. About eight in the evening, a deſerter came in from the regiment of Naples: he reported that the 8th was named for the grand attack, and that all hands were actively employed in completing every thing in the ſeveral departments.

Few additions were perceived on the 6th: ſome ſand-bags were placed on the mortar-battery of the St. Martin's. In the forenoon, more boats joined the others at Rocadillo, from the weſt: the floating-battery was likewiſe towed to the pier near Point Mala. The Governor, the ſame day, made ſome new arrangements in the Garriſon detail. An additional field-officer was ordered to mount in the lines, to be independent of the field-officer in town; and the field officers of the day, in future, were directed to make ſuch diſpoſition of the guards, picquets, and ordnance in their ſeveral diſtricts, on every occaſion, as appeared to be moſt for the benefit of the ſervice. A ſubaltern was added to the New-mole guard, who was at night to be detached with twenty men to the Mole-head; and the picquets in future were ordered to mount fully accoutred,

accoutred, with ammunition complete. The 39th regiment was also ordered to town: the battalion companies to encamp in South-port ditch, and the grenadiers and light infantry to be quartered in the picquet-yard bomb-proofs, before occupied by part of the 72d regiment, who on this disposition joined the rest of their regiment in Montague's and King's bastions. 1782, Sept.

The Enemy's works on the land side were now every hour advancing to perfection; but the Duke's attention towards completing them seemed so entirely to engage him, as in a great measure to prevent his taking the prudent precautions necessary for their defence. The advanced batteries in the parallel were either unfinished (though nearly completed), or undergoing such alterations, that the materials in their vicinity greatly obstructed the use of the ordnance which were mounted; and their batteries in the lines (except the forts) were in a similar situation; the cannon, to permit the necessary repairs, being totally removed from some, and the mortars drawn back or dismounted in others. The forts, and some few mortar-batteries, were therefore the only defences left to protect these immense works from insult and attack. This state of their works presented an opportunity, in some respects not unlike that which General Eliott had embraced in the preceding year, when by an unexpected sally he gloriously destroyed the labours of so many months. The honour, however, of causing a second disgrace, was reserved for Lieutenant General Boyd, the Lieutenant Governor, who, in the forenoon of the 6th, recommended, by letter to the Governor, the immediate use of red-hot shot against the land-batteries of the besiegers. General Eliott acquiesced in the proposal, and immediately ordered Major Lewis, the Commandant of the artillery, to wait on Lieut. General Boyd for his instructions and commands, submitting entirely to him the execution of the attack which he had projected. In consequence of

the

1782, Sept. the Governor's aſſent, preparations were inſtantly made; and in a ſhort time every thing was properly arranged for the ſervice. In the interval, we muſt not however omit to take notice of the Enemy's operations.

EARLY the morning of the 7th, ſeveral gun-boats were diſcovered off the Old-mole head, retiring from the Garriſon; which we imagined had been ſounding under cover of the night. The Garriſon orders of this day contained the following arrangements. "The marine brigade (which compoſed a corps of about nine "hundred men) to take rank on ſhore according to the King's "regulations; Captain Curtis as colonel with the rank of brigadier, "Captain Gibſon as lieutenant-colonel, Captain Bradſhaw as major, "eight lieutenants as captains, eighteen midſhipmen as enſigns; and "the brigade to mount Europa-advance and Little-bay guards. "A picquet of the line to be detached every evening to the Prince's "lines, and an additional ſubaltern at the ſame time to Landport. "One captain and eight privates to be added to Waterport guard, "whence a detachment of a ſubaltern and thirty men was to be "ſent, at ſun-ſet, to the Old-mole head; which at ſecond gun-fire "was to be joined by one of the captains. Twelve privates to "the main guard. One ſerjeant, nine privates, and a gunner, to "Ragged-ſtaff; detaching a ſerjeant and ſix men, with the gunner, "at retreat-beating, to the Wharf-head." The alarm-poſts were alſo fixed as follows: "The 39th flank companies, to take poſt on the "North-baſtion town: three battalion companies of the ſame regi-"ment, the South baſtion; the remaining five, at Ragged-ſtaff; "extending towards the eight-gun baſtion. The 72d regiment: "right, the North-baſtion town; left, Orange's baſtion, extending "as far further from the King's baſtion as poſſible. The 73d "regiment (which was quartered at the ſouthward) to take poſt on "the left of the 72d, towards the South baſtion. Captain Martin's company

" company of artillery, the Grand battery and Waterport. Captain " Lloyd's company, the King's and South baſtions. BRIGADIER " GENERAL PICTON to command the corps in town. The Hano- " verian brigade, from the eight-gun baſtion ſouth, to Prince " Edward's battery incluſive, under the command of Lieut. Colonel " Dachenhauſen. The 56th regiment, South parade. The 12th " regiment, New-mole parade. The 97th regiment, Roſia parade. " The 58th regiment, in front of their encampment, detaching " a flank company through the hole in the wall upon Windmill- " hill, to reinforce Europa-advance guard." (This regiment was to receive orders from Brigadier Curtis). " The engineers and " artificers in two diviſions, one to aſſemble at the Eſplanade town, " the other at the Eſplanade ſouth." It was recommended at the ſame time to the commanding officers, to have a ſufficient reſerve in caſe of deficiencies, and to pay particular attention to the flanks and redans which commanded the front of the Line-wall. 1782, Sept.

AS THE above exhibits the Governor's diſpoſition of the troops, it will not be improper to inſert in this place a detail of the guards which mounted in the Garriſon at this period, with the ſtrength of the Garriſon, and men daily on duty. The ſtrength of the Garriſon, with the marine brigade (including the officers), in September, was about ſeven thouſand five hundred men; upwards of four hundred of whom were in the hoſpital. The number daily upon duty is ſhown in the following abſtract.

Guards, - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1091	Men, including Officers.
Picquets (including the Additions of the 12th),	613	ditto.
Working-parties, under the Chief Engineer and the Quarter-Maſter General,	1726	excluſive of the Engineers and Overſeers.
Total	3430	

beſides many who were conſtantly employed as orderlies and aſſiſtants in the hoſpital, and in other departments in the Garriſon.

GUARDS.

1782, Sept.

GUARDS.	Field Officers	Captains	Subalterns	Serjeants	Corporals	Drummers	Privates	Artillery. N. Com.	Artillery. Privates	Detachments to
Town District.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Governor's, or Convent-gd.	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	N.B. Grenadiers.
Lieut. Governor's,	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	0	0	N.B. Lt. Infantry.
Willis's, &c.	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	58	
Flag-ſtaff,	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	15	
Landport,	0	1	4	5	12	2	86	1	4	the Spur & Flêche.
Grand Battery,	0	0	1	1	4	1	26	0	0	
Waterport,	0	2	2	4	6	2	88	0	2	the Lunette, & Mole head.
Main,	0	1	1	2	4	2	40	1	3	
Southport,	0	0	1	2	4	1	29	0	1	
Caſtle,	0	0	0	1	2	0	12	0	0	
North Line-wall,	0	0	0	1	2	0	15	0	0	
South Line-wall,	0	0	0	1	2	0	9	0	0	
Artillery-magazine,	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	
Middle-hill,	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	0	
Signal-houſe,	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	1	0	Cha. Vth's wall.
Victualling-Office,	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	0	0	
Patroles,	0	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	0	
Orderlies,	0	0	0	13	0	1	2	0	0	
Lines,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Prince's,	0	1	1	3	6	2	50	1	1	Upper Forbes's, &c.
King's,	0	0	1	1	4	1	50	0	2	
Queen's,	0	1	1	1	2	1	30	0	1	
South District,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Europa,	0	1	1	1	3	2	32	1	8	
Europa-advance,	0	0	1	1	1	1	20	1	4	N.B. Marine Brigade
Little Bay,	0	0	1	1	1	1	18	0	1	
Ragged-ſtaff,	0	0	1	2	2	1	30	0	1	the Wharf.
Roſia,	0	0	1	1	2	1	30	0	2	Victualling-tent.
New mole,	0	1	2	3	3	2	59	0	3	New-mole head.
Buena-Viſta,	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	
Camp,	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	0	0	
Hoſpital,	0	0	0	1	1	0	12	0	0	
Magazine,	0	0	0	1	1	0	15	0	0	
South Shed,	0	0	0	1	2	0	21	0	0	The Provoſt-ſhip.
Princeſs of Wales's Lines,	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	
Windmill-hill,	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	N.B. Corſicans.
General De la Motte's,	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	
Orderlies,	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	3	9	22	64	73	23	773	18	106	

In the evening of the 7th, a little before midnight, two large lights appeared on the ſhore weſt of the Orange-grove, forming a right line with our Grand battery; and at the ſame time, two ſimilar fires were ſeen behind Fort St. Philip; whence, if a line was produced, it would to appearance have interſected the former, about eight or nine hundred yards to the north-weſt of the Old-mole head. Theſe unuſual ſignals made many conjecture that the Enemy were ſounding in that quarter. A few rounds were accordingly fired at intervals in that direction from the North baſtion. 1782, Sept.

By the morning of the 8th, the preparations, in the department of the artillery, under General Boyd's directions, were completed; and the ſucceſs of the attack in a great meaſure depending upon embracing the favourable moment, it was no longer deferred. At ſeven o'clock, the town-guards being relieved, the firing commenced from all the northern batteries which bore upon the weſtern part of the parallel, and was ſupported through the day with admirable vivacity. The effect of the red-hot ſhot and carcaſſes exceeded our moſt ſanguine expectations. In a few hours, the Mahon battery of ſix guns, with the battery of two guns on its flank, and great part of the adjoining parallel, were on fire; and the flames, notwithſtanding the Enemy's exertions to extinguiſh them, burnt ſo rapidly, that the whole of thoſe works before night were conſumed. The St. Carlos's and St. Martin's batteries however on this occaſion eſcaped the fate which they had formerly experienced. They were nevertheleſs ſo much *deranged* by the breaches made to obſtruct the effects of the carcaſſes, &c. that the Enemy were under the neceſſity of taking down the greater part.

The Enemy, for near an hour, continued ſilent ſpectators of our cannonade. About eight, they fired a few guns from the St. Martin's battery; and between nine and ten, returned our fire from Forts

1782, Sept. St. Philip and Barbara, with the ſeven-gun battery in the lines, and ſoon after from eight new mortar-batteries in the parallel. This tardineſs in returning our fire, in ſome degree we attributed to the works being confuſed with materials, and ſome of the batteries being deficient in ammunition. It might however be owing to want of diſcretionary orders, as an Officer of rank was obſerved to enter the lines about the time when their cannonade became general: a reinforcement alſo marched down from the camp.

THE aſtoniſhing bravery diſplayed by the Enemy in their repeated attempts to extinguiſh the flames, could not fail to attract our particular notice. Urged on moſt probably by emulation, they performed prodigies of valour; ſo that their loſs, under ſo well-directed a fire, muſt have been very conſiderable. The French Brigade, we afterwards underſtood, had a hundred and forty killed and wounded. If the Spaniſh caſuals bore an equal proportion, their united loſs has greatly exceeded our calculations.

ABOUT four o'clock in the afternoon, the cannonade abated on both ſides, and the Enemy ſoon after were totally ſilent, though we continued our uſual fire. The Garriſon had two or three killed, and ſeveral wounded. Lieut. Boag, of the Artillery, and Enſign Gordon, of the 58th regiment, were of the latter number. The former Officer had been wounded before: on this occaſion he was pointing a gun from Hanover battery in the lines, when a ſhell fell in the battery. He had ſcarcely time to throw himſelf down in an embraſure, when the ſhell burſt, and fired the gun under the muzzle of which he lay. The report immediately deprived him of hearing, and it was ſome time before he recovered a tolerable uſe of that faculty. Major Martin, of the ſame corps, had likewiſe a very fortunate eſcape from a twenty-ſix-pounder, which ſhot away the cock of his hat cloſe to the crown. I inſert this anec-

dote,

dote, becauſe it is commonly believed, that if a cannon-ball of this diameter paſſes ſo near the head of a perſon, it is generally fatal. The Major was conſiderably ſtunned with the wind of the ſhot, but experienced little further injury. In the forenoon of the 8th, two more ſhips of the line removed to the Orange-grove, followed ſome time afterwards by twenty-two gun and mortar boats; and in the evening, one of the French men of war joined them from Algeziras. In the courſe of the day, a number of troops were embarked on board ſuch of the battering-ſhips as were finiſhed; and at night, our Artillery replaced the ammunition in the expence-magazines, which had been uſed to ſuch good purpoſe in the morning. 1782, Sept.

THIS unexpected inſult, undoubtedly precipitated the Duke's meaſures; and by provoking him to the attack, before the preparations in the other departments were ready to combine with him in a general and powerful effort againſt the Garriſon, ſerved greatly to fruſtrate the enterpriſe. Apprehenſive, probably, that, elated by our good fortune, we might renew our attempts finally to deſtroy thoſe works which had eſcaped, the Duke determined to avoid the blow (which alſo might be in other reſpects fatal in its conſequences) by opening his batteries, even in their unfiniſhed ſtate. Actuated, moſt probably, by theſe motives, the embraſures of the new batteries were unmaſked during the night of the 8th; and the ſucceeding morning, at day-break, we were ſurpriſed to find every appearance in their works for firing upon the Garriſon. Two rockets from the forts in the lines were the ſignals to begin; and the cannonade commenced at half paſt five o'clock, with a volley of about ſixty ſhells from all their mortar-batteries in the parallel, ſucceeded by a general diſcharge of their cannon, amounting, in the whole, to about a hundred and ſeventy pieces of ordnance, all of large calibre:—a Diſcharge, I believe, not to be paralleled! Their

1782, Sept. firing was powerful, and entirely directed againſt our works; but was not, after the firſt round, altogether ſo tremendous as we had reaſon to expect from ſuch a train of artillery. At intervals, from ten to twenty ſhells were in the air at the ſame moment; their effects though were not equal to the numbers expended. The town, ſouthward of the King's baſtion, was little affected; but the northern front, and line-wall leading from the Grand parade to the North baſtion, were exceedingly warm; and the lines and Landport were greatly annoyed by the ſhells from the howitzers, which were diſtributed in various parts of their parallel. Montague's and Orange's baſtions ſeemed to be the centre of the Enemy's croſs-fire; whilſt the line-wall in their vicinity was taken *à revers*, by the ſhot which paſſed over the lines from the ſixty-four-gun battery.

NOT imagining, from the rough appearance of the Enemy's works, that they could poſſibly retaliate ſo ſoon, the guards and picquets at the north end of the Garriſon were for ſome time expoſed, and ſome caſuals occurred: but we ſoon diſcovered whence we were chiefly annoyed, and conſequently became more cautious. Lieut. Wharton, of the 73d regiment, was dangerouſly wounded at Landport.

WHILST the land-batteries were thus pouring forth their vengeance upon the northern front, NINE line-of-battle ſhips, including thoſe under the French flag, got under way from the Orange-grove, and, paſſing along the Garriſon, diſcharged ſeveral broadſides at the works, and particularly at a ſettee which had juſt arrived under our guns from Algiers. When this ſquadron had got round Europa Point, they ſuddenly wore, and returning along the Europa, Roſia, and New-mole batteries, commenced a heavy fire upon the Garriſon. The marine brigade and artillery returned the ſalute till they paſſed, when the men of war returned to the eaſtward. About the ſame time that the Enemy were thus amuſing us at the ſouthward, fifteen

gun

gun and mortar boats approached the town, and continued their fire for ſome time; but the artillery giving them a warm reception from the King's baſtion, two of them were towed off with precipitation, and the reſt retired in great diſorder. One was thought to be very conſiderably damaged; and ſome imagined that her gun was thrown over-board to ſave her from ſinking. 1782, Sept.

THIS mode of annoying us on all ſides exactly correſponded with the accounts which we had received of the plan of attack dictated by Monſieur d'Arçon, the French engineer, who ſuperintended the Enemy's preparations. They hoped probably to confound and overwhelm us, by preſenting to us deſtruction under ſuch various forms, and by the enormous quantity of fire which they poured in upon the Garriſon. The Governor however did not approve of his troops being thus ſubjected to be haraſſed at their pleaſure, and reſolved therefore, if poſſible, to put a ſtop to their ſea-attacks. For this purpoſe the furnaces and grates for heating ſhot, at the New mole, were ordered to be lighted; and ſome arrangements took place in the ordnance upon Windmill-hill. Towards duſk, the Enemy abated in the fire from their cannon; increaſing however in the expenditure of ſhells, which, being generally fired with ſhort fuſes, broke in the air. This practice ſeemed well calculated for the purpoſes in view. In the day, they could obſerve with greater certainty the effect of their ſhot, and alter as circumſtances directed: the firing at night muſt unavoidably be leſs depended upon; ſhells were therefore burſt over the heads of our workmen, to prevent them, if poſſible, from repairing at night the damage received in the day. It did not nevertheleſs obſtruct the duties in the department of the engineers; and the artillery were not hindered from further completing the expence-magazines with ammunition. The 97th regiment was now ſo far recovered, as for ſome time to aſſiſt in the fatigue and duties of the Garriſon; and this day the officers, with a hundred

1782, Sept. a hundred men, were added to the general roſter. The town guards were alſo ordered to aſſemble in Southport ditch.

THE Enemy's men of war (as we expected) repeated their attack very early on the morning of the 10th. Each ſhip carried a light at her mizen-peak; but they did not approach near enough to produce much effect. We received them with a well-ſupported fire; and the next morning obſerved one of them at anchor, with her bow-ſprit unſhipped, at Algeziras. The remaining eight renewed their cannonade about nine in the forenoon, and killed two of the marine brigade, and wounded a ſerjeant of artillery and two others. After they had paſſed as before, they wore ſhip, apparently with an intention of continuing their viſits, but ſuddenly put about, and anchored off the Orange-grove. We were afterwards informed, that the diſcovery of a red-hot ſhot on board one of the ſhips, was the immediate cauſe of this haſty manœuvre.

THE Enemy continued their firing from the Iſthmus, recommencing at morning gun-fire on the 10th from their gun-batteries. At ſeven o'clock, including the expenditure on the 8th, they had diſcharged five thouſand five hundred and twenty-ſeven ſhot, and two thouſand three hundred and two ſhells, excluſive of the number fired by the men of war and mortar-boats. The Garriſon, on the contrary, took no further notice of them, than to return a few rounds from the terrace-batteries at their working-parties, who were repairing the damage done on the 8th, and completing the reſt of their works. In the courſe of the day, the Brilliant and Porcupine frigates were ſkuttled by the navy in the New mole; and at night the engineers, with a working-party, cleared the lines of rubbiſh, and reſtored thoſe traverſes which had been demoliſhed. At night, the Enemy's fire was under the ſame regulation as the preceding evening.

THE

THE next morning, when our guards were relieving, a ſignal was made at the Tower, near the quarry, under the Queen of Spain's chair; and the Enemy's cannonade became exceſſively briſk: fortunately few caſuals occurred. Their firing, when this object ceaſed to amuſe them, ſeemed to be principally directed againſt the obſtructions at Landport, and in that part of the Garriſon. Many of the paliſades in the covered way were deſtroyed, and the *chevaux-de-friſe* conſiderably injured: artificers were however conſtantly detached to repair thoſe breaches; ſo that the whole were kept in a better ſtate than might be expected. In the afternoon, we began to conclude, that the attack with the Battering-ſhips was no longer to be deferred. Several detachments of ſoldiers embarked from the camp, and others were ſtanding on the neighbouring eminences; which, with the appearance, in the evening, of ſignals like thoſe which we obſerved on the night of the 7th, led us to imagine that every preparation was complete; and the wind at that time blowing gently in the Bay, from the north-weſt, favoured our conjecture. Landport and Waterport guards were immediately reinforced, the furnaces and grates for heating ſhot were lighted, and the artillery ordered to man the batteries. 1782, Sept.

THUS prepared, we waited their appearance (for it ſeemed to be the general opinion, that the Battering-ſhips would advance, and be moored in the night, that they might be leſs expoſed to annoyance in this duty, and open with greater effect together at day-break). Our attention was however called off from the Bay to the land-ſide, where the Enemy had ſet fire to the barriers of Bay-ſide and Forbes's; and the whole of thoſe paliſades, to the water's edge, were inſtantly involved in flames. The northern guards and picquets were immediately under arms, and a ſmart diſcharge of muſquetry was directed upon ſeveral parties, which, by the light of the fire, were diſcovered in the meadows. The Enemy increaſing their bombardment, and nothing

1782, Sept. nothing new happening in conſequence of the conflagration, the picquets and guards were remanded under cover; but the Artillery continued upon the batteries. We had ſcarcely recovered from this alarm, before the gun and mortar boats, with the bomb-ketches, began to bombard the Northern front, taking their ſtations off the King's baſtion, extending towards Fort St. Philip. They commenced about an hour after midnight; and their fire, added to that of the land-batteries, exceedingly annoyed Waterport and its vicinity. The out-picquets were again under arms, but providentially our loſs was trifling, We returned a few rounds from the Sea-line, but ſtill diſregarded the batteries on the Iſthmus; excepting when their workmen appeared, or were thought to be employed. Major Lewis, Commandant of the Artillery, was unfortunately amongſt the wounded. The confinement of this active officer at this critical juncture, might have been highly prejudicial to the ſervice, had not his Seconds been of confirmed ability and experience: owing to their united exertions, the ſeveral duties in that complicated and important department were conducted with harmony and ſucceſs.

When the gun-boats retired, nothing new occurred till the morning of the 12th: their firing continued to be ſupported at the average of four thouſand rounds in the twenty-four hours. About eight o'clock, reports were received from Europa guard, that a large fleet had appeared from the weſtward. The wind was briſk, and we had ſcarcely time to form any conjectures concerning them, ere they approached the Bay; and proved to be the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, conſiſting of ſeven three-deckers, and thirty-one ſhips of two decks; with three frigates and a number of xebeques, bomb-ketches, and hoſpital-ſhips; the whole under the command of ten Admirals, and a broad pendant.

In

In the afternoon, they were all at anchor between the Orange-grove and Algeziras. 1782, Sept.

THIS great accumulation of force could not fail to ſurpriſe, if not alarm the Garriſon. It appeared as if they meant, previous to their final efforts, to ſtrike, if poſſible, a terror through their opponents, by diſplaying before us a more powerful armament than had probably ever been brought againſt any fortreſs. Forty-ſeven ſail of the line, including three inferior two-deckers; ten battering-ſhips, deemed perfect in deſign, and eſteemed invincible, carrying two hundred and twelve guns; innumerable frigates, xebeques, bomb-ketches, cutters, gun and mortar boats, and ſmaller craft for diſembarking men; theſe were aſſembled in the Bay. On the land ſide were moſt ſtupendous and ſtrong batteries and works, mounting two hundred pieces of heavy ordnance, and protected by an army of near forty thouſand men, commanded by a victorious and active General, of the higheſt reputation, and animated with the immediate preſence of two Princes of the Royal Blood of France, with other dignified Perſonages, and many of their own Nobility. Such a naval and military ſpectacle moſt certainly is not to be equalled in the annals of war. From ſuch a combination of power, and favourable concurrent circumſtances, it was natural enough that the Nation ſhould anticipate the moſt glorious conſequences. Indeed their confidence in the effect to be produced by the battering-ſhips paſſed all bounds; and in the enthuſiaſm excited by the magnitude of their preparations, it was thought highly criminal even to whiſper a doubt of the ſucceſs.

IN drawing theſe flattering concluſions, the Enemy, however, ſeemed entirely to have overlooked the nature of that force which was oppoſed to them; for, though the Garriſon ſcarcely conſiſted of more than ſeven thouſand effective men, including the Marine

1782, Sept. brigade, they forgot that they were now veterans in this ſervice, had been a long time habituated to the effects of artillery, and were prepared by degrees for the arduous conflict that awaited them. We were, at the ſame time, commanded by OFFICERS of approved courage, prudence, and ability; eminent for all the accompliſhments of their profeſſion, and in whom we had unbounded confidence. Our ſpirits too were not a little elevated by the ſucceſs attending the recent practice of firing red-hot ſhot, which in this attack, we hoped, would enable us to bring our labours to a period, and relieve us from the tedious cruelty of a vexatious blockade.

BEFORE the Garriſon had well diſcovered the force of their new viſitors, an occurrence happened, which, though trifling in itſelf, I truſt, I ſhall be excuſed for inſerting. When the van of the Combined Fleet had entered the Bay, and the ſoldiers in *town* were attentively viewing the ſhips, alledging, amongſt other reaſons for their arrival, that the Britiſh fleet muſt undoubtedly be in purſuit; on a ſudden, a general huzza was given, and all, to a man, cried out, the Britiſh Admiral was certainly in their rear, as a flag for a fleet was hoiſted upon our ſignal-houſe pole. For ſome moments the flattering idea was indulged; but our hopes were ſoon damped by the ſudden diſappearance of the ſignal. We were afterwards informed by the guard at that poſt, that what our creative fancies had imagined to be a flag, was nothing more than an *Eagle*, which, after ſeveral evolutions, had perched a few minutes on the weſtern-moſt pole, and then flew away towards the eaſt. Though leſs ſuperſtitious than the ancient Romans, many could not help fancying it a favourable omen to the Garriſon; and the event of the ſucceeding day juſtified the prognoſtication.

IN the morning of the 12th, the Governor reinforced the picquets of the line; nine of which, in future, were ſtationed in town, and diſtributed

diſtributed as follows; two at Waterport, two at Landport, two in the Lines, and the remaining three in the picquet-yard, with the field-officer of the town diſtrict. The other picquet of the line was ſtationed at the ſouthward. The following return ſpecifies the ſtrength of the picquets at this period. 1782, Sept.

	Sub.	S.	D.	R.F.
The Artillery, and Hanoverian brigade, each corps	1	1	1	39
The 12th, 39th, 56th, and 58th regiments, ditto	1	1	1	54
The 72d and 73d regiments - - - - ditto	1	1	1	76
The 97th regiment - - - - - - - - - - -	1	1	1	56
Total four Captains {one of the Artillery and three of the Line}	11	11	11	580

In the evening, about duſk, a number of men were obſerved to embark from the Orange-grove, on board the battering-ſhips; which, with the preſence of the fleet, and the wind blowing favourably, induced us to conclude that the important attack was not long to be deferred.

The Enemy's cannonade was continued, almoſt on the ſame ſcale as the preceding days, during the night of the 12th. The next morning, we obſerved the Combined Fleet had made ſome new arrangements in their poſition, or moorings, and that the remaining two battering-ſhips had joined the others at the Orange-grove, where their WHOLE force ſeemed to be aſſembled. About a quarter before ſeven o'clock, ſome motions were obſerved amongſt their ſhipping; and ſoon after, the BATTERING-SHIPS got under way, with a gentle breeze from the north-weſt, ſtanding to the ſouthward, to clear the men of war; and were attended by a number of boats. As our Navy were conſtantly of opinion that the Ships would be brought before the Garriſon in the night, few ſuſpected that

1782, Sept. the preſent manœuvres were preparatory to their finally entering on the intereſting enterpriſe: but obſerving a crowd of ſpectators on the beach, near Point Mala, and upon the neighbouring eminences, and the ſhips edging down towards the Garriſon, the Governor thought it would be imprudent any longer to doubt it. The Town-batteries were accordingly manned, and the grates and furnaces for heating ſhot ordered to be lighted.

THUS prepared for their reception, we had leiſure to notice the Enemy's evolutions. The ten Battering-ſhips, after leaving the men of war, *wore* to the north; and a little paſt nine o'clock, bore down in admirable order for their ſeveral ſtations; the Admiral in a two-decker, mooring about nine hundred yards off the King's baſtion; the others ſucceſſively taking their places to the right and left of the flag-ſhip, in a maſterly manner; the moſt diſtant being about eleven or twelve hundred yards from the Garriſon. Our Artillery allowed the Enemy every reaſonable advantage, in permitting them, without moleſtation, to chooſe their diſtance; but as ſoon as the firſt ſhip dropped her anchors, which was about a quarter before ten o'clock, that inſtant our firing commenced. The Enemy were completely moored in little more than ten minutes. The cannonade then became in a high degree tremendous. The ſhowers of ſhot and ſhells which were directed from their land-batteries, the battering-ſhips, and, on the other hand, from the various works of the Garriſon, exhibited a ſcene, of which perhaps neither the pen nor the pencil can furniſh a competent idea. It is ſufficient to ſay, that FOUR HUNDRED PIECES of the heavieſt artillery were playing at the ſame moment: an inſtance which has ſcarcely occurred in any ſiege ſince the invention of thoſe wonderful engines of deſtruction.

AFTER

AFTER ſome hours cannonade, the Battering-ſhips were found to be no leſs formidable than they had been repreſented. Our heavieſt ſhells often rebounded from their tops, whilſt the thirty-two-pound ſhot ſeemed incapable of making any viſible impreſſion upon their hulls. Frequently we flattered ourſelves they were on fire; but no ſooner did the ſmoke appear, than, with the moſt perſevering intrepidity, men were obſerved applying water, from their engines within, to thoſe places whence the ſmoke iſſued. Theſe circumſtances, with the prodigious cannonade which they maintained, gave us reaſon to imagine that the attack would not be ſo ſoon decided, as, from our recent ſucceſs againſt their land-batteries, we had fondly expected. Even the Artillery themſelves, at this period, had their doubts of the effect of the red-hot ſhot, which began to be uſed about twelve, but were not general till between one and two o'clock. The Enemy's cannon at the commencement were too much elevated; but about noon their firing was powerful, and well directed. Our caſuals then became numerous; particularly on thoſe batteries north of the King's baſtion, which were warmly annoyed by the Enemy's *flanking* and *reverſe* fire from the land. Though ſo vexatiouſly annoyed from the Iſthmus, our Artillery totally diſregarded their opponents in that quarter, directing their ſole attention to the Battering-ſhips, the furious and ſpirited oppoſition of which ſerved to excite our people to more animated exertions. A fire, more tremendous if poſſible than ever, was therefore directed from the Garriſon. Inceſſant ſhowers of hot balls, carcaſſes, and ſhells of every ſpecies, flew from all quarters; and as the maſts of ſeveral of the ſhips were ſhot away, and the rigging of all in great confuſion, our hopes of a favourable and ſpeedy deciſion began to revive. 1782, Sept.

ABOUT noon their mortar-boats and bomb-ketches attempted to ſecond the attack from the ſhips; but the wind having changed to the

1782, Sept. the ſouth-weſt, and blowing a ſmart breeze, with a heavy ſwell, they were prevented taking a part in the action. The ſame reaſon alſo hindered our gun-boats from flanking the Battering-ſhips from the ſouthward.*

For ſome hours, the attack and defence were ſo equally well ſupported, as ſcarcely to admit any appearance of ſuperiority in the cannonade on either ſide. The wonderful conſtruction of the ſhips ſeemed to bid defiance to the powers of the heavieſt ordnance. In the afternoon, however, the face of things began to change conſiderably. The ſmoke which had been obſerved to iſſue from the upper part of the flag-ſhip appeared to prevail, notwithſtanding the conſtant application of water; and the Admiral's Second was perceived to be in the ſame condition. Confuſion was now apparent on board ſeveral of the veſſels; and by the evening their cannonade was conſiderably abated. About ſeven or eight it almoſt totally ceaſed, excepting from one or two ſhips to the northward, which, from their diſtance, had ſuffered little injury.

When their firing began to ſlacken, various ſignals were made from the ſouthernmoſt ſhips; and as the evening advanced, many rockets were thrown up, to inform their friends (as we afterwards learned) of their extreme danger and diſtreſs. Theſe ſignals were immediately anſwered, and ſeveral boats were ſeen to row round the diſabled ſhips. Our artillery, at this period, muſt have cauſed dreadful havock amongſt them. An indiſtinct clamour, with lamentable cries and groans, proceeded (during the ſhort intervals of ceſſation) from all quarters; and a little before midnight, a wreck floated in, upon which were twelve men, who only, out of three-ſcore

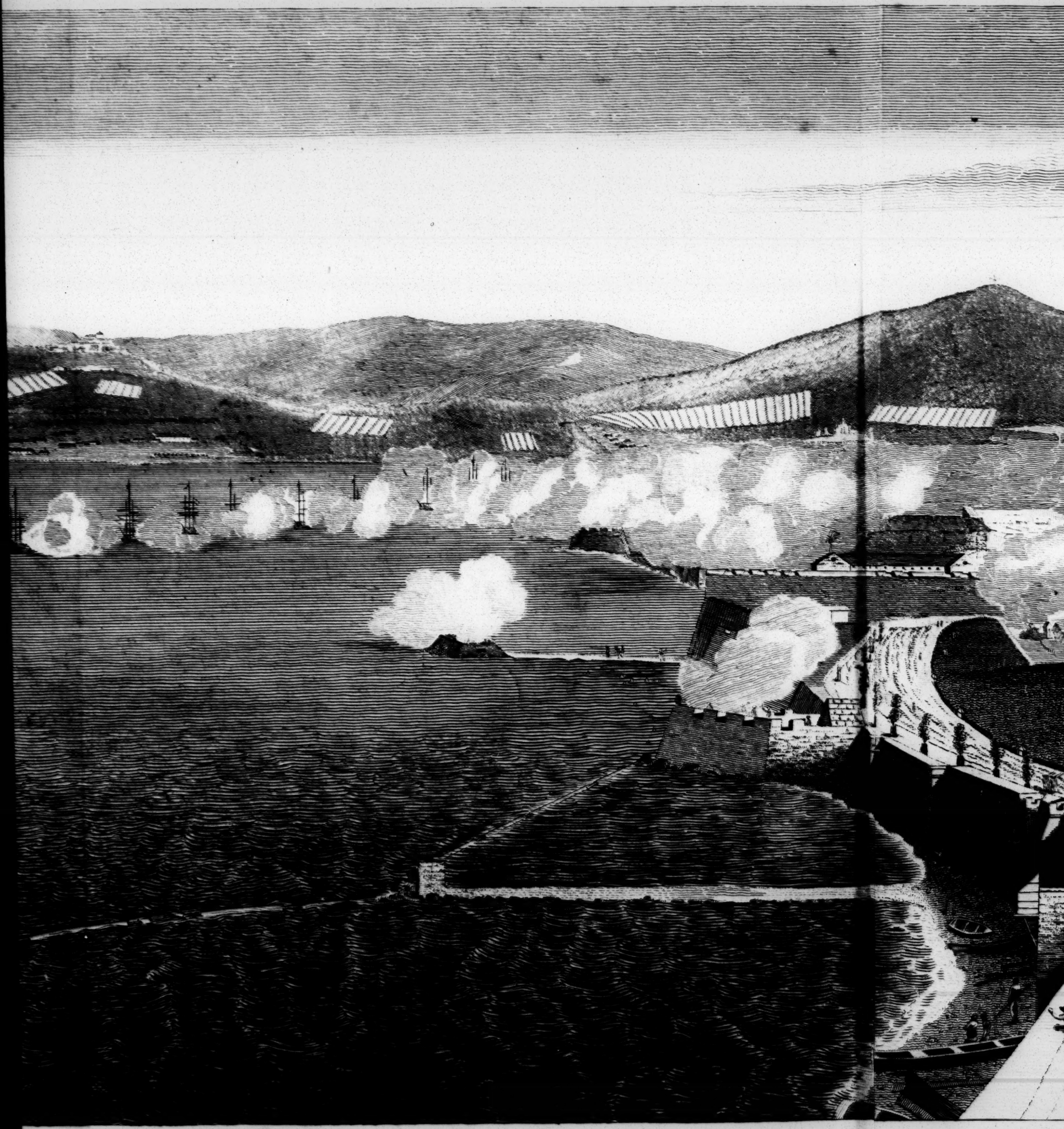
* A View of the Attack at this period is annexed. The drawing was copied from a ſketch taken by an ingenious officer of the 12th regiment, who, being quartered at the ſouthward, had an opportunity of embracing this intereſting period.



Copied from a Drawing taken by Lt. Sandby of the 1st Regt.

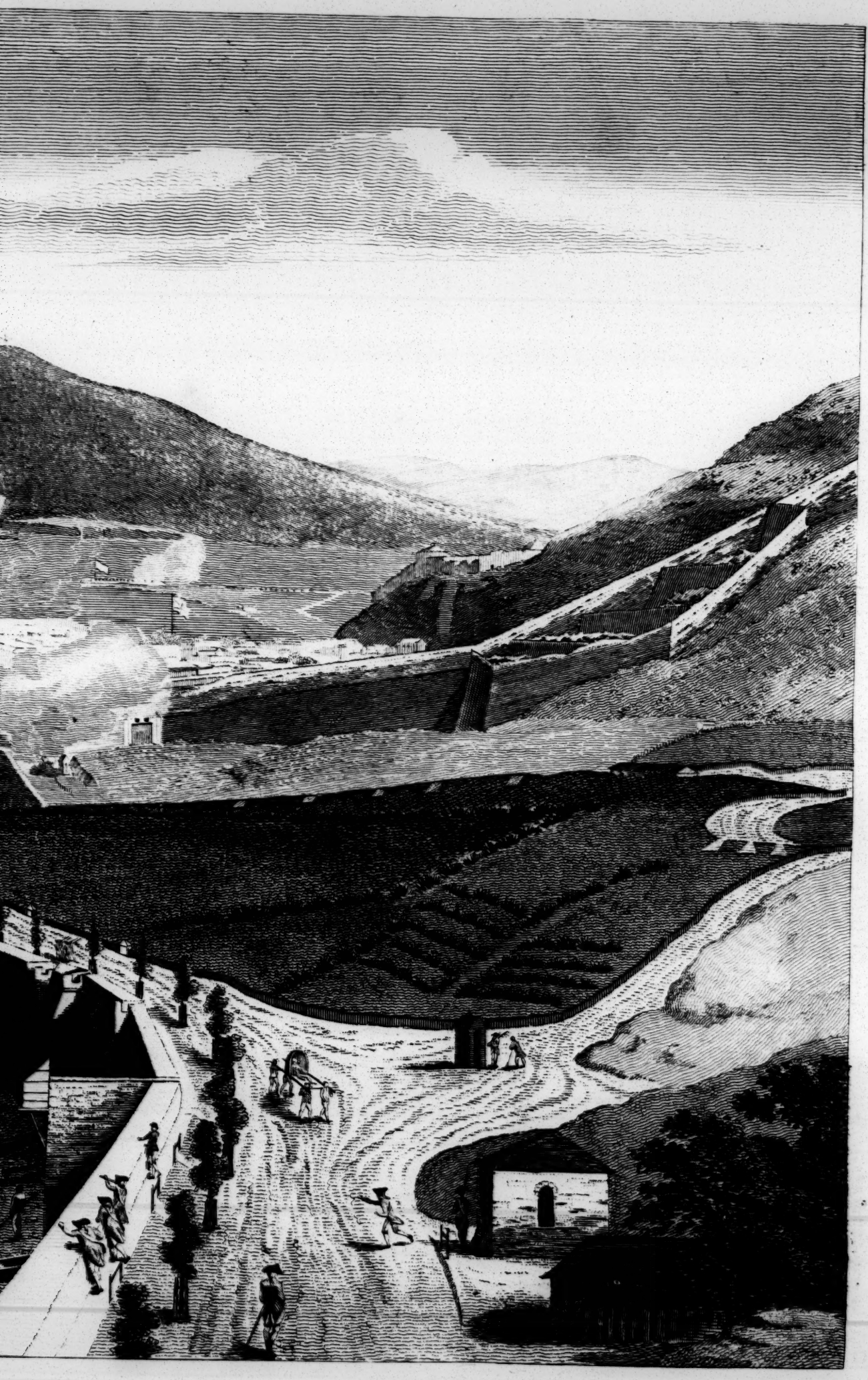
A View of the Grand Atta

Publish'd as



of the Grand Attack upon Gibraltar. September 13.th 1782.

Publish'd as the Act directs Aug.st 16.th 1785.



Roberts sculp.

22.

ſcore which were on board their launch, had eſcaped. Theſe circumſtances convinced us that we had gained an advantage over the Enemy; yet we did not conceive that the victory was ſo complete as the ſucceeding morning evinced. Our firing was therefore continued, though with leſs vivacity: but as the Artillery, from ſuch a hard-fought day, expoſed to the intenſe heat of a warm ſun, in addition to the haraſſing duties of the preceding night, were much fatigued; and as it was impoſſible to foreſee what new objects might demand their ſervice the following day; the Governor, about ſix in the evening, when the Enemy's fire abated, permitted the majority of the officers and men to be relieved by a picquet of a hundred men from the Marine brigade, under the command of Lieut. Trentham; and officers, and non-commiſſioned officers of the artillery, were ſtationed on the different batteries, to direct the ſailors in the mode of firing the hot ſhot. 1782, Sept.

About an hour after midnight, the Battering-ſhip which had ſuffered the greateſt injury, and which had been frequently on fire the preceding day, was completely in flames; and by two o'clock, ſhe appeared as one continued blaze from ſtem to ſtern. The ſhip to the ſouthward was alſo on fire, but did not burn with ſo much rapidity. The light thrown out on all ſides by the flames, enabled the artillery to point the guns with the utmoſt preciſion, whilſt the Rock, and neighbouring objects, were highly illuminated; forming, with the conſtant flaſhes of our cannon, a mingled ſcene of ſublimity and terror. Between three and four o'clock, ſix other of the Battering-ſhips indicated the efficacy of red-hot ſhot; and the approaching day *now* promiſed us one of the completeſt defenſive victories on record.

Brigadier Curtis, who was encamped with his brigade at Europa, being informed that the Enemy's ſhips were in flames, and that

1782, Sept. that the calmneſs of the ſea would permit his gun-boats to act, marched, about three o'clock, with a detachment to the New-mole: and, drawing up his boats in ſuch manner as to flank the Battering-ſhips, compelled their boats to abandon them. As the day approached, and the Garriſon-fire abated, the Brigadier advanced, and captured two launches. Theſe boats attempted to eſcape; but a ſhot killing and wounding ſeveral men on board one of them, they ſurrendered, and were conducted to Ragged-ſtaff. The Brigadier being informed by the priſoners, that many men were through neceſſity left by their friends on board the ſhips, he generouſly determined to reſcue them from the inevitable death which ſeemed to impend. Some of theſe infatuated wretches nevertheleſs (it is ſaid) refuſed at firſt the deliverance which was tendered to them, preferring the chance of that death which appeared inevitable, to being put to the ſword; which they had been perſuaded would be the conſequence, if they ſubmitted to the Garriſon. Being left however ſome moments to the horrors of their fate, they beckoned the boats to return, and reſigned themſelves to the clemency of their Conquerors.

WHILST the Navy were thus humanely relieving their diſtreſſed Enemy, the flames reached the magazine of one of the Battering-ſhips to the northward, which blew up, about five o'clock, with a dreadful exploſion. In a quarter of an hour following, another, in the centre of the line, met with a ſimilar fate. The wreck from the latter ſpread to a vaſt extent, and involved our gun-boats in the moſt imminent danger. One was ſunk, but the crew were ſaved. A hole was forced through the bottom of the Brigadier's boat, his coxſwain killed, and the ſtrokeſman wounded; and for ſome time they were obſcured in the cloud of ſmoke. After this very fortunate eſcape, it was deemed prudent to withdraw towards the Garriſon, to avoid the peril ariſing from the blowing-up of the remaining ſhips. The Brigadier however viſited two other ſhips in his return, and landed

landed nine officers, two prieſts, and three hundred and thirty-four private ſoldiers and ſeamen, all Spaniards; which, with one officer and eleven Frenchmen, who had floated in the preceding evening, made the total number ſaved amount to three hundred and fifty-ſeven. Many of the priſoners were ſeverely, and ſome of them dreadfully wounded. They were inſtantly, on being brought on ſhore, conveyed to our Hoſpital, and every remedy adminiſtered neceſſary for their different caſes. 1782, Sept.

DURING the time that the Marine Brigade were encountering every danger in their endeavours to ſave an Enemy from periſhing, the batteries on the Iſthmus (which ceaſed the preceding evening, moſt likely for want of ammunition, and which had opened again upon the Garriſon on the morning of the 14th) maintained a warm fire upon the town, which killed and wounded ſeveral men; and three or four ſhells burſt in the air, over the place where their countrymen were landed. This ungenerous proceeding could not eſcape the obſervation of the ſpectators in their camp; and orders probably were ſent to the lines for the batteries to ceaſe, as they were ſilent about ten o'clock.

NOTWITHSTANDING the efforts of the Marine Brigade in relieving the terrified victims from the burning ſhips, ſeveral unfortunate men could not be removed. The ſcene at this time exhibited was as affecting, as that which had been preſented in the act of hoſtility, had been terrible and tremendous. Men crying from amidſt the flames for pity and aſſiſtance; others, on board thoſe ſhips where the fire had made little progreſs, imploring relief with the moſt expreſſive geſtures and ſigns of deſpair; whilſt ſeveral, equally expoſed to the dangers of the oppoſite element, truſted themſelves, on various parts of the wreck, to the chance of paddling to the ſhore. A felucca belonging to the Enemy approached from the Orange-

1782, Sept. grove, probably with the intention of relieving theſe unfortunate perſons; but, jealous of her motives, the Garriſon ſuſpected that ſhe came to ſet fire to one of the battering-ſhips which appeared little injured, and obliged her to retire. Of the ſix ſhips which were ſtill in flames, three blew up before eleven o'clock; the other three burnt to the water's edge, the magazines being wetted by the Enemy before the principal officers quitted the ſhips. The Admiral's flag was on board one of the latter, and was conſumed with the veſſel. The remaining two Battering-ſhips, we flattered ourſelves, might be ſaved as glorious trophies of our ſucceſs; but one of them unexpectedly burſt out into flames, and in a ſhort time blew up, with a terrible report; and Capt. Gibſon repreſenting it as impracticable to preſerve the other, it was burnt in the afternoon, under his directions. Thus the Navy put a finiſhing hand to this ſignal defenſive victory.

DURING the hotteſt period of the Enemy's cannonade, the Governor was preſent on the King's baſtion, whilſt Lieut. General Boyd* took his ſtation upon the South baſtion, animating the Garriſon by their preſence, and encouraging them to emulation. The exertions and activity of the brave ARTILLERY, in this well-fought conteſt, deſerve the higheſt commendations. To their ſkill, perſeverance, and courage, with the zealous aſſiſtance of the Line, (particularly

* It will not be improper in this place to repeat, that General Boyd was the founder of the King's baſtion, as it will be an apology for introducing a remarkable ſpeech of the General on that occaſion. In 1773, General Boyd, attended by Colonel Green, the Chief Engineer, and many Field-Officers of the Garriſon, laid the foundation-ſtone of that work, with the ceremony uſual on ſuch occaſions. Upon placing the ſtone, "This," ſaid the General, "is "the firſt ſtone of a work which I name the KING'S BASTION: may it be as gallantly "*defended*, as I know it will be ably *executed*; and may I live to ſee it *reſiſt* THE UNITED "EFFORTS OF FRANCE AND SPAIN!"

(particularly the corps in town, the 39th and 72d regiments), was Gibraltar indebted for its ſafety againſt the Combined Powers, by ſea and land, of France and Spain; and the Marine Brigade, though they had not ſo conſiderable a ſhare in the duties of the batteries, yet merit the warmeſt praiſes for their generous intrepidity in reſcuing their devoted enemies from amidſt the flames. 1782, Sept.

WHILST the Enemy were cool, and their ſhips had received little damage, their principal objects were the KING's baſtion, and LINE-WALL, north of Orange's baſtion. Their largeſt ſhips (which were about fourteen hundred tons burthen) were ſtationed off the former, in order to ſilence that important battery, whilſt a breach was attempted by the reſt, in the curtain exending from the latter to Montague's baſtion. If a breach had been effected, the priſoners informed us, that "their grenadiers were to have ſtormed the "Garriſon under cover of the Combined Fleets." The private men complained bitterly of their officers for deſcribing the Batter-ing-ſhips to be invulnerable, and for promiſing that they were to be ſeconded by ten ſail of the line, and all the gun and mortar boats. They further told us, that "they had been taught to "believe the Garriſon would not be able to diſcharge many rounds "of hot balls: their aſtoniſhment, therefore, was inconceivable, "when they diſcovered that we fired them with the ſame preciſion "and vivacity as cold ſhot." "Admiral Moreno," they ſaid, "quitted the Paſtora, which was the flag-ſhip, a little before "midnight; but other officers retired much earlier." The loſs ſuſtained by the Enemy could never be aſcertained; but from the information of the priſoners, and the numbers ſeen dead on board the ſhips, we eſtimated it could not be leſs than two thouſand men, including the priſoners. The caſuals of the Garriſon, on the con-trary, were ſo trifling, that it will appear almoſt incredible, that ſuch a quantity of fire, in almoſt all its deſtructive modes of action,

1782, Sept. ſhould not have produced more effect, with reſpect to the loſs of men. The return ſtands thus:

SEPTEMBER 13th, 1782.

REGIMENTS.	Killed. O.	S.	D.	R.&F.	Wounded. O.	S.	D.	R.&F.
Royal Artillery	1	.	.	5	3	.	.	21
12th Regiment	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
39th ditto	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	5
56th ditto	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
58th ditto	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	4
72d ditto	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	12
73d ditto	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	8
97th ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Hardenberg's	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Reden's	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
De la Motte's	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Engineers, with the Artificer Company	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Marine Brigade	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5
Total	1	2	0	13	5	0	0	63

Officers killed and wounded

Artillery. Captain Reeves killed; Captains Groves and Siward, with Lieut. Godfrey, wounded.

58th regiment. Lieut. Wetham (who had permiſſion to act as an Artillery officer) wounded.

73d regiment. Captain M'Kenzie wounded.

THE diſtance of the Battering-ſhips from the Garriſon was exactly ſuch as our Artillery could have wiſhed. It required ſo ſmall an elevation, that almoſt every ſhot took effect; and the cannon thus elevated did not require the ſhot to be wadded:—a circumſtance not unimportant; as the time, which at point-blank would have been expended in doubly wadding, was employed in keeping up the cannonade with greater briſkneſs. The damage done to our works held no proportion with the violence of the attack, and the exceſſive cannonade which they had ſuſtained. The merlons of the different batteries were diſordered, and the flank of Orange's baſtion was a little injured; but the latter was chiefly done by the land-fire, and

and was not of ſuch conſequence as to afford any room for apprehenſion. The ordnance and carriages were alſo damaged; but by the activity of the Artillery, the whole ſea-line, before night, was in ſerviceable order. 1782, Sept.

THE Enemy, in this action, had more than three hundred pieces of heavy ordnance in play; whilſt the Garriſon had only eighty cannon, ſeven mortars, and nine howitzers in oppoſition. Upwards of eight thouſand three hundred rounds (more than half of which were *hot ſhot*), and SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN barrels of powder, were expended by our Artillery. What quantity of ammunition was uſed by the enemy could never be aſcertained. The following was handed about as an authentic liſt of the Battering-ſhips; and the Reader is referred to the annexed Plan, for a further explanation of this memorable attack. In a compartment of the plan, he will alſo obſerve a repreſentation of a two-decked Battering-ſhip. A ſection, to ſhow the interior conſtruction of theſe extraordinary veſſels, was intended to have been added; but no opportunity occurred of making further obſervations than what were curſory and ſuperficial.

Names of the Battering-ſhips	Guns in uſe	Guns in reſerve	Men	Commanders
Paſtora	21	10	760	Rear Admiral Buenaventura Moreno
Talla Piedra . .	21	10	760	Prince of Naſſau
Paula Prima . .	21	10	760	Don Cayetan Langara
El Roſario . . .	19	10	700	Don Franciſco Xafier Munos
St. Chriſtoval . .	18	10	650	Don Frederico Gravino
Principe Carlos . .	11	4	400	Don Antonio Baſurta
San Juan	9	4	340	Don Joſeph Angeler
Paula Secunda . .	9	4	340	Don Pablo de Coſa
Santa Anna . . .	7	4	300	Don Joſeph Goicochea
Los Dolores . . .	6	4	250	Don Pedro Sanchez
	142	70	5260	

N. B. About thirty-ſix men to each gun in uſe, beſides ſailors, &c. to work the ſhips.

REFERENCE

1782, Sept.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the GRAND ATTACK.

The ENEMY'S WORKS.

No.

1 The Black battery
2 The Infanta's battery
3 The Prince's, or Well battery
4 The Princeſs's, or Eaſtern Fourteen-gun battery
5 Mortar-batteries in their lines
6 The Old Approach made by General Don Alvarez
7 The St. Martin's battery
8 The St. Paſchal's battery
9 The St. Carlos's battery, with another Mortar-battery on its Weſtern flank
10 A battery of four Howitzers
11 Magazines along the parallel
12 Places d'armes for Muſquetry
13 A Faſcine-ditch in front of the works
14 The ruins of the Mahon redoubt, with a two-gun battery; both deſtroyed on the 8th of September
15 Mortar-batteries along the parallel
16 The New Approach and communications made by the Duke de Crillon
17 The Sixty-four-gun battery
18 Wells for watering the gardens
19 The New Boyau, erected after the defeat on the 13th of September
20 The Cave under the rock near the Devil's tower, where the Enemy formed the chimerical idea of making a mine

WORKS in the GARRISON.

21 The Extremity of the Prince's lines
22 The Communication from the King's to the Queen's lines
23 Crouchet's and other batteries at the entrance of the lines
24 The Landport Flêche
25 The North baſtion and Cavalier
26 The Grand magazine (Mooriſh caſtle)
27 The Queen's battery (Willis's)
28 The Tower battery
29 The Princeſs Anne's battery
30 The Magazine which blew up
31 The Princeſs Amelia's battery
32 The Princeſs Caroline's battery
33 The Catalan batteries
34 Farringdon's battery
35 The entrance to the new gallery leading to St. George's Hall
36 Green's-Lodge battery
37 The Corſican poſt
38 The Royal battery and Rock-gun
39 The Rock-mortar and Levant Royal
40 The Eſplanade and Galley-houſe
41 The White Convent
42 The Fountain
43 The 39th regiment encamped in Southport ditch
44 Anchors ſunk in ſhallow water, with ſloping paliſades placed upon the beach to obſtruct a landing.

THE

Sections of a Spanish Magazine and Splinter proof.

A PLAN

of the

BATTERIES erected before GIBRALTAR,

with the Attacks made by SEA and LAND on that GARRISON

by the

DUKE de CRILLON and ADMIRAL MORENO,

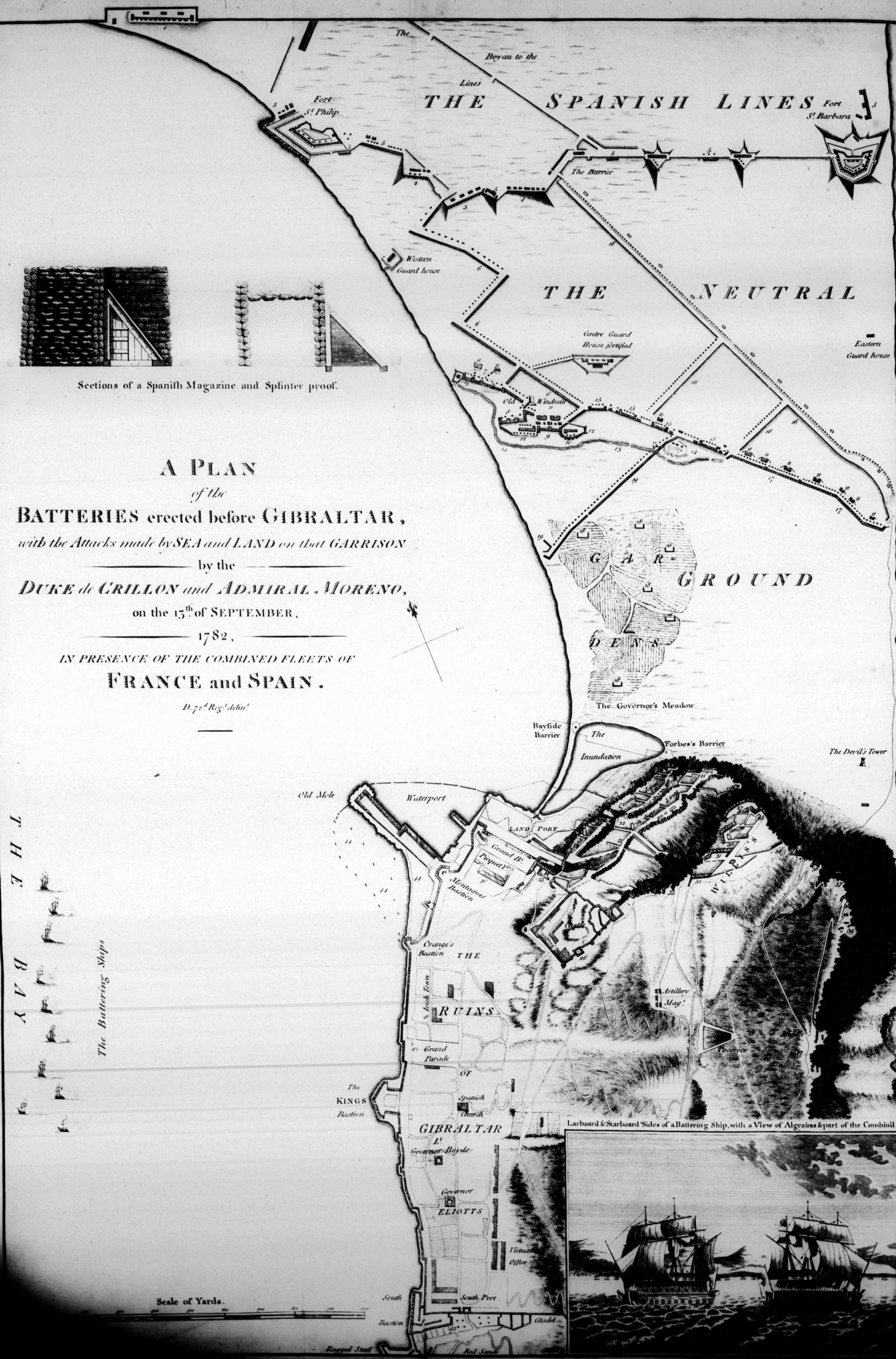
on the 13th of SEPTEMBER,

1782,

IN PRESENCE OF THE COMBINED FLEETS OF

FRANCE and SPAIN.

D. 72d Regt. delin.



Larboard & Starboard Sides of a Battering Ship, with a View of Algeziras & part of the Combind Fleets.

THE afternoon of the 14th, ſeveral thouſand men marched with colours from the Enemy's camp to their lines; and many ſhips in the Combined Fleet looſed their top-ſails. Theſe motions, and the circumſtance of many of their boats being manned, cauſed various ſpeculations in the Garriſon. Whatever their future operations might be, it was prudent to be on our guard: the Artillery were ordered therefore to remain upon the batteries, and the furnaces for heating ſhot to be continued lighted, leſt the Enemy ſhould be prompted to put all to the ſtake, and attempt the Garriſon by a general attack. It was indeed afterwards rumoured, that ſuch a deſign had been in contemplation, but was over-ruled by the Duke, who was of opinion, it would be expoſing the fleet and army to inevitable deſtruction. 1782, Sept.

NOTWITHSTANDING this recent defeat, the Enemy re-commenced their cannonade from the Iſthmus; expending, during the remainder of the month, from one to two thouſand rounds in the twenty-four hours; diminiſhing gradually, and confining their ſhells to the night. Their operations on the land ſide were ſtill carried on; and if we were able to form any conjectures at this period, from their motions to the northward, their late misfortune did not ſeem at all to damp their hopes of ſucceeding againſt the Garriſon. A flag of truce went on the 15th with letters from our priſoners to the camp; and about two o'clock in the afternoon, the Combined Fleet handed in their top-ſails. Some hours afterwards they manned their yards, and fired a grand ſalute. We were at a loſs to account for theſe *ſingular* rejoicings. Lieut. M'Namara, of the 72d regiment, was wounded the ſame day at Willis's, where our working-parties were employed clearing away the rubbiſh from the batteries.

THE Garriſon having experienced the powerful efficacy of red-hot ſhot, and the Governor thinking it expedient to have a continual

1782, Sept. continual ſupply of them, the Engineers erected kilns (ſimilar to thoſe uſed in burning lime, but ſmaller) in various parts of the Garriſon. They were large enough to heat upwards of one hundred in an hour and a quarter; and by this invention hot ſhot were, if thought neceſſary, kept continually ready for uſe. Our former method of heating the ſhot, was either in the grates and furnaces made for that purpoſe, or by piling them in a corner of ſome old houſe adjoining the batteries (as was principally the practice on the 13th), and ſurrounding them with faggots, pieces of timber, and ſmall-coal. By thoſe means, the artificers were enabled to ſupply the Artillery with a conſtant ſucceſſion for the ordnance. Anſwers were received, in the afternoon of the 16th, to the priſoners letters. At night, a great number of ſignals were made by the Combined Fleet. Shot were therefore again ordered to be heated, and the Artillery cautioned to be ready to man the batteries. The 39th and 72d regiments alſo lay fully accoutred. The ſame night, the ſailors recovered the gun-boat which had been ſunk on the morning of the 14th. As the priſoners informed us, that intelligence had been received, previous to the attack of the Battering-ſhips, that Lord Howe, with the Britiſh fleet, was preparing to ſail for the relief of Gibraltar, the Navy began to prepare to raiſe the Brilliant and Porcupine frigates, which had been ſkuttled in the New mole; but their efforts, for ſome time, were not attended with ſucceſs.

THE Spaniſh officers, priſoners, with the Frenchmen who were taken up from the wreck upon the night of the 13th, were ſent to the camp on the evening of the 17th. The remaining Spaniſh privates were encamped upon Windmill-hill, and given in charge to the Corſicans. Of the number who had been ſaved from the Battering-ſhips, were an officer, a Captain of Marines, and twenty-nine privates, who were wounded. Moſt of theſe recovered in our Hoſpital;

Hoſpital; but the officer, notwithſtanding every aſſiſtance and attention, died on the 17th. He was buried, the ſucceeding day, with all military honours, attended by the grenadiers of the 39th regiment. 1782, Sept.

When we reflected of what vaſt importance this grand enterpriſe was eſteemed, and what immenſe ſums had been expended in the ingenious and formidable preparations, it was obſerved, with no ſmall ſurpriſe, by many who were preſent when the priſoners were landed, that the majority of them ſeemed to be paſt that age when the vital powers are ſuppoſed to be in their greateſt vigour. In an expedition where youth and ſtrength beſt promiſed a favourable iſſue, this impolitic arrangement certainly could not pervade the whole! The Spaniards, from their dark complexion and ſcanty diet, have naturally, even when young, an aged look: and yet our obſervations ſeemed confirmed by other indubitable facts. Several bodies were thrown aſhore, all of which ſeemed advanced in years; and one in particular appeared, from his grey beard and lean viſage, paſt ſixty. This corpſe was horribly mutilated, and, with the miſerable objects then under the care of our ſurgeons, convinced us, by ocular proof, of the dreadful havock which our Artillery muſt have made in the latter part of the day.

The weſterly wind, which had caſt up theſe unfortunate men, threw alſo on ſhore many trifling curioſities, and ſome things of value, which had floated on the ſurface of the Bay, after the Battering-ſhips had blown up. Large wax candles, ſuch as are uſually burnt by the Romiſh prieſts before their altars; ſalt proviſions; and a great number of ammunition-boxes, containing ten rounds of powder in linen cartridges, were collected by the Garriſon the morning ſucceeding the defeat. Conſiderable pieces of mahogany, and ſome cedar, were ſaved from the wrecks of thoſe ſhips

1782, Sept. whoſe magazines did not blow up, which were afterwards converted into various uſeful articles, ſerving as memorials of our victory. The Governor had a handſome ſet of tables made for the Convent (the holes in the cedar, where the fire had penetrated, being filled up with ſound wood, cut in various figures, forming a beautiful contraſt with the burnt part), which will ſerve as a ſtanding monument, to the gueſts, of the tranſactions of that glorious day.

THE Enemy's fire on the 19th was warmer than the few preceding days; and what was rather extraordinary, it was continued whilſt a flag of truce went from the Governor, and another returned in anſwer. The officer who brought the Duke de Crillon's anſwer was one of his Aide-de-camps, the Count de Rufigniac, Colonel of the French Regiment de Chartres. He preſſed much to deliver his packet *perſonally* to the Governor, and offered to ſubmit to be blind-folded, provided he could be admitted into the Garriſon. He was even ſo urgent as to put his foot on board our boat, but was informed by the Aide-de-camp that his requeſt could not be complied with. Not content with this anſwer, our flag was obliged to return, to acquaint the Governor with this extraordinary circumſtance, who politely excuſed himſelf the honour which the Count intended him, as the ſtate of affairs would not then permit it. We ſhall have occaſion again to mention the Count before the cloſe of this work. The wind changed to the eaſt in the night of the 19th; but the Combined Fleet ſtill remained at anchor in the Bay. The 20th, the mortar-boats, which had remained inactive for ſome time, bombarded the Garriſon. They ſeemed to be attended by only four or five gun-boats, and were extremely cautious in directing their fire. Three ſhells fell in Southport ditch, amongſt the 39th regiment.

SOME

SOME changes took place in the Governor's ſuite on the 21ſt: Town-major Capt. Foulis was appointed Aide-de-camp to the Commander in Chief, and Capt. Delhoſte, of the 72d regiment, Town-major. A flag of truce, the ſame day, brought over a letter from the Duke, in anſwer to one from the Governor, of the preceding day. Their boat alſo brought clothing for the Walon priſoners. In the evening, about eight o'clock, reports were received from the Northern guards, that the Enemy were in motion in their camp, and that troops were marching down to the lines. Abut the ſame time, ſome extraordinary ſignals were made by the Spaniſh Admiral. The three picquets remaining with the Field-officer in town were immediately detached to reinforce the Captain of Landport, the Lines, and Waterport, who, beſides their uſual guards, had each two picquets with them before. The 39th and 72d regiments were again ordered to lie accoutred, and the Artillery cautioned to be alert. By this diſpoſition it was evident, the Governor ſtill expected a further attack upon the Garriſon; and that evening it was moſt to be apprehended, as it was poſſible that the Duke by that day might receive an anſwer from Madrid, indicating his future operations. Upwards of twelve hundred men being thus diſtributed in the vicinity of the Grand battery, with two regiments at hand to act as corps de reſerve, we waited the further movements of the Enemy. A little before midnight, a ſoldier of the 73d regiment, removing rubbiſh from the Prince's lines, fell from the extremity, and was killed. An officer with a ſmall detachment was immediately ordered from Landport, to bring in the body. This was diſcovered by the Enemy's advanced parties, who oppoſed it by a briſk diſcharge of muſquetry in regular platoons. Queen's-lines guard protected our party, who returned with the body without any caſualties. The ſteady and animated fire ſupported by the Enemy, convinced us of the ſtrength of their advanced poſts.

1782, Sept.

1782, Sept. Nothing extraordinary, however, happened during the night after this occurrence.

THE Governor ſtill continued the party at Lower Forbes's under the Lines. On the night of the 23d, they diſcovered two men near the ſtone ſentry-box, within the ruins of the old barrier. The Serjeant's orders (the Reader may remember) were, not to fire but in his own defence, or in caſe of an alarm; but, obſerving them meaſuring, with a chain, the diſtance between the foot of the Rock and the Inundation, and thinking they might be perſons of ſome conſequence, and probably poſſeſſed of memorandums which might diſcover the motives of their manœuvres, he determined in this caſe to fire: they, in return, alarmed at his preparations, ſuddenly appeared on the defenſive; but the Serjeant was ſo lucky as to kill the principal perſon, and the other ran off. The body was inſtantly brought in, but no papers of conſequence were found about him. He was thought to have been a volunteer. The Serjeant, who was a *Cadet* in General Reden's regiment, was ſoon afterwards promoted to a commiſſion; but whether for this ſervice, or in his *tour*, I cannot inform my Reader.

THE Enemy's firing ſeemed now to be directed under the following regulations. About five or ſix in the morning, when the night-picquets were retiring from their poſts, the cannonade commenced, and continued pretty briſk till noon. From twelve to two o'clock there was the uſual intermiſſion; for, as I have remarked before, they would not be deprived of their cuſtomary nap, or *ſieſta*. In the decline of the day, they diſcharged more or leſs, as their caprice dictated. About ſeven in the evening, their cannon ceaſed, and their mortars took up the fire, continuing it till day-break of the ſucceeding day. The ammunition now expended was generally from

from four to five, and ſometimes ſix hundred ſhells in the twenty-four hours, with from ſix hundred to a thouſand ſhot. The profuſion of the former had greatly diminiſhed the immenſe piles in their artillery-park, and their howitzers were not ſo laviſh of their troubleſome ſhells as they had been. 1782, Sept.

THE 24th, the Brilliant frigate was raiſed after much trouble. The ſame day about noon, upwards of fifty boats, which had been aſſembled for the attack, returned to the weſtward, and the mantlet-boats retired up the river Palmones. The departure of the former, with others which had left the Bay the two preceding days, reduced their ſmall craft to a very trifling number.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER VIII.

The Combined Fleets remain in Gibraltar Bay, being determined to oppoſe the relief of the Garriſon.—Captain Curtis viſits the Enemy's Camp to eſtabliſh a cartel.—Enemy raiſe additional works.—The Combined Fleets greatly diſtreſſed by a hurricane.—A Spaniſh line-of-battle ſhip is driven under the walls of Gibraltar, and ſubmits to the Garriſon.—At this juncture the Britiſh Fleet appear in the Straits, but the convoy unfortunately paſs the Rock to the eaſtward.—Letters received from the Britiſh Miniſtry by the Governor.—The Combined Fleets, after making repairs, follow the Britiſh Fleet, but avoid an action.—Lord Howe conducts the convoy ſafe into the Bay, ſails to the weſtward, and is followed by the Combined Fleets.—Enemy's cannonade diminiſhes, and the fire from the Garriſon increaſes.—Enemy eſtabliſh a poſt under the Rock near the Devil's tower.—Repeat their attacks from the gun-boats.—The Duke de Crillon acquaints General Eliott that the preliminaries of a GENERAL PEACE *had been ſigned.—Hoſtilities in conſequence ceaſe.—The Emperor of Morocco ſends a preſent of cattle with a letter to General Eliott, who ſoon afterwards receives from England official accounts of the peace.—Interview between the Duke de Crillon and the Governor.—The Governor views the Spaniſh batteries, and dines at San Roque.—The Duke returns the viſit, in the Garriſon.—Ceremony of inveſting the Governor with the Order of the Bath.—Sir George Auguſtus Eliott's ſpeech to the Garriſon, upon communicating to them the* THANKS *of the King and Parliament for their* DEFENCE *of* GIBRALTAR.

1782, Sept. NOTWITHSTANDING we might naturally infer from the diſperſion of their ſmall craft, that the Enemy had at length relinquiſhed the hope of taking Gibraltar by force of arms; yet the continuance of their cannonade, and the preſence of the Combined Fleets, (though

(though frequent opportunities had offered for their return to the weſtward) rendered their conduct ſo ambiguous, that we could form no idea what line they purpoſed to purſue in their future operations. We knew a relief was intended by the Britiſh Fleet; but we could never imagine, if there was any thing of an equality, that the Enemy would venture an oppoſition, even though a victory might make them maſters of Gibraltar. We waited therefore a few days to obſerve the movements of our adverſaries, and by their actions expected to ſolve the difficulty. 1782, Sept.

THE evening of the 26th of September, the whole of the Combined Army were under arms, formed in one line (which extended about four miles and a half) from the river Guadaranque to very near Fort Tonara. Some perſons of high rank, attended by a numerous ſuite of cavalry, paſſed along the front; and they were not diſmiſſed till after ſun-ſet. In the evening, Major Horsfall, of the 72d regiment, was wounded by a ſplinter of a ſhell. At night, another of our workmen in the Prince's lines fell from the extremity, and was killed. A party was detached from Landport to bring in the body, and the Queen's-lines and other guards ordered to protect them: the Enemy however remained quiet. The 27th, their parties began to collect bruſh-wood for faſcines. This circumſtance ſerved the more to increaſe our doubts relative to their future conduct. The ſame day, our Navy got up the Porcupine frigate; the Engineers alſo finiſhed the Royal and Green's-lodge batteries. The former is thirteen hundred, and the latter nine hundred feet above the level of the Iſthmus; yet, notwithſtanding this elevation, the Enemy's fire, during Don Alvarez's bombardment, was found to be ſo galling, that the Engineers were under the neceſſity of covering them with caiſſoned merlons. Several launches full of troops were obſerved, on the 29th, going on board the Combined Fleet. They were ſuppoſed to be Marines who had been landed from the men of war

previous

1782, Sept. previous to the Grand Attack. A flag of truce, the ſame day, brought clothes for the priſoners. Early on the morning of the 30th, a ſoldier of the 72d regiment deſerted from the ſerjeant's party at Lower Forbes's. His own brother was one of the guard. The ſame day, the Combined Fleets were joined by a line-of-battle ſhip. The Enemy's cannonade ſtill continued to be about a thouſand, or eleven hundred rounds of ſhot and ſhells in the twenty-four hours. Willis's batteries, and the extremity of the Prince's and Queen's lines, were much damaged from the ſixty-four-gun battery. A flag of truce went from the Garriſon with a letter, and two parcels, which had been ſent on the 29th, directed for perſons who could not be found amongſt the priſoners. In the evening of the 30th, the mortar-boats bombarded our camp. At firſt we imagined they were alone, but the gun-boats ſoon afterwards fired upon the town from the northward. Two ſhells fell in the Hoſpital, and wounded ſeveral of the ſick. Other caſualties alſo happened in the Garriſon. The priſoners upon Windmill-hill were alarmed on two or three ſhells falling near their camp; and it was not without ſome ſeverity, that their guards could keep themſelves within the boundaries.

Octob. EARLY on the firſt of October, a boat came into Little Bay, with a Corſican on board, who had eſcaped from Algeziras. He had been mate of a neutral veſſel; but hearing that ſome of his relations were in the Corſican corps, he was determined to join his countrymen. The intelligence which he brought was, that Lord Howe only waited ſome reinforcements to ſail for the relief of Gibraltar, and that the Combined Fleet were reſolved to oppoſe him. Thus conſoled with the hope of preventing the intended ſuccours, the Enemy ſtill flattered themſelves that Gibraltar muſt of neceſſity ſubmit, through the mere failure of proviſions. In the courſe of the day, the corpſe of a Spaniſh Officer was waſhed aſhore under our walls: a purſe of piſtoles, and a gold watch, were found in his pockets.

pockets. He was buried with reſpect, two Navy Officers attending the funeral; and the following day, a flag of truce delivered the watch and money, to be returned to his friends. The 2d, ſeveral men were wounded by the Enemy's ſhot, in the gallery above Farringdon's, which continued to be proſecuted with diligence; and Serjeant Harrop, of the 72d regiment, (a man univerſally admired for his gallantry and conduct in the works) was killed at Willis's. We obſerved, the ſame day, ſeveral boats, which formerly had mantlets in the bow, returning from the river Palmones; having, as we imagined, undergone ſome alterations, to enable them to act as gun-boats. In caſe of a viſit from the latter, ſignals were now determined upon, to intimate when the Artillery were to man the batteries. Two guns quick, and a red flag hoiſted upon a flag-ſtaff erected on the South baſtion, was to be the day-ſignal; two guns quick, and a light, the ſignal for the night. In the evening, we had an opportunity of practiſing our new ſignals, by the approach of the mortar-boats, which bombarded the Gárriſon for about two hours. The gun-boats, though perhaps attending them, did not fire. Previous to their viſit, ſome muſquets were diſcharged, and ſome ſignals made amongſt the Fleet; but we could not obſerve any particular movements. 1782, Oct.

In the forenoon of the 3d, a Spaniſh frigate, with a flag of truce at her fore-top-gallant maſt-head, anchored within gun-ſhot of the Old-mole head, and immediately Capt. Curtis went on board her. In the forenoon, Capt. Curtis returned, and the frigate ſailed back to the fleet. The wind at the time was ſo ſtrong, that ſhe was obliged to leave her anchor behind; which being mentioned to the Governor, orders were ſent, not to fire upon the boats when they returned to fiſh it up. The following day, Capt. Curtis, accompanied by the Governor's ſecretary and a Naval officer, went in his barge to the Orange-grove; where a carriage waited, and conducted

1782, Oct. them to Buena-Viſta, the Duke's quarters. The intention of this viſit, we afterwards underſtood, was to eſtabliſh a cartel with the Spaniards for the exchange of priſoners. Capt. Curtis was introduced, by the Duke de Crillon, to his Royal Highneſs the Count d'Artois, who thanked him, in very handſome terms, for his humanity and gallantry in relieving the unfortunate priſoners from the burning Battering-ſhips; requeſting Capt. Curtis at the ſame time to inform the Governor, that he entertained the higheſt eſteem and reſpect for him, for his benevolence and liberality to the priſoners upon the ſame occaſion. Before Capt. Curtis returned, which was in the evening, the kilns for heating ſhot were lighted, and other preparations made, as if ſome attack was expected. During this correſpondence, the Enemy's batteries obſerved a proper ſilence, in reſpect to the flag. Capt. Curtis informed us, that Lord Howe, with the Britiſh fleet, was on his paſſage to the Mediterranean. The Garriſon did not however feel that indeſcribable ſatisfaction and pleaſure on this intelligence, which we had experienced when Admirals Rodney and Darby were announced in 1780 and 1781. A French Rear-Admiral, in a three decker, with a frigate, and ſeveral ſmaller armed veſſels, joined the Combined Fleet on the 3d. The man of war had many ſignals flying when ſhe entered the Bay, which were anſwered by the Spaniſh Admiral.

The Enemy's cannonade was ſtill continued, with ſuch variation as their caprice dictated. The number of rounds of ſhot and ſhells uſually exceeded eight hundred in the twenty-four hours, and ſometimes amounted to eleven or twelve huddred. We amuſed them with a trifling return, directed chiefly to their parties, who, to our aſtoniſhment, were ſtill forming conſiderable dépôts of faſcines and materials in the lines. Lieut. Kenneth M'Kenzie, of the 73d, was wounded on the 4th, in the communication from the King's to the Queen's lines. Two days afterwards, agreeably to a flag of truce of the

the preceding day, the Spaniſh priſoners (excepting ten ſick in the Hoſpital, and fifty-nine Walons and foreigners who requeſted to ſtay behind) were ſent to the Combined camp. The Walons who preferred ſtaying in the Garriſon were embodied into thoſe corps which choſe to receive them. The 39th and 58th regiments entertained ten each; and the remainder were incorporated with the Corſican company. 1782, Oct.

Two of the Enemy's engineers had been obſerved, on the 4th, picketing out a work, extending from the ruins of the Mahon battery to the weſtern beach, croſſing the north-weſt angle of the fartheſt gardens. We were at a loſs what to conclude from this appearance of a determination ſtill to proſecute the ſiege. They did not however let us remain long in ſuſpenſe; for, on the morning of the 6th, we diſcovered that they had erected a ſtrong boyau of approach, extending, in the line before mentioned, about four hundred and thirty yards—near a quarter of a mile. It was raiſed with ſand-bags; and from its reſemblance to the original epaulement of the SIXTY-FOUR-gun battery, ſome imagined it was intended for the ſame purpoſe; though the Engineers were of opinion, it was only a communication to ſome additional works in embryo. Although the Enemy, by throwing up this extenſive work, gained by ſtealth a ſecond advantage upon the Garriſon, yet the Governor was determined, if poſſible, to prevent them completing it. The Old-mole head howitzers, with a warm fire from the heights, were opened at night upon this new object; and, as the former almoſt entirely *enfiladed* it, the Enemy were ſo much annoyed, that it was never finiſhed. The night of the 6th, they made good the communication to the parallel, from the extremity of the boyau, near the ruins of the Mahon battery, which was left imperfect the preceding night.

1782, Oct. THE following day, the St. Martin's battery took fire from the wadding or diſcharge of their own cannon. One merlon was deſtroyed, and another conſiderably damaged, before the flames were extinguiſhed. We threw a few ſhells from below, to diſturb them in this duty; but otherwiſe no particular notice was taken of the accident. The Enemy found their ſituation ſo extremely warm in their new boyau, that on the night of the 7th they threw up a ſtrong ſhoulder at the extremity near the beach, to protect them againſt the howitzers of the Old-mole head. The ſhells were nevertheleſs fired with ſuch judgement and dexterity, as juſt to clear the traverſe, and ſeemed to do as much execution in the interior part as before. Great quantities of faſcines, &c. were ſcattered in the rear; whence we concluded they purpoſed working in the night, but had been prevented by the vivacity of our fire. They alſo repaired the St. Martin's battery. A flag of truce brought over letters for the Governor and Capt. Curtis on the 8th; and at night, a boat ſailed for Leghorn with a midſhipman and ſix ſailors, bearing home diſpatches from the Governor. This was the firſt boat or veſſel which left the Garriſon after the victory of the preceding month.

THE Enemy, about the 8th or 9th, adopted a new plan for the regulation of their bombardment during the night: every ten or fifteen minutes they diſcharged five, ſeven, and ſometimes ten mortars at the ſame time, directing the ſhells principally to the ſame object. After a ſilence of the above period, they ſaluted us with a ſecond volley, and ſo on till morning gun-fire. The number of rounds continued variable, from four to ſix hundred ſhots, with almoſt the ſame proportion of ſhells, in the twenty-four hours. They were enabled to expend theſe immenſe quantities of ammunition by receiving conſtant ſupplies. The parties in the faſcine-park appeared now to be conſiderably increaſed, and an univerſal activity

activity ſeemed ſtill to prevail through the different departments. A perſon ignorant of what had paſſed, and ſuddenly brought to view their proceedings, might therefore naturally conclude from their operations, that they were elated with ſome ſucceſs, rather than depreſſed by a defeat. On the night of the 9th, ſome ſignals were made at Cabrita point, which were anſwered by the Combined Fleets, each ſhip ſhowing a light. 1782, Oct.

THE wind blew freſh weſterly on the 10th; and two frigates and a cutter joined the Combined Fleets from that quarter. In the evening, a number of ſignals were made by the Spaniſh Admiral, which were anſwered by various ſhips in the fleet. After ſun-ſet, the gale increaſed, and at midnight it blew a hurricane, with ſmart ſhowers of rain. Signal-guns were repeatedly fired by the Combined Fleets; and from their continuance, and the violence of the wind, we concluded ſome of them were in diſtreſs. At day-break, a Spaniſh two-decker was diſcovered in a crippled ſtate, cloſe in ſhore off Orange's baſtion: ſhe was under cloſe-reefed courſes, and had loſt her mizen-top-maſt. Obſerving her danger upon an Enemy's lee-ſhore, ſhe ſuddenly luffed up, and endeavoured to weather the Garriſon: as ſhe paſſed, ſeveral ſhot were fired through her from the King's baſtion, which killed two, and wounded two others; and ſoon afterwards ſhe grounded near Ragged-ſtaff, and ſtruck to the Garriſon, hoiſting an Engliſh jack over her own colours. A boat from the Speedwell cutter immediately took poſſeſſion of the San Miguel, or St. Michael, of ſeven-two guns, commanded by Don Juan Moreno, a *Chef d'Eſcadre*. The officers and men, to the number of ſix hundred and thirty-four (many of whom were diſmounted dragoons), were immediately landed, and conducted to the quarters before occupied by their friends upon Windmill-hill. The Governor was preſent when they were brought aſhore, and generouſly permitted them to take their baggage unſearched,

1782, Oct. unſearched, and the officers their ſtock of freſh proviſions. When the morning cleared up, ſo as to admit of our obſerving the ſtate of the Combined Fleets, we diſcovered the whole in great diſorder. One was on ſhore near their Grand magazine: a French ſhip of the line had loſt her foremaſt and bowſprit: one, a three-decker, was miſſing, ſuppoſed to be driven from her anchors to the eaſtward; and three or four were forced half-bay over (two within range of the Garriſon), where they all ſeemed to be in a very precarious ſituation. Many of the parapet-boats, and other ſmall craft, were alſo driven on ſhore near the Orange-grove. If the ſtorm had continued a few hours longer, it is not improbable that a three-decker, with ſeveral other ſhips, would have ſuffered the fate of the St. Michael. The wind, however, abated as the day advanced; and, when the ſwell would permit them to aſſiſt the diſabled ſhips, the boats were buſily employed in carrying out anchors and cables to thoſe which appeared moſt in diſtreſs. The Garriſon were not idle ſpectators of theſe movements: ſeveral ſea-mortars were ſoon brought to bear on the neareſt ſhips, and one was in a ſhort time obliged to move; but anchoring again off Point Mala, we continued annoying her with ſhells and red-hot ſhot, till ſhe warped out of our range.

THE priſoners were no ſooner landed from the prize, than the ſeamen began to lighten the veſſel, by removing her powder aſhore, and cutting away the mizen-maſt: but remaining ſtill aground, they carried out anchors to prevent her going further aſhore, intending to renew their exertions to warp her off at high water. The St. Michael was eſteemed one of the beſt ſailers in the Spaniſh navy. She was a new ſhip, built at the Havannah; very lofty between decks, which were of mahogany, and her beams of cedar. When the Combined Fleets appeared in the Engliſh Channel, the St. Michael was one of the leading ſhips, and was alſo in the

ſquadron

ſquadron which fired upon the Garriſon the 9th of September, when the Duke de Crillon opened his batteries. The Spaniſh officers informed us they had received intelligence, the preceding day, of the approach of the Britiſh Fleet; which had induced Admiral Cordova to order the Combined Fleets to lie at ſingle anchor, and prepare to weigh at the ſhorteſt notice: that they were thus ſituated when the gale came on; and, the hurricane ſtill increaſing, a three-decker, early in the morning, ran foul of the St. Michael, and forced her from her anchor: that ſhe immediately ſet ſail, but, as the event had evinced, found it impoſſible to weather the Rock. 1782, Oct.

THE intelligence of Lord Howe being ſo near, now, for the firſt time, gave us ſenſible pleaſure; not ſo much on account of our perſonal ſituation, as of the advantage which the Enemy's recent misfortunes would give his Lordſhip over his Opponents, as well towards accompliſhing the object of his orders, as affording him a further opportunity of acting as his Lordſhip's well-known abilities might dictate. We were ſo elated by our Enemy's diſtreſs, that ſome were ſo ſanguine as to anticipate the moſt glorious concluſion of the war, and our own ſufferings. Our hopes however were ſoon depreſſed by the intelligence of Lord Howe's great inferiority in number. Thirty-four ſail to oppoſe forty-two, which ſtill remained at anchor in the Bay, gave us reaſon to be apprehenſive for the ſafety of the Britiſh Fleet. The navigation of the Straits was ſo precarious, that, if his Lordſhip once entered the Mediterranean, he might probably be prevented from returning for a conſiderable time; and the Enemy, though now diſtreſſed, might, by the aſſiſtance of the camp, ſoon refit, and attack him under every advantage. By this digreſſion I am however anticipating the regular narrative. In the afternoon, a French two-decker ſailed to the eaſtward; and ſoon after, a ſettee came in from the weſt, and fired ſeveral guns as ſhe entered the Bay. At this time it was ſo very hazy

1782, Oct. hazy in the Straits, that we could not ſee the oppoſite coaſts. About ſun-ſet, ſeveral large ſhips were diſcovered through the haze; and ſoon after, the Latona frigate, Capt. Conway, anchored under our guns, and informed us, that the ſhips in the Gut were the Van of the Britiſh Fleet, commanded by Lord Howe, conſiſting of thirty-four ſail of the line, including eleven three-deckers, with ſix frigates and thirty-one ordnance-tranſports, and a reinforcement of upwards of ſixteen hundred men for the Garriſon. Capt. Conway further told us of the anxiety which prevailed at home, relative to the ſituation of Gibraltar; and that it was only off the ſouthern coaſt of Portugal that Lord Howe had his doubts removed, by receiving intelligence of the Enemy's late defeat. This welcome information, he ſaid, was accompanied by advice, that "the Com-"bined Fleets had taken their ſtation in the Bay of Gibraltar, "reſolutely determined to prevent, if poſſible, the intended relief." We learned, that upon receiving the latter intelligence, the Admirals and principal Officers were ſummoned on board the Victory; where particular inſtructions and orders were communicated, in expectation of an engagement, which was conſidered as unavoidable.

ALTHOUGH the Enemy's ſignals for the approach of the Britiſh Fleet were made early in the afternoon, yet the Spaniſh Admiral exhibited not the leaſt appearance of oppoſition to any reinforcements being ſent into the Bay. This favourable opportunity was however loſt; owing, as Lord Howe expreſſes in his official letter, "to the "want of timely attention to the circumſtances of the navigation." Only four or five tranſports reached the Bay; the reſt, with the Fleet, were carried by the current into the Mediterranean. At night, or early on the 12th, Capt. Curtis ſailed in the Latona, to inform Lord Howe of the calamity which had befallen the Enemy's fleet. At noon, the Britiſh Fleet appeared in good order off Eſtepona or Marbella; and the tranſports, with the frigates, were working to windward

windward to gain the Bay. As they approached the Iſthmus, the Enemy ſaluted them from their mortars, and fired upon them from behind the eaſtern advanced Guard-houſe. 1782, Oct.

WHILST the Britiſh Fleet, with the tranſports, were thus critically ſituated, the Combined Fleets were very active in repairing their damages, and in forming a line of battle along the ſhore. In the evening, a number of troops were embarked on board them from the camp. Their xebeques, cutters, armed brigs, and gun-boats, alſo aſſembled in Sandy-Bay, with an intention probably of picking up our ſtraggling tranſports. In the cloſe of the day, however, this fleet of craft returned to their main fleet. At night, the Panther man of war, and ſeveral tranſports, anchored in the Bay.

THE Enemy on the land-ſide perſevered in their cannonade, and, obſerving that the St. Michael had run aground within the range of their batteries, threw great numbers of ſhells, with an intent to deſtroy her. Many burſt over her, and ſome fell very near; but, as their artillery could only be directed by her maſts, none fell on board. They pointed their uſual weight of fire againſt our works, which the Governor (now that a proſpect of ſupplies appeared) returned with unuſual vivacity. Their new boyau ſeverely felt the effect of our ordnance. It was conſiderably deranged, and the *enfilading* howitzers at the Old-mole head prevented them from ſtrengthening it with any additions of conſequence. In the Garriſon-orders of the 12th, the following extracts were inſerted:

1782, Oct. G. O. "*Extract from a Letter to the Governor, from the Right*
"*Hon. the Earl of* Shelburne, *principal Secretary of*
"*State to His Majeſty. Dated St. James's, July* 10*th*,
"1782.

"I AM alſo honoured with His Majeſty's command to aſſure "you in the ſtrongeſt terms, that no encouragement ſhall be "wanting to the brave Officers and Soldiers under your command. "His Royal approbation of the paſt, will no doubt be a powerful "incentive to future exertions; and I have the King's authority to "aſſure you, that every diſtinguiſhed act of emulation and gallantry, "which ſhall be performed in courſe of the ſiege, by any, even "of the loweſt rank, will meet with ample reward from his gracious "protection and favour. Theſe His Majeſty's intentions you will "communicate to every part of your Garriſon, that they may be "perfectly ſatisfied their Royal Maſter feels for the difficulties they "are under, admires their glorious reſiſtance, and will be happy to "reward their merit."

"*Extract from a Letter to the Governor, from the Right Hon.*
"*General* Conway, *Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's*
"*Forces. Dated Auguſt* 31*ſt*, 1782.

"I AM now to add, that I have the King's command to inform "you, that he is in the greaſteſt degree ſatisfied with the brave and "ſteady defence made by your Garriſon; and His Majeſty is deſirous "of ſhowing them every mark of His Royal Approbation. It is "in this light that His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to con-"ſent to granting bât and forage-money, as a proper indulgence to "your Officers."

THESE

THESE extracts were peruſed by the Garriſon with great ſatisfaction, as they demonſtrated, that the ſafety of Gibraltar was eſteemed a matter of the firſt importance; and flattered us with the agreeable hopes, that our late ſervices would be acceptably received by our Friends and Countrymen. 1782, Oct.

THE Britiſh Fleet, at day-break on the 13th, was ſtill off Marbella, with the wind at weſt. About nine o'clock A.M. the Spaniſh Admiral made the ſignal for the Combined Fleets to weigh anchor. By one o'clock the whole were under way. At three, a French Rear-Admiral, being the laſt of the rear diviſion, cleared the Bay. Their number in all amounted to eighty ſail, of which the following, I believe, is an accurate account: ſix three-deckers, thirty-eight two-deckers, including ſeveral fifties (total forty-four men of war); five frigates; twenty-nine xebeques, cutters, armed ſhips, and brigs; alſo two, imagined to be fire-ſhips. Notwithſtanding little doubt was to be entertained of the Enemy's intention of leaving the Bay, the Panther man of war remained at anchor with ſeveral officers of the Garriſon on board, whom the Governor had permitted to act as volunteers in the engagement. When the Combined Fleets had cleared the Bay, they ſtood ſome time to the ſouthward, and leaving a line-of-battle ſhip and two frigates to prevent the Panther from joining her Admiral, drove with the current ſome leagues to the eaſtward. They then appeared to edge down towards the Britiſh Fleet, which was in cloſe line of battle upon a wind, with their heads to the ſouthward; the tranſports, with the frigates which had been beating up, falling behind them to leeward. Thus were both Fleets ſituated at the cloſe of the evening. Before the Enemy had totally quitted the Bay, Captain Curtis landed in a ſmall boat from the Latona frigate, with twenty thouſand pounds in ſpecie for the Garriſon, having narrowly eſcaped being cut off by the Combined Fleets. He told

1782, Oct. us the Britiſh Fleet were in high ſpirits, and impatient to engage notwithſtanding the Enemy's great ſuperiority. When the Combined Fleets firſt appeared in motion, the Spaniſh priſoners who had been landed from the St. Michael, were ſo overjoyed, that they could not forbear expreſſing their ecſtaſies in ſo riotous a manner, as to call for ſome ſeverity, to confine them within the limits of their camp.

As OUR obſervations on the manœuvres of the fleet were interrupted ſoon after ſun-ſet, we impatiently waited for the ſucceeding day to be ſpectators of the action, which was now conſidered as impoſſible to be avoided; and orders were therefore given for preparing ſeveral wards in the Navy Hoſpital for the reception of the wounded: but on the dawn of the 14th, the Fleets, to our aſtoniſhment, were ſome leagues diſtant from each other; the Britiſh being to leeward in the ſouth-eaſt quarter, whilſt the Combined Fleets appeared off Eſtepona. In the evening, the Britiſh Fleet could only be diſcovered from the ſummit of the Rock. It ſeemed to the Garriſon, that the Spaniſh Admiral, by having the weather-gage, had it in his option to bring the Britiſh Fleet to action if he pleaſed.—The Fleets being thus ſeparated, the Panther, about noon, endeavoured to join Lord Howe, but put back for want of wind. Seventeen gun-boats came from Algeziras, apparently to prevent her leaving the Bay; but, obſerving her caſt anchor, they returned.

THE Enemy's cannonade on the land-ſide was continued with great vivacity. A few days, nay, probably hours, were to turn the balance for or againſt their future hopes of obtaining the grand object of their wiſhes: they were not therefore economical in their ammunition; nor was the Garriſon in the leaſt behind with them in the briſk uſe of their ordnance. Lieut. Gromley, of the Royal Artillery,

Artillery, was mortally wounded in the evening, at Willis's, and died ſoon after he was brought to the Hoſpital. 1782, Oct.

PART of the Combined Fleets, in the morning of the 15th, were ſeen (though the weather was very hazy) off Marbella. The Britiſh Fleet was out of ſight; the Panther nevertheleſs attempted to join them. About eight A.M. the wind came about to the eaſtward. In the forenoon, nine polacres ſailed from the Spaniſh camp, with troops on board, for Ceuta. This brought to our recollection the critical ſtate of that Garriſon, both as to men and proviſions, when Admiral Rodney was in their neighbourhood in 1780; and the Enemy, from embracing this opportunity of ſending ſupplies, appeared not entirely to have forgotten it. About noon, the Britiſh Fleet was diſcovered in the offing, to the ſouth-eaſt of Ceuta, ſtanding under an eaſy ſail towards the Rock. At night the Latona, with eight or ten tranſports, anchored in the Bay. They informed us, that the Buffalo man of war, with the remaining twelve ſhips, had ſeparated (by order) from the Fleet, but had not afterwards joined. This intelligence gave us ſome uneaſineſs for their ſafety; but we flattered ourſelves they were gone, agreeably to inſtructions, to the Zafarine Iſlands, the place of rendezvous in caſe the fleets engaged. Capt. Conway, after a ſhort conference with the Governor, returned in the morning of the 16th to the Britiſh Fleet, which were cruiſing to the eaſtward of the Rock, with the wind at eaſt. The Combined Fleets were not in ſight: we concluded therefore that they were gone into Malaga to make further repairs, and join thoſe ſhips which had been forced from the Bay on the 11th. Since the arrival of the firſt tranſports, the Garriſon had been buſily employed in diſembarking the ſupplies. The former fleets had principally brought us proviſions; this brought us only men and ammunition, which probably might, without this ſupply, have become as ſcarce articles as the former had been.

THE

1782, Oct. THE exertions of the Navy not being ſucceſsful in floating the St. Michael, a hundred ſailors were detached on board, on the 17th, to their aſſiſtance; and not long afterwards, ſhe was anchored off the New mole. It was peculiarly fortunate that ſhe grounded on a bank of ſand, though ſhe was ſurrounded with rocks: her bottom was therefore little injured. Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. who had been formerly on this ſtation, was appointed to command her. The wind had now changed to the ſouth-weſt; and in the forenoon of the ſame day, a Britiſh frigate appeared from the weſt. She made a ſignal when off Europa, which being anſwered by our Fleet, ſhe immediately joined them. At night, the gun-boats being heard in the Bay, our batteries were manned to receive them; but, upon a gun being fired from the St. Michael, they threw up their rockets, and returned. Some were of opinion that they meditated an attempt to cut her out. The 18th, the wind again came about to the eaſt; and the Buffalo, with eleven of the miſſing tranſports, arrived in the courſe of the day. Theſe ſhips, as we had conjectured, had ſeparated from the Fleet, and were proceeding to the place of rendezvous, when, not hearing the engagement, and the wind veering about, they returned, and were very near joining the Combined Fleets, but diſcovered their error time enough to rectify it. The miſſing veſſel, they informed us, had been taken by the Enemy, ſome days before, off Malaga; and having on board, the wives and baggage of the two regiments which were on board the Fleet, and were intended for our reinforcement, her capture greatly diſtreſſed thoſe corps, and the Garriſon heartily condoled with them. The Latona, in her return to the Fleet, chaſed and boarded a veſſel, which proved to be a Spaniſh fire-ſhip. The crew deſerting her, were conducted, by two gun-boats attending, to a xebeque at ſome diſtance, which afterwards went into Ceuta. The prize was ſent into the Bay. About noon, four or five men of war arrived from the Fleet, with the 25th and 59th regiments. Lord Mulgrave, who

who commanded the diſembarkation, landed the troops with the greateſt expedition under the line-wall at the New mole, Roſia and Camp Bays, and returned to Lord Howe off Tetuan. The two regiments were encamped before ten o'clock at night; the former behind the Barracks, the latter upon Windmill-hill. We now learned that the Admiral, having accompliſhed the object of the expedition, intended to embrace the favourable opportunity of the wind, and immediately return to the weſtward, In the courſe of the night, the fire-ſhip brought in by Capt. Conway was purpoſely ſet on fire, and being anchored apart from the ſhipping, blew up without doing any damage. The Latona ſoon afterwards joined the Britiſh Fleet. Capt. Vallotton, the Governor's firſt Aide-de-camp, embarked in her to bear home the public diſpatches. Capt. Curtis alſo went in her, to communicate a meſſage from the Governor to Lord Howe; and did not return. 1782, Oct.

At day-break on the 19th, both Fleets, to our great aſtoniſhment, were in ſight; the Combined Fleets being ſome leagues to windward. When the Britiſh Fleet was abreaſt of Europa, Lord Howe diſpatched the Tiſiphone fire-ſhip, with a further ſupply of powder collected from the Fleet. The Britiſh Fleet afterwards put before the wind, and ſtood, under an *eaſy* ſail, in cloſe order to the weſtward. The Van of the Combined Fleet, compoſed of French ſhips, followed with a preſs of canvaſs at ſome diſtance. By two o'clock P.M. Lord Howe was out of ſight; but the Spaniſh ſhips ſailing heavily, it was night before they diſappeared. Though fully convinced of the prudence of his Lordſhip's conduct, it was no very pleaſing proſpect for a Britiſh Garriſon to behold a Britiſh Fleet, though inferior in force, lead the Enemy. At night, the wind changed to the ſouth-weſt; and the ſucceeding day, a briſk cannonade was heard from that quarter. This however could not proceed from the action which afterwards took place between the Fleets,

1782, Oct. Fleets, as the firing was heard early in the morning.* Some time on the 19th, a guard of two ſubalterns, and ninety-ſix men, was ordered from the 25th and 59th regiments on board the St. Michael, where they remained till ſhe was completely repaired.

SEVERAL

* The preceding glorious victory of the Garriſon over the Combined Powers of Spain and France, and the fortunate circumſtances attending this relief, which finally determined the fate of Gibraltar, and undoubtedly had material influence in producing the enſuing peace, were eſteemed events of ſuch moment, that the City of London voted an hiſtorical Painting to be placed in the new Council-Chamber at Guildhall, as a teſtimony of their reſpect to the gallant conduct of Sir George Auguſtus Eliott, K.B. Governor of Gibraltar, Lord Viſcount Howe, Commander of the Fleet, and the reſt of His Majeſty's Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, employed in the defence and relief of that important fortreſs.

Mr. Copley, whoſe pencil as an hiſtorical painter had recently received an additional laurel by a Painting repreſenting the Death of the immortal Chatham, was ſelected as being the beſt qualified to execute this public monument, ſo worthy the firſt City in the univerſe. The vote was paſſed in 1783; and this Gentleman has employed the greateſt part of his time ſince that period on this ſubject.

The Painting, which is now (1789) nearly finiſhed, is neceſſarily divided into two compartments: the upper one, exhibiting the Victory of the Garriſon, is 25 feet long by $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; the under compartment, repreſenting its Relief, is 6 feet in height, by the above-mentioned length; the whole making $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 25.

This uncommon ſize of canvas is without ſeam, and is no leſs honourable to the Manufactures of this Country, than the magnificent and ſublimely-grand combination of objects which the ingenious Artiſt has exhibited on its ſurface is to the abilities of the Painter. Mr. Copley, for the chief compartment, has with happy judgement ſelected as his principal incident the memorable moment when Britiſh Seamen, at the perilous hazard of their own lives, reſcued a devoted Enemy from inevitable deſtruction. The Governor, Lieut. Governor, and ſeventeen of the principal Officers of the Garriſon (all portraits as large as life), are introduced in the fore-ground as ſpectators of this heroic inſtance of courage and magnanimity which ſo gloriouſly concluded the victory of the preceding day. At a diſtance is ſeen the Camp of the Combined Armies of France and Spain.—The under compartment repreſents the Relief of the Garriſon by Lord Howe. The Rock of Gibraltar, with the Combined Fleets, is in the back ground; and the Tranſports are paſſing into the Bay under cover of the Britiſh Fleet. This Painting is enriched alſo with the Portraits of Lord Howe and other Naval Officers.

The ſummer of 1790, it is expected, will ſee this aſtoniſhing production of the pencil before the Public.

SEVERAL large ſhips were obſerved, on the 20th, to be anchored at ſome diſtance from Algeziras; and as ſix or ſeven were conjectured to be fire-ſhips, precautions were accordingly taken, and the batteries from South baſtion to Europa ordered, in caſe of alarm, to be doubly manned. The Enemy, the ſame day, got off the man of war which ran aſhore near their Grand magazine. In the evening, ſome movements were obſerved in the French camp; and on the ſucceeding day moſt of the tents were ſtruck. In the afternoon, the Spaniſh Prieſt was confined to his houſe, for holding converſation with ſome of the priſoners on Windmill-hill. The Enemy's cannonade was ſtill continued, upon an average of about five or ſix hundred rounds in the twenty-four hours. They lined ſome part of the new boyau with faſcines, and raiſed a few traverſes in the rear, notwithſtanding our briſk fire: they were, however, prevented from making any additions of conſequence. On the 22d, a polacre arrived from Algiers, with intelligence from the Britiſh Conſul, that Lord Howe had ſailed for the relief of Gibraltar. Happily his Lordſhip had effected that buſineſs, and probably before they at Algiers were informed of the Britiſh Fleet having left England. 1782, Oct.

THE extreme diſtreſs which the Garriſon had experienced in the cloſe of the years 1779 and 1780, and the great profits which from the exigencies of thoſe periods had ariſen to the adventurers who ran the hazard of a voyage with proviſions for our relief, were, by this time, pretty generally known at home. The favourable opportunity of a ſafe convoy under the Britiſh Fleet, prompted, therefore, many maſters of tranſports (ſome of whom had been in the Garriſon before during the war) to lay in a ſtock of various articles, with the proſpect that the diſtreſſes of their *friends* might afford theſe *truly humane and generous patriots* an occaſion to ſell them, on their arrival, at their own price. Although theſe ſupplies were moſt highly acceptable, yet the Garriſon was not at this

1782, Oct. time in ſuch abſolute need of their aſſiſtance, as to purchaſe them at thoſe enormous prices which before had been given with pleaſure; nor in juſtice did we think, from the little riſk the adventurers ran, that they deſerved ſuch immenſe profits. A Committee of officers from every corps aſſembled on the 23d, to conſider what meaſures to purſue in order to prevent ſuch impoſitions in future; and, as every article brought to the Garriſon was ſold at public auction, it was unanimouſly agreed, that a certain price ſhould be fixed upon each article, allowing ſuch profit as might reaſonably be thought adequate to the hazard; and when the eſtimate was publiſhed, every officer (I believe) pledged his honour not to exceed the terms therein ſpecified.*

THE prudent and manly regulation of the Committee was ſtrictly attended to for about a fortnight, but it had not that immediate effect we expected: many of our *generous* countrymen, rather than diſpoſe of their ventures for a profit of a hundred and fifty, and in ſome inſtances three hundred per cent. very liberally determined to ſell them for a *trifling* advantage at Liſbon, or elſewhere, in their way home. We ſhould nevertheleſs have ſoon got the better of their obſtinacy, had we continued determined and conſiſtent ourſelves: but ſome individuals, who preferred ſelf-gratification to the public good, beginning to evade the agreement, the WHOLE was cancelled, and the demands of the adventurers became afterwards equally as exorbitant, if not more ſo than before. So little dependence is there upon the adherence of a multitude to any ſumptuary regulations, however eſſential to their real intereſt.

THE mortar-boats, on the night of the 23d, paid us a viſit, and did conſiderable damage. Their ſhells were chiefly directed towards the New mole. The Hector cutter, in Government's ſervice, was ſunk

* See Appendix.

ſunk by a ſhell, and every thing on board loſt. Several other veſſels narrowly eſcaped the ſame fate. We fired upon them from Willis's and the Old mole; but their gun-boats were ſilent. The 24th, we obſerved that the Enemy had ſtruck the tents of four or five battalions, and two regiments were ſeen this day marching along the beach. The day following, ſome baggage was obſerved removing from the Duke's quarters; which gave us great hopes that his Grace was preparing to leave the camp, and that matters were verging towards a concluſion. In the evening a deſerter came in, a native Catalonian. He informed us there had been an engagement between the Britiſh and Combined Fleets, but could give us no particulars. He further told us that their camp was breaking up: ſixteen battalions had already marched away, and others were preparing to decamp: that they had ceaſed to work in their approaches; and that their night-guards conſiſted of four thouſand men, under the command of two brigadier generals: concluding with acquainting us, that the winter-camp before the Garriſon was to conſiſt of twenty thouſand men: that additional gun-boats were building to conſtantly haraſs us; and that a corporal and twelve men were ſtationed in the Gardens to prevent deſertion. The 26th, the tents occupied by the Duke's corps encamped before Buena-Viſta were ſtruck; which ſerved to increaſe our hopes, that the proſpect was not far diſtant of an end to our fatigues. Don Juan Moreno left the Garriſon the ſame day, with a flag of truce. Our boat could not learn any further account of the engagement; but the officers were informed, that a general peace was expected, as the Americans had been acknowledged independent by Great-Britain. 1782, Oct.

More battalions left the Enemy's camp on the 27th: their cannonade nevertheleſs was continued, and ſeveral ſhot ranged as far as the entrance of Windmill-hill; a diſtance of about five thouſand yards. Their camp was ſtill decreaſing on the 28th and 29th; and

1782, Oct. we judged from our obſervations, that about twenty-three battalions, with a brigade of artillery, had marched into the country. The laſt deſerters ſaid many had taken their route to Cadiz. The 30th, we obſerved the Enemy had ſtationed a guard under the Rock near the Devil's tower. They were taken ſome notice of by our Artillery, who endeavoured to annoy them with ſmall projectiles from the ſummit of the Northern front. The Tiſiphone, Captain Sandys, with five or ſix ordnance-ſhips (having a hundred and ſixty Jews on board), ſailed for England early in the morning of the 31ſt. The ſame day, a ſoldier of the 97th regiment *was killed at Roſia*, by a long-range ſhot from the Iſthmus.

Nov. THREE deſerters came in on the 2d and 4th of November, but could give no ſatisfactory information relative to the action between the Fleets. They ſaid the French troops had quitted the camp with the Royal Volunteers. The Enemy's camp continued to break up on the 7th and 8th, though ſome of the regiments, it was imagined, took poſſeſſion of the large building eaſtward of Point Mala, which had been built for a hoſpital. On the 7th, two men of war and a ſloop (ſuppoſed to be French, from the Weſt-Indies) paſſed to the eaſtward. The Spaniſh gun-boats ſeemed to ſuſpect they were enemies, and intended to come in; as they were in motion, and appeared to be preparing for an attack. The 8th, twenty-three gun-boats paraded at a ſhort diſtance from the Garriſon, extending in a line a-head to the ſouthward. We expected an attack upon the St. Michael; but an eaſterly wind ſpringing up, they returned. They had ſcarcely got back, when a ſignal was made at Cabrita Point, and they again put about. Our attention was engaged by this manœuvre; and upon inveſtigating the cauſe, we diſcovered a ſloop ſtanding towards the Garriſon from the eaſtward. If this veſſel had continued the courſe ſhe then ſteered, ſhe might undoubtedly have reached the Rock: whether, however,

it

it was owing to the weſterly current off Europa, or the ignorance of the crew, we could not determine; in the courſe of an hour ſhe drove ſo conſiderably to leeward, as to be out of the protection of our guns, and after receiving ſeveral diſcharges of round and grape from the gun-boats, was boarded by the Enemy. Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. (who ſince Captain Curtis's departure commanded in the Bay) ordered ſeveral barges out to her aſſiſtance, but to no purpoſe. A boat, with five of her crew, eſcaped to the Garriſon, and informed us ſhe was laden with ſugar and tea from Falmouth. Soon afterwards, a Daniſh dogger was brought to an anchor in the Bay, by a gun from Europa: ſhe was laden with rice and pilchards from England. A flag of truce, on the 9th, went with a letter to the Duke; and in the evening, another brought over Enſign Lewis, of the 58th regiment, with a Quarter-maſter and a Volunteer of the 25th, who had been taken in the Minerva brig, with the baggage, &c. of the 25th and 59th regiments. This flag alſo brought over other priſoners. By theſe gentlemen, we learned that an engagement had taken place between Lord Howe and Admiral Cordova, and that the latter was returned into port with his fleet much ſhattered. 1782, Nov.

AFTER the departure of the Fleets, little attention was paid by the Enemy to the blockade. Not one cruiſer was now to be ſeen in the Straits, or to the Eaſtward; and few veſſels of force were ſtationed at Cabrita Point. The idea of gaining Gibraltar, either by force or ſtratagem, ſeemed at length to be totally relinquiſhed. Their cannonade from the land nevertheleſs was continued; but as it gradually diminiſhed, and ſcarce exceeded at this time two hundred and fifty rounds in the twenty-four hours, we imagined it would in a ſhort time totally ceaſe. The St. Philip's Caſtle, and ſeveral ordnance-ſhips, had left the Bay the evening of the 8th; and on the 10th and 12th, two light veſſels came to Algeziras,

1782, Nov. Algeziras, which from their appearance were thought to be of the latter. On the 12th, a flag of truce went with a letter to the Duke: whilſt it was out, the Enemy's gun-boats commenced a ſmart cannonade upon the St. Michael (which was now refitted), whilſt their mortar-boats bombarded our camp. We returned their fire; and two of the mortar-boats retired very early, the others following them in about an hour. Three or four ſhot were fired through the St. Michael, but no other damage was received. Our flag returned juſt as the cannonade ceaſed. As it appeared probable that the Enemy might renew their attacks upon the Prize, Colonel Williams, who commanded the Artillery, ordered more mortars to be diſtributed along the ſea-line, from the King's baſtion to the New-mole fort. The 15th, a regiment quitted their camp; and at night their workmen raiſed about twenty traverſes in the rear of their advanced boyau, extending from the parallel about half the length of the work. Our fire at this period was variable. The day following, between twenty and thirty tranſports, with troops on board, ſailed under convoy of two frigates for the weſtward. Their artillery alſo about this time removed moſt of the ordnance from their park to the landing-place; where we numbered thirty cannon and five mortars, with a great quantity of ſhot and ſhells ready for embarkation. The 17th, a xebeque, and ſeveral armed veſſels and gun-boats, anchored at Cabrita Point, as if they had determined to renew the blockade. Three days after, all the Spaniſh priſoners taken in the St. Michael, excepting a few who choſe to remain behind, were ſent to the camp. The Spaniſh officers, on this occaſion, informed us that there had been an engagement between the Britiſh and Combined Fleets, which had ended to the advantage of the *former*. In the evening of the 20th, a party of about an hundred men were ſeen to go from the eaſtern part of the Enemy's parallel to the back of the rock. We could not at that time account for the marching of theſe troops. The

ſmall

ſmall craft continued at Cabrita Point, the men of war and larger veſſels being at anchor off the Orange-grove. Four ſail of the line and three frigates, beſides xebeques, &c. were now in the Bay. The Enemy, on the 21ſt and 22d, embarked a vaſt quantity of powder from their grand magazine on board the men of war. Moſt of the ſpare ordnance had already been ſhipped on board, and others were removing daily toward the beach. 1782, Nov.

Two boats arrived on the 23d from Portugal: they brought certain intelligence of the preceding action between the Fleets. The particulars of this intelligence were, that a partial action had taken place between the Britiſh, of thirty-four ſhips, and the Combined Fleets of forty-ſix ſhips of the line; that, though the latter had the weather-gage, they ſtudiouſly avoided a cloſe engagement; and after a cannonade of ſeveral hours, hauled their wind, and directed their courſe to Cadiz. The ſame day, Lieut. John M'Kenzie, of the 73d, was dangerouſly wounded at Willis's. The Enemy's fire now ſcarcely exceeded a hundred and fifty rounds. Two more boats got in from Faro the night of the 26th. Our ſucceſs, in obtaining theſe welcome ſupplies, rendered the Enemy more vigilant and active to intercept them: every boat, even friends, which approached the Rock, raiſed their ſuſpicion.

THOUGH every appearance in their camp indicated that they had given up all hopes of ſubduing the Garriſon by force, their parties on the Iſthmus continued to be very buſy, and ſome evenings they made additions of traverſes to their works. Heavy timber was alſo brought forward to the parallel, but for what purpoſe we could not then imagine. Their advanced parties had likewiſe the audacity frequently to approach half way upon the cauſeway from Bay-ſide; but the Artillery having orders to *ſcower* the Gardens, and the neighbourhood of Bay-ſide, with grape from the Old mole, their curioſity

1782, Nov. curioſity in a ſhort time was pretty well cooled. Towards the cloſe of this month, the Enemy's fire became more faint, and ill directed, whilſt ours was more animated and effectual. Our Engineers continued to be conſtantly engaged. The rebuilding of the whole flank of the Prince of Orange's baſtion, a hundred and twenty feet in length, with ſolid maſonry, (which was now nearly finiſhed), in the face of ſuch powerful Artillery, can ſcarcely be paralleled in any ſiege.

Dec. In the beginning of December, the Achilles ordnance-ſhip, with two or three boats, arrived from England and Portugal. The 6th, a Venetian ſhip was driven by the current under the guns of Europa: we fired to bring her to, and the maſter inſtantly came aſhore, and informed us ſhe was bound to London; but, before he could return, his veſſel was boarded by three gun-boats, which towed her to Algeziras. The maſter then came into the Garriſon, and at night was permitted to follow his veſſel. The following evening, a German deſerted to us from the Walon guards. He informed us, that the Enemy ſtationed every evening a guard of three hundred men near the Devil's tower, where they had miners at work in a cave; hoping to form a mine, to blow up the north part of the Rock. We paid no kind of attention at firſt to this intelligence; ſo ridiculous, and even chimerical, the ſcheme appeared. Recollecting however that a party had been obſerved to march that way ſome evenings before, and remarking, upon a cloſer inſpection, that every evening a numerous body of men approached along the eaſtern ſhore towards that quarter, we began to give ſome credit to this ſingular information.* The above deſerter alſo informed us, that the Enemy had removed ſome ordnance from the parallel, and that their guards and advanced parties were ſtill very ſtrong.

By

* In 1727, the Beſiegers formed the deſign of blowing up Willis's batteries by a mine; but it is imagined they found it impracticable, as they never attempted to ſpring the mine, though the Journal of that Siege mentions it was loaded.

1782, Dec.

By this period, our Engineers had penetrated a conſiderable diſtance in the gallery above Farringdon's battery, and had opened five embraſures to the front of the Rock; and, to have a more ſecure communication to this ſingular work, a covered way was ſunk, by blaſting the rock from the above battery, to the entrance of the gallery. The ſucceſs with which this work had been proſecuted, and the conſiderable advantages which promiſed to reſult from it when finiſhed, induced the Governor to order that a ſimilar battery, but only for two guns, ſhould be made in the rock near Crouchett's battery, above the Prince of Heſſe's baſtion; and the workmen had now made ſome advances therein. On the 12th, a guard-boat of the St. Michael, with two officers and ſeven ſailors, went over to the Enemy. We afterwards learned from the Officers, who returned in a flag of truce, that the ſailors roſe upon them, ſaying they were reſolved to go over to the Enemy: that Lieut. Small, who commanded the boat, drew his hanger, and attempted a ſtroke at the man who was ſpokeſman upon the occaſion; but that he was knocked down by the coxſwain with the tiller of the rudder: that, whilſt he was thus ſenſeleſs, they had it in debate to throw him overboard; but, by the interceſſion of the young midſhipman, he was preſerved, and, when taken aſhore, was ſome time before he recovered.

The Enemy's parties under the rock, near the Devil's tower, began now to engage our curioſity. Every part of the north front was explored, to endeavour, if poſſible, to diſcover what they were about. At length, on the 15th, a place was found above Green's-lodge, whence we could diſtinguiſh a part of their work. The communication with this poſt, being along a level beach, was greatly expoſed to our fire. When their parties were diſcovered advancing from the eaſt flank of the ſixty-four-gun battery, our Artillery at Willis's and on the heights prepared to ſalute them. They were permitted to approach unmoleſted within two or three hundred yards, when a

1782, Dec. general volley was diſcharged of cohorn-ſhells, with grape, ſeconded by the mortars on the Levant battery, loaded with hand-ſhells, or grenades, quilted together. *A chance*, or mine, was ſometimes ſprung upon them from the top, when they had nearly got under the rock; the ſtones from which added not a little to their confuſion and loſs. Notwithſtanding they were in this manner obliged every evening to paſs the gantlope of our fire, they continued to bring materials, and maintained their poſt with ſurpriſing obſtinacy. Some of the guard were ſeen frequently, in the day, to advance from their cover: a party of Corſicans, who hitherto had done no other duty than guard the priſoners on Windmill-hill, were ordered therefore to the poſt above Green's-lodge, to fire wall-pieces upon thoſe that appeared from below.

A FLAG of truce went from the Garriſon on the 17th. The Spaniſh Aide-de-camp informed us, that preliminaries of a General Peace were expected to be ſigned in the courſe of the month. The ſucceeding day another flag went from the Governor with letters to the Duke: it had ſcarcely returned, when twenty-nine gun and mortar boats commenced a ſpirited attack upon the St. Michael, and other ſhips, at anchor off Buena-Viſta. Since theſe boats had made a cuſtom of firing upon the Garriſon, we never remarked them to be arranged with more judgement, or to behave with greater gallantry, than they did on this occaſion. The mortar-boats compoſed the centre diviſion, and a diviſion of gun-boats was arranged on each flank; their line of battle extending about two miles. They got their diſtance the firſt round, and retained it with ſuch preciſion, that almoſt every ſhell fell within fifty yards of the St. Michael, which was the chief object of their attack. The ſeventy-fourth ſhell fell on board, about mid-ſhip; pierced the firſt, and broke on the lower deck; killed four, and wounded eleven ſailors, three of them mortally. After this accident, Sir Charles Knowles, being apprehenſive

apprehenſive of the moſt fatal conſequences if a ſhell ſhould fall into the magazine, removed the powder, through the oppoſite port-holes, into a launch, which was immediately towed under the rock: eighty barrels, which could not be removed, were thrown into the ſea. The Enemy ſtill maintained a warm fire, but, it is imagined, did not obſerve that any had fallen on board. Several ſhells carried away ornaments and parts of her rigging: fortunately however ſhe received no further injury. Not one ſhell came aſhore from the boats. Captain Gibſon, at the commencement of the action, rowed out with eight gun-boats from the New mole, and very warmly attacked their northern diviſion. On his appearing in motion, three parapet-boats advanced from the Orange-grove to take our boats in flank. One of this number was however ſoon diſabled by the Garriſon, and the other two joined the main body. When the Enemy had expended their ammunition, the mortar-boats retired, and the gun-boats covered their retreat in a moſt beautiful manner. They ſtood towards the Orange-grove, and embarked ſome of their crews on board the men of war. Three of the line-of-battle ſhips, two frigates, and a xebeque, with ſeveral bomb-ketches, and other veſſels, which were all laden with military ſtores, ſailed to the weſtward. The Enemy's land-batteries, as is mentioned before, were gradually diminiſhing in their fire; but upon this occaſion, they ſupported the boats from the Bay with a very animated additional cannonade. 1782, Dec.

THE remainder of the Enemy's ſhips, laden with military ſtores, ſailed on the night of the 19th from the Orange-grove to the weſtward. The wind continued eaſterly; and on the ſucceeding night, or rather the morning of the 21ſt, blew ſo ſtrong a gale, that the St. Michael was driven from her anchors more than half-bay over: every exertion was made to recover her ſtation, but all proved ineffectual; when fortunately an eddy-wind brought her about,

1782, Dec. and Sir Charles Knowles was happy to run her aground within the New mole on a ſand-bank ſouth of the tank. The gale was ſo powerful on Windmill-hill, that the tents of the 59th regiment were torn from the pickets, and carried a conſiderable diſtance from the camp-ground. To obviate the like diſagreeable circumſtances in future, that regiment was removed to encamp in Southport ditch, oppoſite Sydow's (formerly Hardenberg's) regiment. This arrangement obliged the town-parade to be changed; and the guards afterwards aſſembled on the Red ſands, which continues at this time to be the general parade. In the courſe of the day, the St. Michael was warped into deep water, and moored in the New mole. At night a deſerter came in: he informed us that the Enemy had twenty miners at work near the Devil's tower, protected by a ſtrong guard; that we annoyed their communication with that poſt very much, and every evening killed and wounded many men. In conſequence of this intelligence, our fire towards that quarter was increaſed. A flag of truce, on the 20th, had informed us that the women belonging to the 25th and 59th regiments were at the Enemy's camp, waiting more moderate weather, to be ſent by water into the Garriſon. The 22d, they were received; but upon their landing were conducted to the Naval hoſpital, where ſome few of them were detained by the faculty as exceptionable. Lieut. Small, of the Navy, came over on the 23d in a flag of truce. He told us the Enemy's ſmall craft had materially ſuffered from the ſtorm which had ſo greatly endangered the St. Michael. The Duke de Crillon, the day following, viſited the parallel, and was preſent in the weſtern boyau, whilſt an engineer picketed out a work at the extremity of it, near the beach. At intervals, we could now diſtinctly hear the exploſion of the mines in the Enemy's cave or gallery at the Devil's tower. Few men were however to be ſeen in that neighbourhood; though at night they continued the reliefs, and brought materials as uſual.

In

1782, Dec.

In the afternoon of the 25th, we obſerved the gun and mortar boats in motion; and about four o'clock, eighteen of the former, and eleven of the latter, advanced from Algeziras, apparently with an intention of renewing their attack upon the unfortunate St. Michael; but eleven of our gun-boats oppoſing them, the centre diviſion of mortar-boats, and the ſouthward diviſion, ſtood towards Europa, and began a warm bombardment upon our Camp, throwing their ſhells indiſcriminately from Windmill-hill to South ſhed. Our gun-boats in this action behaved with great gallantry, directing their oppoſition entirely againſt the mortar-boats; the fire of which they in a great meaſure diverted from the ſhipping. A blind ſhell nevertheleſs fell into the ward-room of the St. Michael; and another ſhell carried away the mizen-maſt of the Porcupine frigate, and burſt in the ſtate-cabin. Seven or eight ſhells fell within the hoſpital-wall: one diſploded in a ward, and killed and wounded ſeveral of the ſick. Several houſes and ſheds were alſo deſtroyed, and others conſiderably injured. In ſhort, it was thought to be the warmeſt attack we had ever experienced from the gun-boats; and our men, being moſtly in ſpirits after their Chriſtmas dinner, were conſequently leſs upon their guard. One was killed, and ſeven were wounded, in the camp. As our Artillery had time to prepare, the Enemy's cannonade was returned with great vivacity; but the mortar-boats and ſouthward diviſion had taken ſo judicious a ſtation, that few ordnance could be brought to bear upon them. We had nevertheleſs ſome reaſon to conclude their loſs was ſuperior to our own. Their land-batteries (with the addition of Fort St. Philip and the Black battery, which had been ſilent ſome time) upon this occaſion, as upon the laſt, increaſed their fire upon the Town. We therefore had the Enemy upon our whole front, from Europa Point to Landport. At a quarter paſt ſix o'clock, the mortar-boats retired, and were covered in their retreat by the gun-boats

as

1782, Dec. as before.* This diſhonourable and cruel mode of proſecuting the war, we had reaſon to think, would be continued till a peace ſhould put an end to all hoſtilities. The Enemy had been very induſtrious in impreſſing this *pleaſing* information on the memories of the women, who had been lately detained by the weather in their camp. They were told *for their comfort*, that, as the beſieging army had been reluctantly compelled to relinquiſh the idea of recovering Gibraltar, they were determined to haraſs and alarm the Garriſon by ſucceſſive attacks from the gun and mortar boats, which, for the purpoſe of having regular reliefs, were to be increaſed in number: thus, by being expoſed to a revengeful Enemy, the proſpect before us promiſed to be more irkſome and vexatious than the more intereſting period which had paſſed.

ALTHOUGH the Enemy's fire from the Iſthmus was almoſt diſcontinued, the Governor, towards the concluſion of December, made up for their deficiency by a more animated diſcharge than uſual: every night the whole North front appeared a continued line of fire. The Devil's tower chiefly engaged his attention: their guard at this poſt generally relieved about ſeven or eight o'clock in the evening, if not prevented by our fire. The work (which we could diſcover) of ſand-bags was totally deſtroyed; and the ſloping timbers which they had placed againſt the rock to protect them from the *over-head* fire, were much ſhattered by the weighty fragments of rock which were hurled upon them from above. The night of the 27th, the Enemy opened three embraſures in the epaulement at

* It was during this attack, that the materials from which this work is compiled, were in the moſt imminent danger of being entirely deſtroyed.—A thirteen-inch ſhell from the Enemy's mortar-boats, falling above the Camp-guard, rolled along the road leading from Buena-Viſta, and entered the Author's marquée: though lighted when it entered, and though its force muſt have been greatly ſpent upon the ground, the fuſe luckily broke as it lodged within, and the marquée, with the furniture, by that fortunate circumſtance was preſerved.

at the eaſt end of the ſixty-four-gun battery. The embraſures were then maſked, and, the ſucceeding evening, were faced with faſcines. The night of the 29th, they raiſed a work of ſand-bags, of about a hundred feet in extent, at the weſtern extremity of the new boyau. It was picketed out when the Duke was preſent, and extended to the rear at right angles with the epaulement. The 30th, nineteen gun and mortar boats came out of the river Palmones, where they generally retired to repair, after firing upon the Garriſon. The evening of the ſucceeding day being very calm, and ſome movements being obſerved amongſt them, we expected they would commence the new year with another viſit: but we were happily diſappointed. Since we were ſufficiently perſuaded of the conduct which the Enemy had determined to purſue for the remainder of the war, the Governor again adopted the idea of retaliation: the gun mounted on Col. Williams's elevated carriage was removed to the Old-mole head, and other preparations were made to annoy their camp, when the boats ſhould renew their attack. In the courſe of December, ſeveral veſſels and boats arrived with ſtores and ſupplies. Others likewiſe left the Bay, and flags of truce frequently paſſed between the Governor and the Duke. Their purport was not however publicly known. 1782, Dec.

THE laſt day of December, a party of the Navy fiſhed up one of the guns from the wreck of the Battering-ſhips; and the following day, the firſt of JANUARY, 1783, the gun, which was of iron, and a twenty-ſix pounder, was drawn in proceſſion by the Britiſh tars, with a Spaniſh enſign which had been taken from on board one of the ſhips, diſplayed over it, and attended by a band of muſic, playing *God ſave the King*.* 1783, Jan.

OUR

* Many more of theſe guns were afterwards recovered from the wrecks; and moſt of them, being of braſs, were ſold, and the ſums, with other monies ariſing from the head-money granted by Parliament for the Battering-ſhips, and the ſale of the St. Michael prize, were proportioned in ſhares to the Garriſon and Marine Brigade.—See Appendix.

1783, Jan. Our obſervations made upon the Enemy's proceedings at the Devil's tower were as yet very unſatisfactory; though, by the enterpriſing activity of a ſerjeant in the artificers, we knew that they were in reality at work in a cave: for he had deſcended, by means of ropes and ladders, ſo low as to ſee the mouth of the cave, and hear the people converſe. Early, therefore, on the morning of the 4th, three of the Governor's Aide-de-camps went in a barge, protected by two gun-boats, to reconnoitre this poſt. Their curioſity prompted them to approach nearer than was perhaps prudent, as the guard fired muſquetry upon them, and a gun or two were diſcharged from Fort Barbara. Soon after they returned, the new three-gun battery, at the eaſt end of the ſixty-four-gun battery, was unmaſked, though the guns were *under metal*. In the afternoon of the ſame day, the gun and mortar boats advanced in two diviſions from Algeziras, and, when half-bay over, were joined by a third diviſion of five from Cabrita Point, conſiſting in all of thirty-three. The centre diviſion of ſixteen, principally mortar-boats, was warmly attacked by Sir Charles Knowles, with eleven of ours, whilſt the northern diviſion was as briſkly annoyed from the King's baſtion. This diviſion of twelve gun-boats had the boldneſs to approach within the range of grape, and ſuffered very conſiderably. One was undoubtedly ſunk by an howitzer ſhell, and others were greatly damaged. Two of the mortar-boats were alſo driven from the line, and ſeveral others were obſerved to be in confuſion. The land-batteries, which had been ſilent ſince the Duke had viſited the lines on the 2d of January, ſeconded the attack by ſea with a very animated fire. The Bay being calm, and little wind blowing to carry off the ſmoke, the appearance of this attack all together, from the extent of the front engaged, was tremendous. Lieut. Holloway, of the Engineers, Aide-de-camp to General Green, was wounded by a ſplinter of a ſhell, which fell oppoſite to General De la Motte's quarters at the ſouthward, where the ſtaff at the ſouthward uſually aſſembled upon

theſe

theſe occaſions. Two men were killed, and one wounded, in the Garriſon; but the ſeamen had no caſuals. The St. Michael alſo on this occaſion eſcaped; and it was remarked, not one ſhell fell near the Hoſpital. When the boats had expended eighty-three ſhot, and two hundred and ſix ſhells, they retired: from the Iſthmus five hundred and ſeventy-eight ſhot, and a hundred and two ſhells, were diſcharged in this ſhort period. 1783, Jan.

When our Artillery had put the batteries in order, a party was detached, about eight in the evening, to the Old mole; and upwards of a hundred rounds of *red-hot* ſhot, with large and ſmall ſhells, were thrown into the Enemy's camp: all appeared to anſwer, except the heavy ſhells, the fuſes of which were too ſhort for the range. The following morning, ſeveral pieces of a gun-boat, an oar, with ſome bread, garlick, &c. were ſeen floating in the Bay, and gathered by our boats. This ſerved to ſtrengthen our conjecture of the preceding evening, that one of the gun-boats had been ſunk in the action. In the evening, about nine o'clock, our northern guards were ſurpriſed with a ſudden diſcharge of muſquetry on the cauſeway, and in the neighbourhood of Bay-ſide: it was immediately returned from Landport, and the lines, with a few rounds of grape from Covert-port battery; after which there was a dead ſilence. The next morning, a bloody hat, with ſeveral ſhot-holes through it, was taken up near Bay-ſide. We could not otherwiſe account for this firing than by ſuppoſing that ſome ſentries, attempting to deſert, had been obſerved and purſued. One or two of our own men in the Flêche were wounded by the ſcattered grape-ſhot from the Covert-port battery.

The evening of the 9th, the Enemy paraded with only twenty-three boats, ſeemingly with an intention of renewing their attack upon the ſhipping and Garriſon; but Sir Charles appearing with his

1783, Jan. ſmall force, his opponents thought proper to retire. We were however alarmed, early the next morning, by their firing upon the Garriſon: they approached very cautiouſly, and directed their fire towards the New mole. Sir Charles Knowles had his boats ſoon manned; but had not been long out, before one of them was unfortunately ſunk by a ſplinter from one of our ſhells which burſt in the air. The crew were inſtantly taken up by their friends, and the boat towed in. The land-batteries opened as before, and continued firing until the boats retreated. Our ſhipping received no damage, nor were any ſeamen hurt; but in the Garriſon, we had one killed, and fifteen or ſixteen wounded, beſides a Jew, an inhabitant. One of their ſhells fell into the north pavilion of the South barracks, and burſt upon the ſecond floor: the officers were luckily out; for the rooms, above and below, were totally deſtroyed. When the ſmoke had ſufficiently diſperſed, we numbered thirty-eight boats, but could not diſtinguiſh (as their ſterns were towards us) how many carried mortars. The Governor ſaluted their camp in the evening from the Old mole. A boat arrived on the 11th from Faro, with diſpatches to the Governor. The Brilliant frigate was ordered ſoon afterwards to be prepared for ſea.

THE Enemy's cannonade from the land, except when the gun-boats fired, was at this time ſo trifling, that it ſcarce deſerved the name of a continuation. Our Engineers were therefore employed in repairing the curtain of the Grand battery, the north face and flank of Montague's baſtion, with the adjoining curtain; and though the men were much expoſed in this duty, the Enemy ſeldom if ever moleſted them. Their parties continued bringing various materials from the parallel to the poſt at the Devil's tower. We never allowed them to paſs, or even appear, without a tremendous volley of ſhells, and grape, and fragments of ſtones, diſcharged from the ſummit of the rock. But our Artillery were not ſolely engaged with the

the Enemy in this quarter; every annoyance that could be deviſed was directed againſt them in all quarters. The ordnance, ſince the arrival of the laſt diſpatches from Faro, were kept in as quick action as the metal would permit. A party of Corſicans were alſo ſtationed in the lines, to puniſh their patroles, who frequently had the audacity to approach within a few yards of the extremity. The evenings of the 18th and 19th, the Enemy played off a number of rockets and other fire-works at Algeziras, accompanied with ſeveral diſcharges of cannon. They likewiſe ſaluted us from the lines with a volley of ſhells, and twenty-one rounds of ſhot. We could not divine the cauſe of theſe rejoicings. On the 25th, ſome ſparks of fire communicating to an ammunition-box at Middle-hill guard, the contents blew up, and carried away great part of the wall and guard-houſe, bruiſing and burning ſeveral of the guard. The engineers were immediately ordered to repair the breach, and not quit the poſt till the works were in their original ſtate. A reinforcement of a ſubaltern from the line, with a drum and twenty-one rank and file, was ordered likewiſe to join that guard every evening; and other regulations relative to it were eſtabliſhed. 1783, Jan.

On the 29th, Lieut. Angelo Raffaeli, of the Corſican company, was ſlightly wounded in the lines. In the evening, the gun and mortar boats, in number twenty-eight, fired upon our ſhipping and the camp. They took their ſtations off Europa and Roſia, apparently determined to avoid the fire from the King's Bastion (which they had found ſo *fatal* to their enterpriſes), and directed their fire principally againſt the Brilliant frigate, which was then at anchor off Buena-Viſta, and the St. Michael in the New mole. Their land-batteries opened at the ſame time, directing a furious cannonade into the Town, and along our northern front. The Garriſon returned their fire with great vivacity, though not with their uſual ſucceſs. Our gun-boats were alſo unfortunate, one of

1783, Jan. them being damaged very early in the action, and obliged to be towed in. We had three men killed, and eleven wounded; ſix of whom were of the 59th regiment. The Enemy diſcharged from their boats two hundred and thirty-ſix ſhot, and two hundred and twenty-five ſhells; and from the Iſthmus, five hundred and fifty-five ſhot, and two hundred and forty-five ſhells; after which, the former retired, and the latter were ſilent. The next day, four gun-boats fired upon the Brilliant, *en paſſant*, but ſoon retired. At night, a ſoldier of the Artillery, who had been puniſhed ſome time before, threw himſelf down the precipice from the Queen's battery at Willis's: he paſſed ſo quickly by the men on duty, that he was ſcarcely ſeen; and was not known till he was miſſing the next morning. In the courſe of the month, one of the 25th regiment deſerted, and another of the 58th (who had been entertained from the number that remained behind of the priſoners, who were taken in the battering-ſhips) was retaken in attempting to get off. Two boats came in alſo from Faro, and a third was intercepted in her paſſage.

Feb. FEBRUARY was introduced by an animated fire from the Garriſon. Every part of the Enemy's works felt the effects of our artillery. Thus affairs were proceeding, when on the 2d, letters from the Duke de Crillon informed the Governor, that *the preliminaries* of a general PEACE had been ſigned between GREAT-BRITAIN, FRANCE, and SPAIN. When the boats met, the Spaniards roſe up with tranſports of joy, and cried out, "*We are all friends*;" delivering the letters with the greateſt apparent ſatisfaction. They could not inform us what were the terms of the peace; which occaſioned ſome anxiety in the Garriſon relative to the fate of Gibraltar. Previous to the boats meeting, the Enemy diſcharged about thirty rounds, but never, after the letters were delivered, fired upon the Garriſon. Our artillery alſo ceaſed in the evening. The Spaniards, the ſucceeding

ceeding day, advanced from their works, and converſed with our ſentries in the lines, expreſſing their ſatisfaction that we were no longer at variance. This intercourſe was however forbidden by the Governor, who ordered the guards to inform thoſe who approached our works, that all correſpondence of this nature was to be ſuſpended till official accounts were received from England of the peace. General Eliott anſwered the Duke's letter on the 3d, and ordered the Captain of Artillery to fire an elevated ſhot, from Willis's, over any parties which might paſs between their parallel and the Devil's tower. The Duke, on the 5th, informed the Governor that the BLOCKADE by ſea was diſcontinued; in conſequence of which, a placart was publiſhed in the Garriſon, ſignifying that the *port of Gibraltar* was again OPEN. About noon, an elevated gun was wantonly fired *over* their works, which was the laſt ſhot fired in this ſiege. 1783, Feb.

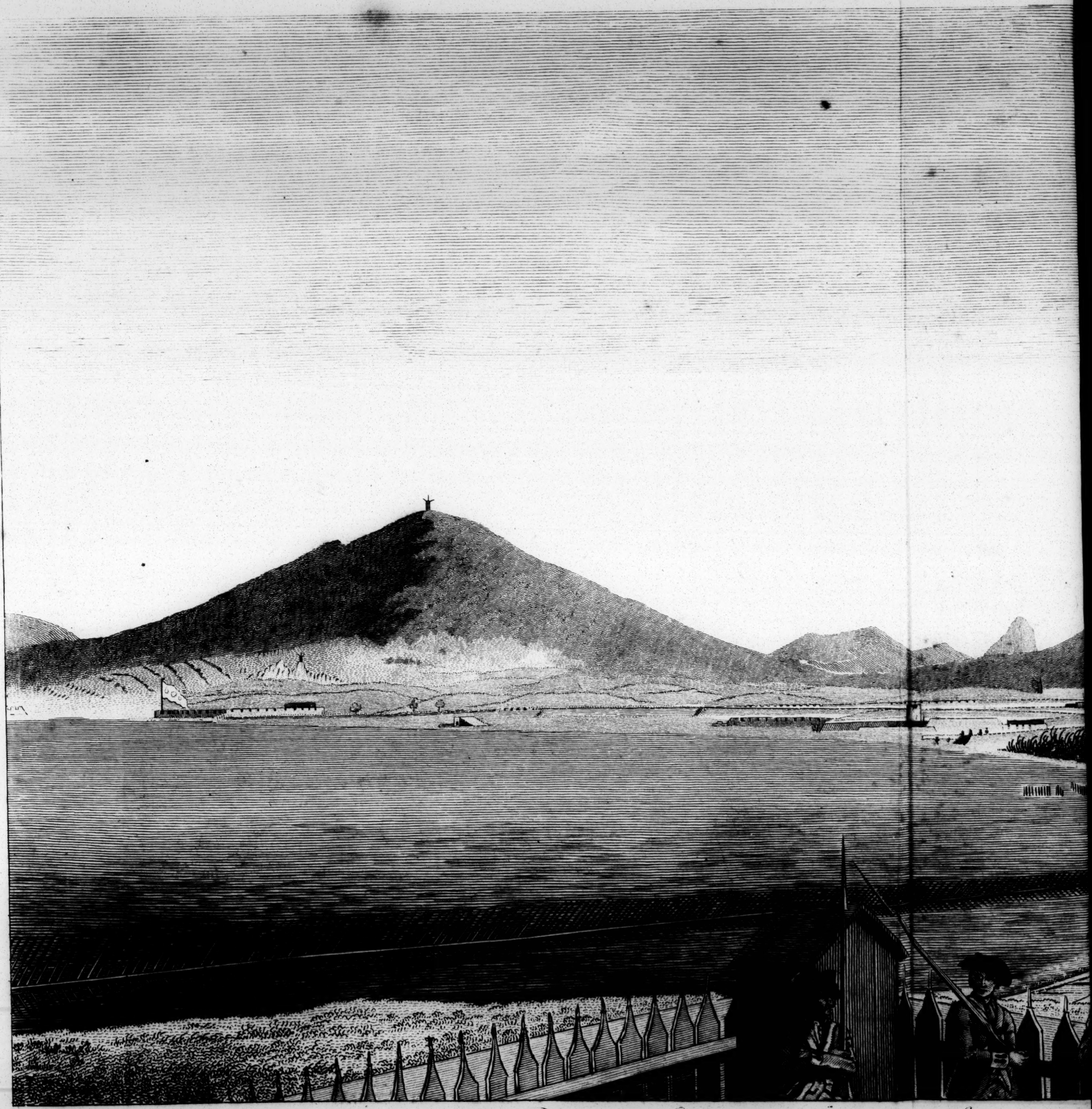
THIS return of tranquillity, this proſpect of plenty, and relief from the daily vexations of ſo tedious a ſiege, could not fail to diffuſe a general joy throughout the Garriſon. Indeed ſuch feelings are ſeldom experienced; they baffle all attempts to deſcribe them: far beyond the pleaſure reſulting from private inſtances of ſucceſs or good fortune, ours was a ſocial happineſs; and the benevolent ſentiments acted upon the heart with additional energy, on the proſpect of meeting thoſe as friends, with whom we had been ſo long engaged in a ſucceſſion of hoſtilities.

THE Duke, on the 6th, informed the Governor that the preliminaries had been ſigned the 20th of January at Paris, and that GIBRALTAR was to remain in the poſſeſſion of GREAT-BRITAIN. From this period, operations on both ſides were ſuſpended; each party anxiouſly waiting official accounts from England of the Peace. Towards the cloſe of the month, the Duke began to withdraw

1783, Feb. withdraw ſome of the ordnance from the advanced batteries, and to remove materials from the parallel to the camp. The Garriſon, on the other hand, were employed in making repairs, and in arranging various matters, which could not before be attended to. Several ſhips, and a number of boats, arrived from England and Portugal; ſo that proviſions became every day more abundant, and conſequently the prices of articles more moderate.

March. In the beginning of March, a ſchooner arrived from Barbary, with a letter accompanying a preſent of bullocks for the Governor. We were ignorant of the contents of the letter; but it was imagined the ſubject was, to requeſt a renewal of our friendſhip. Two officers and twenty-four Corſicans, who in their paſſage to Gibraltar had been chaſed aſhore on the coaſt of Barbary by the Spaniards, arrived alſo in this boat. The former informed us, that upon the commencement of the attack of the Battering-ſhips on the preceding 13th of September, the Moors at Tangier repaired to their moſques, imploring Heaven in behalf of their *old allies*; and that, on receiving accounts of the defeat of the Enemy, they made public rejoicing, and gave every demonſtration of their affection for the Engliſh Nation.

When the ceſſation of hoſtilities took place, parlies were almoſt daily paſſing between the Governor and the Duke; and the Spaniſh Aide-de-camps never omitted expreſſing their ſurpriſe that the Governor had not yet heard from England. Their patience as well as ours was nearly exhauſted, when the long-expected frigate arrived on the 10th of March: but for ſome time, even when ſhe had got into the Bay, ſhe kept us in ſuſpenſe, by ſteering cloſe along the Spaniſh ſhore, and ſhowing no colours. At length, however, the Britiſh enſign was diſplayed, and the anxious Garriſon ſaluted her with a *general huzza*. She was the Thetis frigate, Captain Blankett; and



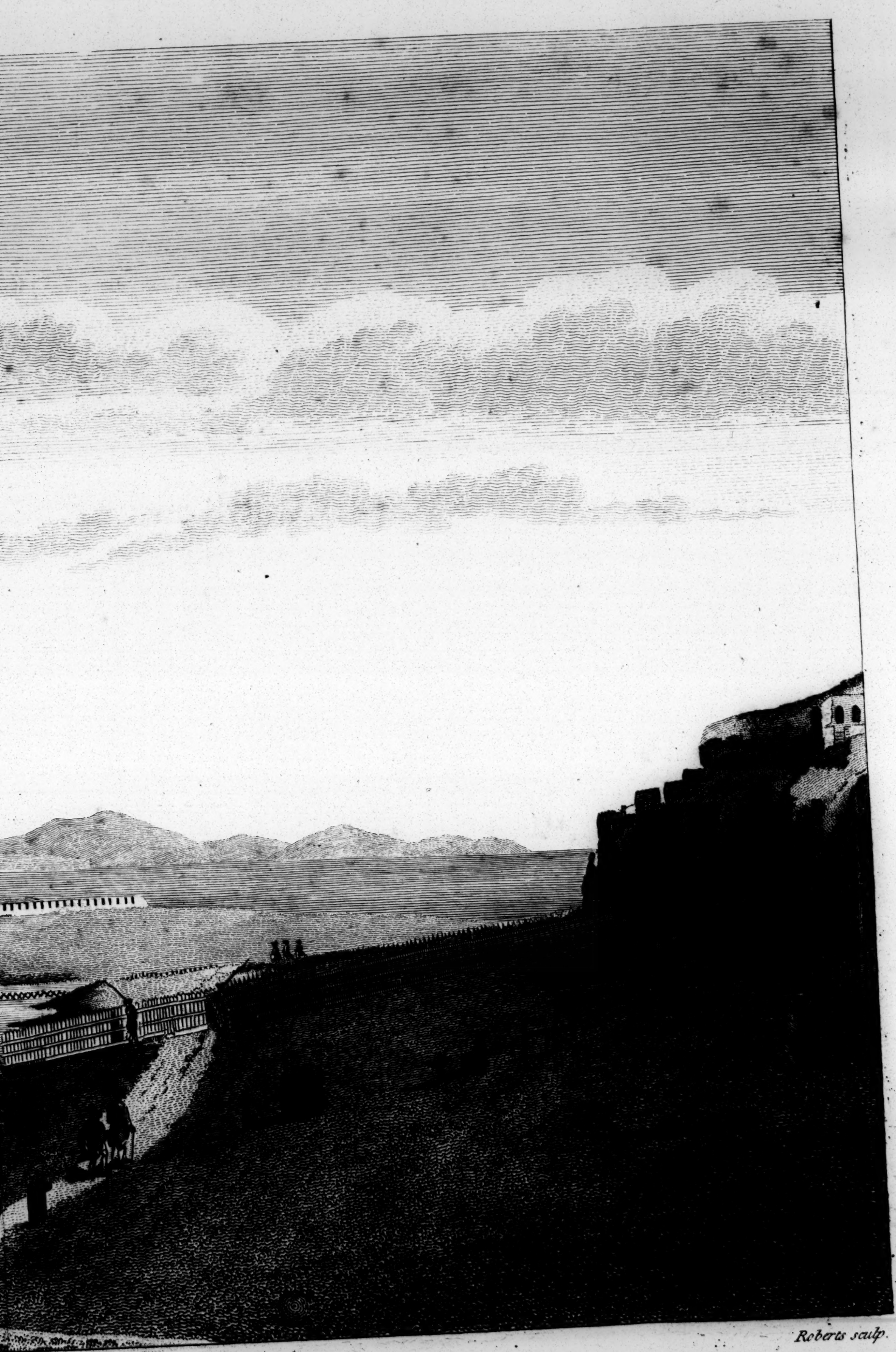
Vd. l. 72d. Reg.t del.t

. A View from Gibraltar of the Spanish



Spanish Batteries erected in the late Siege before

Publish'd as the Act directs August 16th 1785.



Roberts sculp.

before that Garrison.

and ſoon after ſhe anchored, Sir Roger Curtis (who had been knighted for his conduct on the 14th of September) landed with diſpatches for the Governor. The Duke de Crillon ſent a parley to the Garriſon in the evening, which was anſwered the ſucceeding day. The ſubject of this correſpondence probably was to appoint an interview between the Generals, as on the 12th his Grace, attended by his ſuite, came down to the extremity of the weſtern boyau, and ſent an Aide-de-camp to inform the Governor he was arrived. General Eliott, attended by Lieut. Koehler, his Aide-de-camp, ſoon afterwards rode out by Lower Forbes's, and was met by the Duke on the beach, half way between the works and Bay-ſide barrier. Both inſtantly diſmounted and embraced. When the ſalutations were over, they converſed about half an hour, and then returned to their reſpective commands. The cannon in the Spaniſh batteries were now all diſmounted; and large parties were daily removing them, with ammunition, alſo various materials, from their poſt at the Devil's tower, to the lines and camp. As their guards were now conſiderably diminiſhed, numbers of deſerters were daily coming over to the Garriſon. They were principally foreigners; and the reaſon they gave, was a diſlike to the ſervice. 1783, March.

The Duke, on the 18th, ſent the Governor a preſent of a grey Andaluſian horſe. The 22d, the St. Michael man of war ſailed for England, where ſhe happily arrived ſafe. The day following, the Governor, accompanied by General Green the chief Engineer, with their Aide-de-camps, met the Duke in the Spaniſh works: they were conducted by his Grace through the whole, and afterwards to the cave at the Devil's tower. The Governor dined with the Duke at San Roque, and returned in the evening. The 31ſt, the Duke de Crillon, accompanied by the Marquis de Saya, Prince de Mazarano, Counts de Jamaïque and de Serano, Don ——, the Intendant, and Captain Tendon, returned the viſit. The Governor received

1783, March. received his Grace near Forbes's; and on entering the Garriſon, a ſalute was fired of ſeventeen pieces of cannon from the Grand battery. When the Duke appeared within the walls, the ſoldiers ſaluted him with a general huzza; which being unexpected, it was ſaid, greatly confuſed him. The reaſon however being explained, he ſeemed highly pleaſed with the old Engliſh cuſtom; and, as he paſſed up the main ſtreet, where the ruinous and deſolate appearance of the town attracted a good deal of his obſervation, his Grace behaved with great affability.

The officers of the Garriſon were introduced by corps to the Duke, at the Convent. When the Artillery were mentioned, he received them in the moſt flattering manner: "Gentlemen," ſaid his Grace, addreſſing himſelf to them, "I would rather ſee you "here as friends, than on your batteries as enemies, where," added he, "you never ſpared me." The Duke afterwards viſited the batteries on the heights. At Willis's he made ſome remarks on the formidable appearance of the lower defences; obſerving, whilſt he pointed towards the Old-mole battery, that, "had not "his opinion been over-ruled, he ſhould have directed all his efforts "againſt that part of the Garriſon." The good ſtate of our batteries in ſo ſhort a period produced ſome compliments to the Chief Engineer; and, when conducted into the gallery above Farringdon's battery,* his Grace was particularly aſtoniſhed, eſpecially when he was informed of its extent, which at that time was between five and ſix hundred feet. Turning to his ſuite, after exploring the extremity, "Theſe works," he exclaimed, "are worthy of the Romans." After dinner (at which were preſent the Generals and Brigadiers in the Garriſon, with their ſuites) he paſſed through the camp to Europa, each regiment turning out without arms, and giving three cheers. The youth and good appearance of the troops much engaged

* Now called Windſor.

engaged his attention. When his curioſity was gratified in that quarter, he returned, and was conducted about eight o'clock without Landport, being ſaluted with ſeventeen cannon on his departure. His horſe ſtartled at the flaſh of the guns, and almoſt, if not entirely unhorſed him; but he eſcaped without being hurt. The Duke, in the courſe of the converſation at dinner, paid many handſome compliments to the Governor and Garriſon for their noble defence. "He had exerted himſelf (he ſaid) to the utmoſt of his "abilities; and, though he had not been ſucceſsful, yet he was happy "in having his Sovereign's approbation of his conduct." 1783. March.

BERORE the Duke de Crillon entered the Garriſon, the Count de Ruffigniac, Colonel in the French ſervice, (who, the Reader may remember, was very preſſing for admittance into the Garriſon ſome few days after the defeat of the Battering-ſhips, and who, for the ſole purpoſe of ſeeing the place, had remained behind) was admitted into the Garriſon without the Duke's knowledge; and being in the flêche at Landport when the Duke was approaching from Forbes's, his Grace could not avoid ſeeing him. As he had entered without the Duke's permiſſion, his Grace requeſted he might not ſee him at the Convent; and the Count being informed, withdrew into the Garriſon, apparently much chagrined at the Duke's particularity. When his Grace returned, it was ſaid, orders were given, not to permit the Count to go back by way of the lines. The following evening, however, after ſatisfying his curioſity in the Garriſon, he returned.

THE 2d of April, the Duke de Crillon quitted the camp in his route to Madrid. He was ſucceeded in command by Lieut. General the Marquis de Saya, who had accompanied his Grace into the Garriſon, and (what was very ſingular) had ſerved as an officer at April.

1783, April. the preceding ſiege of Gibraltar in 1727. Deſerters ſtill continued coming over to us, and the Spaniards were employed in removing materials from the neutral ground to the lines. Letters often paſſed between the Marquis and General Eliott; but though the latter requeſted to pay his compliments at San Roque, the etiquette obſerved by the former (orders having been received from Madrid to prevent all intercourſe) would not, for ſome time, permit him to receive the Governor. The 15th of April, Sir Roger Curtis ſailed in the Brilliant frigate on an embaſſy to the Emperor of Morocco: he took with him, as a preſent, four braſs twenty-ſix-pounders (which had been weighed from the wreck of the Battering-ſhips) with proportionable ammunition.

His Majesty having been pleaſed to confer upon the Governor the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath,* as a mark of His Royal approbation for the defence of Gibraltar; and having ſignified his pleaſure by Sir Roger Curtis, that Lieutenant General Boyd ſhould act as His Majeſty's repreſentative in inveſting General Eliott with the inſignia of the order, which ceremony was to be performed in as ſplendid and magnificent a manner as the ſtate of the Garriſon would permit; the Engineers, ſoon after the arrival of the Thetis, began to erect a colonnade upon the rampart of the King's Bastion, that the honours might be conferred where the victory was gained. By the 23d of April (St. George's day) the colonnade was finiſhed; and every preparation for the ceremony being completed,

* This was not the only honour conferred on the General for his ſervices in defending Gibraltar. Parliament voted him a handſome Penſion for life; and his Sovereign, on his return to Britain in 1787, gave him an additional mark of his approbation, by dignifying him with the Britiſh Peerage, by the ſtile and title of Lord Heathfield, Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar, with the honourable diſtinction of bearing, in chief, with his own arms, the arms of the Garriſon.—General Boyd was alſo honoured with the Order of the Bath, and General Green diſtinguiſhed by a Baronetcy.

completed, the Governor commenced by communicating to the troops the thanks of their King and Country for THEIR defence of Gibraltar. Detachments from all the regiments and corps, with all the Officers not on duty, were aſſembled in three lines on the Red ſands at eight o'clock in the morning; and the Governor taking poſt in the centre of the ſecond line, and the uſual compliments being paid, his Excellency addreſſed himſelf to the Garriſon as follows: 1783, April.

'GENTLEMEN,

'I HAVE aſſembled you this day, in order that 'the Officers and Soldiers may receive, in the moſt public man-'ner, an authentic declaration tranſmitted to me by the Secretary 'of State, expreſſing the high ſenſe His Majeſty entertains of your 'meritorious conduct in defence of this Garriſon. The King's 'ſatisfaction upon this event was ſoon divulged to all the world, 'by His moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament. 'The Houſe of Lords and the Houſe of Commons not only made 'the ſuitable profeſſions in their addreſſes to the Throne, but have 'ſeverally enjoined me to communicate their unanimous thanks by 'the following reſolutions:"

"*Die Veneris*, 13 *Decembris*, 1782.

"RESOLVED, *nemine diſſentiente*, by the Lords Spiritual and "Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, that this Houſe "doth highly approve and acknowledge the ſervices of the "Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, lately employed in the "defence of Gibraltar; and that General Eliott do ſignify "the ſame to them."

1783, April.

" *Die Jovis*, 12 *Decembris*, 1782.

" RESOLVED, *nemine contradicente*, that the thanks of this " Houſe [Commons] be given to Lieut. General Boyd, " Major General De la Motte, Major General Green " Chief Engineer, to Sir Roger Curtis, Knt. and to the " Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, lately employed in the " defence of Gibraltar."

THE Governor then proceeded :—' No army has ever been ' rewarded by higher national honours; and it is well known how ' great, univerſal, and ſpontaneous were the rejoicings throughout ' the kingdom, upon the news of your ſucceſs. Theſe muſt not ' only give you inexpreſſible pleaſure, but afford matter of triumph ' to your deareſt friends and lateſt poſterity. As a farther proof ' how juſt your title is to ſuch flattering diſtinctions at home, reſt ' aſſured, from undoubted authority, that the Nations in Europe, ' and other parts, are ſtruck with admiration of your gallant beha- ' viour: even our late reſolute and determined Antagoniſts do not ' ſcruple to beſtow the commendations due to ſuch valour and ' perſeverance.

' I NOW moſt warmly congratulate you on theſe united and bril- ' liant teſtimonies of approbation, amidſt ſuch numerous, ſuch ' exalted tokens of applauſe: and FORGIVE ME, FAITHFUL COM- ' PANIONS, IF I HUMBLY CRAVE YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF MY ' GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. I ONLY PRESUME TO ' ASK THIS FAVOUR, AS HAVING BEEN A CONSTANT WIT- ' NESS OF YOUR CHEERFUL SUBMISSION TO THE GREATEST ' HARDSHIPS, YOUR MATCHLESS SPIRIT AND EXERTIONS, ' AND ON ALL OCCASIONS, YOUR HEROIC CONTEMPT OF EVERY ' DANGER.'

A GRAND

A GRAND *feu-de-joie* was then fired by the line, each diſcharge commencing with a royal ſalute of twenty-one guns. Three cheers cloſed the ceremony. The Commander in Chief, General and Field Officers, afterwards withdrew; and the detachments (formed two deep) marched into town, and lined the ſtreets leading from the Convent, by the Spaniſh church and Grand parade, to the King's baſtion. About half paſt eleven o'clock, the proceſſion began in the following order: ALL uncovered, and two deep, except the troops under arms. 1783, April.

MARSHAL.

Muſic, 12th Regiment,
Playing, "*See the conquering Hero comes.*"

ARTILLERY.

QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL, and ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
TOWN-MAJOR, and DEPUTY;
With other STAFF OF THE GARRISON.

Firſt Diviſion of FIELD OFFICERS, youngeſt firſt.

Muſic, 58th Regiment.

THE COMMISSIONER's SECRETARY,
Bearing on a crimſon velvet cuſhion the Commiſſion.

THE COMMISSIONER's AIDE-DE-CAMPS.

LIEUT. GENERAL BOYD, THE KING's COMMISSIONER.

THE GOVERNOR's SECRETARY,
Bearing, on a crimſon velvet cuſhion, the Inſignia of the Order of the Bath.

THE

1783, April.

THE GOVERNOR's AIDE-DE-CAMPS, AS ESQUIRES.

GENERAL ELIOTT,
THE KNIGHT ELECT;

Supported by Generals DE LA MOTTE and GREEN.

Aide-de-camps to the Major Generals.

MAJOR GENERAL PICTON.

His Aide-de-camp.

THE BRIGADIER GENERALS, eldeſt firſt.

Their Brigade Majors.

Muſic, De la Motte's.

Second Diviſion of FIELD OFFICERS, eldeſt firſt.

Muſic, 56th Regiment.

The GRENADIERS of the Garriſon.

No COMPLIMENT was paid to the Knight Elect; but, as the Commiſſioner paſſed, each Regiment, with the Officers, ſaluted. When the proceſſion arrived at the Colonnade, the General and Field Officers placed themſelves on each ſide of the Throne; the Artillery formed under the Colonnade, and the Grenadiers, fronting the baſtion, along the line-wall. The proper reverences being made to the vacant Throne, the Commiſſioner deſired his Secretary to read the Commiſſion: which being done, he addreſſed the Knight Elect in a ſhort complimentary ſpeech, taking the ribband at the concluſion,

and

and placing it over the Governor's ſhoulder, who inclined a little for that purpoſe: three reverences were then a ſecond time made, and each took his ſeat on a crimſon velvet chair on each ſide of the Throne, the Commiſſioner ſitting on the right hand. The Governor was no ſooner inveſted, than the muſic ſtruck up, *God ſave the King*. The Grenadiers fired a volley, and a grand diſcharge of a hundred and ſixty pieces of cannon was fired from the Sea-line. The proceſſion then paſſed forwards through the colonnade, and returned in the ſame order. The detachments were afterwards diſmiſſed, and each Non-commiſſioned Officer and Private received a pound of *freſh* beef and a quart of wine. The Generals, with their ſuites, and the Field-officers, dined at the Convent. In the evening, the Colonnade was illuminated with different-coloured lamps, and tranſparent paintings in the back ſcene: and Sir George Auguſtus Eliott, with the Lieutenant Governor, and principal Officers of the Garriſon, aſſembling at the King's baſtion about nine o'clock, there was a diſplay of fire-works from the north and ſouth baſtions, and the Spaniſh church; the principal of which were fired from the latter, being oppoſite to the Company. 1783, April.

THUS, in feſtivity, and with honour, ended the labours of the Garriſon of Gibraltar. During a period of THREE YEARS, SEVEN MONTHS, AND TWELVE DAYS (that is, from the commencement of the blockade to the ceſſation of arms), we had experienced a continued ſeries of watchfulneſs and fatigue, the horrors of famine, and every haraſſing and vexatious mode of attack, which a powerful, obſtinate, and revengeful Enemy could deviſe. On reviewing the tranſactions of this period, two circumſtances cannot fail to ſtrike the attentive reader; viz. the very ſlow manner in which the Enemy proceeded in their operations, and the impoſſibility of maintaining ſo ſtrict a blockade, as to prevent all communication by ſea. To evince theſe, and other circumſtances not unimportant to military readers,

1783, April. readers, I have been reduced to greater accuracy and minuteneſs than ordinary hiſtorians are obliged to obſerve; and inſtead of the acuteneſs of inveſtigation, or a ſplendid ſententiouſneſs, I have been neceſſitated to purſue the narrative, almoſt uninterruptedly, in the tedious form of a Journal. I have not preſumed to interſperſe many animadverſions of my own: the only merit to which I can lay any claim, is that of a faithful narration of facts; and I confeſs, I would at any time rather walk in the beaten track of truth, than miſlead the judgement of my readers in the wilds of fancy and conjecture.

A RETURN of Caſualties is annexed; alſo the expenditure of Ammunition, both by the Enemy and the Garriſon. Theſe papers, as well as the Eſtimate of Proviſions, I thought better to throw into the form of an Appendix, than to interrupt the narrative by their inſertion.

BRITISH MUSEUM

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

A GENERAL RETURN of CASUALTIES.

REGIMENTS.	KILLED. O.	S.	D.	R. & F.	DEAD OF WOUNDS. O.	S.	D.	R. & F.	DISABLED BY WOUNDS. O.	S.	D.	R. & F.	WOUNDED, BUT RECOVERED. O.	S.	D.	R. & F.	DEAD BY SICKNESS. O.	S.	D.	R. & F.	DESERTED. R. & F.
Royal Artillery	2	1	0	20	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	11	8	2	1	105	1	1	0	34	1
12th Regiment	1	3	1	13	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	10	2	4	7	89	0	3	0	32	3
25th ——	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	1	0	0	13	1
39th ——	1	3	1	16	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	10	3	5	1	44	0	1	0	37	5
56th ——	0	0	0	17	0	1	0	9	1	0	0	6	3	2	0	59	1	4	1	34	3
58th ——	1	1	0	11	0	1	0	5	0	0	1	8	2	2	2	61	0	1	1	53	11
59th ——	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	33	0
72d ——	0	2	0	31	0	2	0	21	0	1	1	21	3	11	5	109	0	1	0	47	9
73d ——	0	0	0	30	0	1	0	13	1	5	0	31	5	2	0	77	0	0	0	58	2
97th ——	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	4	0	3	1	33	1	6	0	106	1
Reden's Regt.	0	2	0	7	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	4	1	1	1	33	1	1	0	16	1
De la Motte's	0	3	0	16	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	42	2	2	0	10	1
Sydow's, formerly Hardenberg's	0	2	0	18	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	6	1	7	2	69	0	0	0	7	5
Soldier-Artificer Company	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	3	0	30	0	0	0	23	0
Marine Brigade	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Corſican Comp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	19	2	197	1	6	2	101	3	13	2	120	31	46	20	773	7	22	2	505	43

ABSTRACT of the TOTAL LOSS of the GARRISON.

Killed, and dead of wounds, - - - - - - - - - - -	333
Diſabled by wounds, (Diſcharged) - - - - - - - - -	138
Dead of ſickneſs, excluſive of thoſe who died of the ſcurvy in 1779 and 1780, - - - - - - - - - - - - -	536
Diſcharged, from incurable complaints, - - - - - -	181
Deſerted, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	43
Total	1231

1783, April. readers, I have been reduced to greater accuracy and minuteneſs than ordinary hiſtorians are obliged to obſerve; and inſtead of the acuteneſs of inveſtigation, or a ſplendid ſententiouſneſs, I have been neceſſitated to purſue the narrative, almoſt uninterruptedly, in the tedious form of a Journal. I have not preſumed to interſperſe many animadverſions of my own: the only merit to which I can lay any claim, is that of a faithful narration of facts; and I confeſs, I would at any time rather walk in the beaten track of truth, than miſlead the judgement of my readers in the wilds of fancy and conjecture.

A RETURN of Caſualties is annexed; alſo the expenditure of Ammunition, both by the Enemy and the Garriſon. Theſe papers, as well as the Eſtimate of Proviſions, I thought better to throw into the form of an Appendix, than to interrupt the narrative by their inſertion.

BRITISH MUSEUM

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

A GENERAL RETURN OF CASUALTIES.

REGIMENTS.	KILLED.				DEAD OF WOUNDS.				DISABLED BY WOUNDS.				WOUNDED, BUT RECOVERED.				DEAD BY SICKNESS.				DESERTED.
	O.	S.	D.	R. & F.	O.	S.	D.	R. & F.	O.	S.	D.	R. & F.	O.	S.	D.	R. & F.	O.	S.	D.	R. & F.	R. & F.
Royal Artillery	2	1	0	20	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	11	8	2	1	105	1	1	0	34	1
12th Regiment	1	3	1	13	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	10	2	4	7	89	0	3	0	32	3
25th ——	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	1	0	0	13	1
39th ——	1	3	1	16	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	10	3	5	1	44	0	1	0	37	5
56th ——	0	0	0	17	0	1	0	9	1	0	0	6	3	2	0	59	1	4	1	34	3
58th ——	1	1	0	11	0	1	0	5	0	0	1	8	2	2	2	61	0	1	1	53	11
59th ——	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	33	0
72d ——	0	2	0	31	0	2	0	21	0	1	1	21	3	11	5	109	0	1	0	47	9
73d ——	0	0	0	30	0	1	0	13	1	5	0	31	5	2	0	77	0	0	0	58	2
97th ——	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	4	0	3	1	33	1	6	0	106	1
Reden's Regt.	0	2	0	7	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	4	1	1	1	33	1	1	0	16	1
De la Motte's	0	3	0	16	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	42	2	2	0	10	1
Sydow's, formerly Hardenberg's	0	2	0	18	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	6	1	7	2	69	0	0	0	7	5
Soldier-Artificer Company	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	3	0	30	0	0	0	23	0
Marine Brigade	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Corſican Comp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	19	2	197	1	6	2	101	3	13	2	120	31	46	20	773	7	22	2	505	43

ABSTRACT OF THE TOTAL LOSS OF THE GARRISON.

Killed, and dead of wounds, - - - - - - - - - - -	333
Diſabled by wounds, (Diſcharged) - - - - - - - - -	138
Dead of ſickneſs, excluſive of thoſe who died of the ſcurvy in 1779 and 1780, - - - - - - - - - - - - -	536
Diſcharged, from incurable complaints, - - - - - -	181
Deſerted, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	43
Total	1231

EXPENDITURE of AMMUNITION from the GARRISON AND ENEMY.

Commencing the 12th of Sept. 1779, and ending the 3d of Feb. 1783.

MONTHS.	SHOT.	SHELLS.	GRAPE.	CARCASSES.	LIGHT BALLS.
1779.					
Sept. 12—30	1767	201			
October	372	1116	1		6
November	57	183	5		
December	82	63	6		4
1780.					
January	88	131	38		
February	2	6	3		
March	17	7	3		
April	6				
May	8		6		
June	123				
July	246				
Auguſt	56				
September	6				
October	85	243	73	1	160
November	771	6004	510	63	64
December	160	4242	250	79	54
1781.					
January	33	875	63	22	8
February	32	346	76	9	
March	23	221	17	13	
April	2672	2494	26	2	
May	804	2782	23	6	
June	828	2250	104	35	3
July	428	761	51	13	5
Auguſt	130	172	103	56	2
September	2614	6228	213	58	42
October	1722	11515	64	19	53
November	509	3587	82	33	5
December	632	7119	139	60	44
1782.					
January	722	11052	132	60	23
February	2617	7295	177	21	19
March	3657	10362	733	56	45
April	2314	2768	370		
May	2315	1669	352		14
June	2052	178	263	1	8
July	228	37	100		13
Auguſt	5441	1781	1047	3	48
September	13557	3262	479	215	
October	2604	6881	735	12	14
November	1937	5701	1157	74	17
December	2596	12159	1422	26	3
1783.					
January	2640	14176	3444	42	25
February	210	1047	414		
	57163	129151	12681	926	679

Total 200,600 Rounds
Britiſh Gun-boats 4,728 Shot
205,328

The Garriſon expended very near 8000 barrels of powder; and the number of ordnance damaged and deſtroyed during the ſiege, amounted to 53.

Commencing the 12th of Apr. 1781, and ending the 2d of Feb. 1783.

Enemy ſilent

MONTHS.	Agreeable to the Laboratory Accounts. SHOT.	SHELLS.	
1781.			
Apr. 12, to May 31	56760	20134	Computed
June	8799	2643	
July	3036	698	
Auguſt	1350	184	
September	9320	760	
October	15754	2750	
November	2430	1120	
December	3378	1010	
1782.			
January	4342	1012	
February	3046	566	
March	5828	1313	
April	3541	938	
May	2418	856	
June	2190	653	
July			Computed, excluſive of the Battering-ſhips.
Auguſt	750	30	
September	36432	16993	
October	11312	10673	
November	2897	3243	
December	1036	1958	
1783.			
January	1067	680	
February	55	144	
	175741	68363	

Total 244,104 Rounds, all of a heavy nature
Spaniſh Gun-boats 14,283 Shot and Shells
258,387

The number of barrels of powder expended by the Enemy could never be aſcertained, nor what ordnance were deſtroyed.

An Eſtimate of the Prices fixed upon Proviſions by a Committee of Officers, at Gibraltar, October the 23d, 1782.

To which is annexed the Price of various articles, as they were ſold at different Periods of the Blockade and Siege.

The ſums are turned into ſterling, at the *average* exchange of 39*d.* the dollar; though the Garriſon-exchange fluctuated betwixt 40*d.* and 42*d.*

PRICES LIMITED BY THE COMMITTEE.	£.	s.	d.	PRICES DURING THE BLOCKADE.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Freſh Beef, Veal & Mutton, per lb.	0	2	6		From 0	2	1	to	0	4	10½
Pork, ditto —— ——	0	1	3		From 0	2	1	—	0	4	1
Ducks and Fowls, per couple,	0	9	9		From 0	13	0	—	1	1	11½
A Gooſe, —— ——	0	11	0	—— ——					1	10	4
A Turkey, —— ——	0	14	7½	—— ——					2	8	9
A pair of Pigeons, ——	0	3	3	—— ——					0	9	9
Corned Beef, per lb. ——	0	1	3	Round of Bf. per lb.					0	2	11
Corned Pork, ditto ——	0	0	10	Salt Beef and Pork					0	1	3
Ham, ditto —— ——	0	1	10½	—— ——					0	4	1
Bacon, and dried Tongues, ditto	0	1	3	—— ——					0	3	3
Cheeſe, ditto — ——	0	1	3	—— ——					0	4	1
Salt Butter, ditto ——	0	1	10½		From 0	2	6	—	0	4	1
An Egg —— ——	0	0	2½	per dozen					0	4	10½
Pickled Tripe, per lb. ——	0	1	3						0	0	0
Potatoes, ditto —— ——	0	0	7½						0	2	6
Loaf Sugar, ditto — ——	0	2	6	Sold at an Auct. for					0	17	1
Powder Sugar, ditto ——	0	2	1		From 0	2	6	—	0	4	10½
Beſt Green Tea, ditto ——	1	1	11½	} — —	From 1	8	0	—	2	5	6
Bohea, or Souchong, ditto —	0	13	0						0	5	9
Coffee, ditto —— ——	0	1	10½		From 0	1	3	—	0	2	1
Flour, ditto —— ——	0	0	7½						0	0	0
Mould Candles, ditto ——	0	1	0½	—— ——					0	2	6
Common, ditto ——	0	0	10						0	0	0
A Hogſhead of Porter —	5	13	9½						0	0	0
Bottled Porter (with bottles) per d.	0	14	7½						0	0	0
A Hogſhead of Port Wine	24	7	6						0	0	0
Port Wine (with bottles) per doz.	1	12	5½						0	0	0
Good common Wine, per gallon	0	4	11	Malaga Wine per B.					0	4	10¾
Inferior ditto, ditto ——	0	3	8	—— ——					0	2	6
Claret (with bottles) per dozen	1	17	4½						0	0	0
Beſt Fiſh, per lb. ——	0	1	3	{ Theſe articles were generally ſold, according to their ſize and quality, at moſt exorbitant rates.					0	0	0
Inferior kind, ditto ——	0	0	10						0	0	0
Small Fry, ditto —— ——	0	0	7½						0	0	0

This eſtimate afterwards underwent ſome ſmall alteration by the Committee, the wines being fixed, they thought, at too low a price. Beſides the articles mentioned under the head of the Blockade-price, the following ſold in the courſe of the Siege for the ſums annexed to them.

A Calf's

	£.	s.	d.
A Calf's Head and Feet	1	14	1½
A Calf's Pluck	0	14	7½
Hind quarter, with the Head and Tail of an Algerine Sheep	7	10	0
Head and Feet of a Sheep	0	14	7½
A Bullock's Head, without Tongue	0	3	4½
A Bullock's Heart	0	9	9
A Goat's Head	0	8	1½
Onions, per lb.	0	2	6
A Cabbage	0	1	7½
A bunch of Cabbage leaves	0	0	5
A bunch of Carrots and Turnips	0	1	0½
A ſmall bunch of Radiſhes	0	0	5
A pint of Milk and Water	0	1	3
A Lemon	0	0	5
A Quill	0	0	6½
A live Pig ſold for	9	14	9

A large Sow in pig ſold for upwards of 29*l.* A Goat, with a young kid, both of which had been purchaſed in England for 15*s.* ſold in the Garriſon, when the latter was about twelve months old, for near 12*l.* An Engliſh Milch Cow was ſold, in 1780, for fifty guineas; reſerving to the ſeller a pint of milk each day whilſt ſhe gave milk: and another Cow was purchaſed by a Jew for ſixty guineas; but the beaſt was in ſo feeble a condition, that ſhe dropped down dead before ſhe had been removed many hundred yards. If theſe *facts* were not thought ſufficient to demonſtrate the exorbitant prices of every article in the Garriſon, others could be adduced, of equally as ſurpriſing a complexion.

The following are the proportions of the Prize-Money, as diſtributed to the Garriſon of Gibraltar, from the ſums ariſing from the Head-Money granted by Parliament for deſtroying the Battering-ſhips, and the ſale of the St. Michael, man of war.

The ſubſequent Sums are proportions of 30,000*l.*

Which was the Sum firſt divided.

	£.	s.	d.
The Governor, 1-16th	1875	0	0
Lieutenant Governor	937	10	0
Major General	468	15	0
Brigadier General	267	10	0
Colonel	156	1	0
Lieutenant Colonel	80	16	0
Major	57	15	6
Captain	43	10	1
Lieutenant	25	5	6
Second Lieut. and Enſign	22	0	6½
Serjeant	3	6	9
Corporal	2	0	11½
Private	1	9	1

A ſecond Act of Parliament afterwards paſſed, for granting to the Garriſon whatever might be fiſhed up from the wrecks of the Battering-ſhips; and thoſe employed in this duty proceeded with ſuch ſucceſs, that braſs and iron cannon, with other articles, were recovered to a conſiderable value.

Two diviſions, of 16,000*l.* and 8000*l.* have ſince been diſtributed;—the latter of which, it is imagined, will be the laſt.

FINIS.